CA1 TC
C53

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2014

https://archive.org/details/commercialinte1914p1cana

Canada. Trade and Commerce Dept.

INDEX

TO THE

Commercial intelligence journal

WEEKLY REPORT

PUBLISHED BY THE

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1914

(WEEKLY REPORTS Nos. 519 to 570.)

OTTAWA
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU
1915

73408—1

641157
27.8.56

INDEX

TO THE

WEEKLY REPORT

PUBLISHED BY THE

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1914. (WEEKLY REPORTS Nos. 519 to 570.)

A

PAGE

Acetate of Lime, German imports.. 581
Advertising, New Zealand.. 219
Afforestation, Scotland.. 2283
Agencies, Japanese goods.. 2356
Agents or Direct Representation, Colombia.. 2195
Great Britain.. 2338
South America.. 2343
Agriculture, Argentina.. 192
British Guiana.. 278
" West Indies.. 351, 2306, 2550
China.. 1948
Corea.. 2128
Fiji.. 283
Great Britain, experiments in pasture.. 27
" research grants.. 27, 118
Holland.. 253, 748
Mechanical traction.. 246
Russia.. 283, 326, 764
South Africa.. 1353, 1791
Agricultural Co-operative Societies, Holland.. 1181, 2191
Implements (see also Agricultural Machinery), Argentina.. 198, 199, 642, 1537
" Asia Minor.. 281, 770
" Australia.. 2244
" Australian factories.. 797
" Colombia.. 657
" Costa Rica.. 12
" Germany.. 1669
" Greece.. 201
" Great Britain.. 963, 1044
" Italy.. 978
" Roumania.. 1065
" Russia.. 157, 429, 607, 2226, 2422
" South Africa—113, 850, 867, 1353, 1851.
" Spain.. 936
" Turkey.. 18
" United States.. 724
Lands, Great Britain.. 594, 1256, 1648
" Russia.. 765

PAGE

Agricultural Machinery, Argentine imports..642, 2311
" Australia..1159, 2243
" Bulgaria.. 2131
" France.. 2285
" Germany..586, 2117
" Great Britain, flax machinery.. 1500
" " trials..1259, 1299
" Italy.. 978
" Morocco.. 608
" Russia..607, 1333, 1433
" South Africa..113, 850, 867, 1853, 2189
" Sweden.. 1684
Produce, British imports of..7, 33, 66, 123, 186, 232, 276, 311, 347, 378, 421, 449, 485, 527, 563, 599, 634, 686, 717, 768, 800, 844, 893, 933, 970, 1021, 1099, 1156, 1269, 1322, 1436, 1437, 1512, 1596, 1613, 1675, 1758, 1821, 1882, 1924, 1977, 2040, 2209, 2290, 2348, 2421, 2482, 2534.
" United States.. 718
Report, Great Britain.. 1140
Societies, Russia.. 936
Statistics, British..627, 628, 792, 921, 1251, 1494, 1904, 2395, 2398
Algeria, preserved goods.. 166
Aluminum Wares, German trade.. 2115
Ammonium Sulphate, Japanese imports.. 2443
Anchovies, Germany..582, 702
Animals, Great Britain..1384, 1411
Apples, Australia..266, 623, 991, 1925
Cuba.. 834
Germany..147, 578, 580, 1080
Great Britain..3, 29, 118, 227, 257, 305, 337, 372, 445, 446, 507, 509, 887, 1047, 1210, 1250, 1255, 1299, 1592, 1597, 1746, 1908, 2032, 2129, 2281, 2340, 2521.
Great Britain imports..966, 1500, 1969, 2343, 2377, 2397, 2399, 2515
Great Britain, poison from spraying.. 510
New Zealand shipments.. 106
Norwegian market.. 2310
South African imports..220, 1598, 1913
Tasmanian exports.. 2450
United States imports.. 2035
Evaporated, Great Britain, imports.. 1883
Cases, Australia.. 1123
Cider, New manufacturing process.. 1999
Dried and evaporated, Australia.. 991
" Germany..578, 580
" Holland..372, 2096
Waste, Germany..578, 580
Apricots, dried, British Columbia.. 2201
" France.. 2100
Argentina, Agriculture.. 192
Agricultural implements.. 1537
" machinery (see machinery).
" products, exports of..194, 195
Asphalt.. 643
Automobiles.. 1540
Boots and shoes.. 642
Buenos Ayres, a trade emporium.. 192
Building materials.. 643
Clocks.. 1540
Coal and coke..643, 1538
Commercial failures.. 2523
Cost of living.. 191
Crops.. 2522
Cultivation.. 2523
Cutlery.. 1539
Dairying industry.. 244
Drugs and chemicals..999, 1002, 1538
Dyers.. 1538
Electrical materials..643, 1540
Elevators..194, 2313
Flax straw, fibre from.. 198
Flour milling.. 196

PAGE

Argentina—*Con.*
Foodstuffs..641, 1537
Fruit imports.. 197
Furniture.. 642
Glass.. 1540
Grain bags.. 197
" elevators.. 1280
" trade..194, 2001
Hardware.. 1539
Harvest prospects.. 2522
Hats straw.. 642
Immigration to.. 1164
Iron and steel manufactures.. 642
Jewellery.. 1540
Lumber market..1145, 2380
" trade..1145, 1767, 2273
Machinery imports..1540, 2311
" agricultural..198, 199, 642
Market for United States goods.. 729
Metallic goods.. 1538
Milling industry.. 196
Motors.. 1575
Paper..198, 642, 1538, 2275
Pig industry..936, 1331
Political situation.. 2525
Provisions.. 641
Regulations of Hygienic Department.. 1000
Report, special, by Commissioner H. R. Poussette on the trade of Colombia.. 651
" Commissioner H. R. Poussette on B.C. lumber.. 781
Reports of Acting Trade Commissioner, Mr. B. S. Webb—
May 1, 1914.. 999
June 12, 1914 .. 1145
Reports of Trade Commissioner H. R. Poussette—
September 29, 1914.. 2011
October 8, 1914.. 2095
October 15, 1914.. 2273
November 18, 1914.. 2522
Stationery.. 199
Steamship lines.. 2205
Stone clay.. 1540
Sugar production.. 1685
Textiles..642, 1538
Timber trade.. 1537
Tools.. 199
Trade..427, 518, 641, 1028, 1220, 1536, 1541, 2012
Trade conditions..190, 279, 1028, 2011, 2064, 2095, 2524
Tramway materials.. 1540
United States, trade with.. 645
Vehicles, wheeled.. 643
Wheat.. 194
" cost of.. 727
" milling industry.. 196
" standardization of.. 194
Woodenware.. 642
Woodpulp.. 1538
Arms and ammunition, Australia.. 990
Costa Rica.. 9
South Africa, imports.. 815
Army, Australia.. 989
Arrowroot, British West Indies.. 215
Art, Great Britain, fine—printing and publishing.. 761
Asbestos, Australian market..1978, 2210
China, cement sheets.. 1409
Germany.. 587
Great Britain..3, 851, 964, 1084, 1302, 1314, 1641
South Africa, imports of manufactures.. 815
Asia Minor Agricultural Implements..281, 770
Asphalt Argentine imports.. 643
British West Indies.. 1333

PAGE

Australia, Agricultural implement factories..797, 1159, 2244
" machinery.. 2243
Apples..266, 623, 991, 1925
Apple cases.. 1123
Apples, dried.. 991
Arms factory.. 990
Army.. 989
Asbestos, market for Canadian..1978, 2210
Bank exchange.. 789
Banking.. 50
Bicycles.. 2250
Boards, importation of.. 2088
Boot trade..1788, 2263
Butter exports..325, 361, 532
Carbide of Calcium imports.. 2263
Canberra, the federal capital.. 988
Catalogues.. 621
Cattle, embargo on.. 1787
Cement imports..1862, 2088, 2264
Climate.. 1789
Coaling Canadian-Australian steamers..675, 789
Concrete, re-inforced, for buildings.. 364
Confectionery.. 1788
Corsets.. 2262
Cotton.. 59
Crops.. 1225
Customs decisions.. 1277
" revenue.. 622
" valuations.. 1760
Cycles.. 1788
Debts, state and commonwealth.. 51
Discount sheets.. 622
Drought.. 2323
Drugs and chemicals, imports of..1863, 2262
Dry goods..1788, 1861, 2089, 2262
Elevators, grain.. 265
Empress of Ireland disaster.. 1124
Enamelled ware importations.. 2087
Engines, imports of.. 2255
Exchange on Australian drafts in United States and British Columbia.. 676
Fancy goods, imports of.. 1862
Fertilizers, imports of.. 1863
Finance..51, 264, 1345
Fish trade.. 2258
Flour..361, 1563, 2090
Food products, exportation prohibited.. 2089
" prices of.. 1786
Foodstuffs, importation into Canada.. 2261
Freight rates on lumber.. 611
" wheat and flour.. 1785
Fruit, dried..363, 796
Fruit cases..796, 1350
Fur skins and apparel..793, 794, 795, 2089, 2262
Furniture imports..1862, 2250
Germany, trade with.. 623
Grain crop.. 2323
" duties on.. 2324
" elevators.. 265
" imports.. 2324
" merchants.. 2324
Hardware..1788, 1861, 2087, 2254
Harmoniums, imports of.. 2251
Houses, re-inforced concrete.. 364
Immigration..621, 1679
Interstate Commission.. 949
Iron importations.. 2086
Jewellery imports.. 2086
Land tax.. 264
Leather trade..1788, 1861
Living, cost of.. 990

PAGE

Australia—*Con.*
Loans.. 52
Locomotive imports.. 2255
Lumber exports from British Columbia, obstacles.. ..677, 786, 787, 789
" freight rates.. 611
" imports.. 787
" loading.. 675
" market.. ..674, 786
" quality of British Columbia Douglas fir.. 787
" trade conditions.. 788
Machinery imports.. ..1861, 2254
" for railway workshops.. ..531, 624
Maternity bonus to mothers.. 265
Meats, embargo on.. 1787
Meat, frozen.. 363
Medicines.. 2262
Metal manufactures.. 2254
Mothers, bonus to.. 265
Motor vehicles.. ..643, 1351, 1686, 1788, 2087, 2249
Oil and colour trade.. 1789
Old age pensions.. 264
Organs, imports of.. 2251
Panama exhibition.. 619
Paper.. ..1862, 2088, 2256, 2267, 2478
Parcels post.. ..55, 1349
Parliamentary buildings, designs for.. ..1182, 2201
Parliamentary elections.. 1124
Pears.. 266
Pensions, old age, invalid, etc.. ..264, 265
Piano imports.. 2251
Piano player imports.. 2252
Pipe fittings, iron.. 2086
Plaster of Paris.. 2264
Population.. 620
Port charges.. 788
Port charges for lumber carrying vessels.. 675
Post office statistics.. ..53, 623
Price lists.. ..621, 622
Rabbits, export of.. 988
Rails, steel.. 991
Railways.. 260
Railway supplies.. 1123
Railway workshop tenders.. ..531, 624, 881, 968, 1022, 1158, 1207, 1270, 1375, 1760, 1830, 1934, 2119, 2221, 2373, 2496.
Revenue.. ..49, 259, 622, 263, 1785
Rubber goods, imports.. ..1861, 2262
Reports by Commissioner D. H. Ross—
December 12, 1913.. 49
January 9, 1914.. 259
February 6, 1914.. 359
March 20, 1914.. 619
Special report on lumber.. 674
" April 17, 1914.. 786
April 17, 1914.. 793
May 2, 1914.. 881
" 15, 1914.. 949
" 15, 1914.. 988
June 5, 1914.. 1047
" 12, 1914.. 1115
" 27, 1914.. 1182
July 10, 1914.. 1345
July 25, 1914.. 1501
Special report on trade opportunities as a result of the war.. 1716
August 28, 1914.. 1783
September 2, 1914.. 1857
September 25, 1914.. 2076
Special report on Australian trade.. 2239
October 23 1914.. 2323
Sailing vessels in lumber trade.. ..676, 788

PAGE

Australia—*Con.*
Salmon from British Columbia.. 59
Salmon, canned.. 1789
Spirits.. 2261
Steamers in lumber trade.. 788
Steamship arrivals.. .. ..59, 266, 363, 624, 798, 992, 1123, 1352, 1789, 2090
Steel importations.. 2086
Steel works.. 1351
Tariff revisions.. .. ..949, 1681, 2123, 2223
Tarpauline canvas for railways.. 1047
Telegraph statistics.. 54
Telephone statistics.. 54
Tenders for railway workshops.. 531
Textiles.. 2262
Timber.. .. ..1262, 2252, 2265
Trade.. .. ..359, 797, 1352, 1679, 1783, 1788, 1857, 2239
" with Canada.. 1115
" with South Africa.. 55
" with United States.. 2241
" conditions.. .. ..60, 266, 364, 624, 1124
" opportunities on account of the war.. .. ..1716, 2076
Tramways.. 1501
Tyres.. 2087
Wheat crops.. .. ..58, 1149, 1163, 1563
" freight rates on 1785
" prices.. 2090
" trade.. 1149
Wireless telegraphy.. 55
Woodware imports.. 2253
Wood pulp.. 2257
Wool.. .. ..361, 1347
Automobiles, Argentine.. 1540

B

Bacon, Great Britain.. .. ..6, 259, 550, 759, 961, 1045, 1154, 1292
South African imports.. 823
Swedish.. 6
Baggage, United States regulations.. 2373
Baking Powder, South African imports.. 819
Balata Industry, British Guiana.. 1238
Baltic Sea, Freight rates.. 2555
Bamboo, Trinidad, plantation.. 725
Bananas, British West Indies.. .. ..212, 1522
Colombia... 654
Costa Rica exports.. 2496
Great Britain.. 1907
Banks, Canadian.. 493
Colombia.. 2195
Germany.. 1878
Netherlands, Canadian Mortgage.. 180
Rotterdam, Canadian Mortgage.. 707
United States.. 493
Bank Exchange, Vancouver.. 789
Banking, Australia.. 50
British West Indies.. 1022
Colombia... 653
German.. 292
Great Britain.. .. .. 60, 65
New Zealand 1222, 1507
Bankruptcy Act, Great Britain.. 998
Barley, Great Britain.. .. ..256, 2474
" imports 958, 1151, 1294, 1366, 1425, 1557
Holland... 1248
Worlds export.. 1557
Baskets, German exports... 2545
Baths, German trade.. 1927
Beans, Chinese crop.. 2377
Chinese exports.. 1725

PAGE

Beans—*Con.*
Cuba.. 834
Great Britain imports.. 912, 1426
South African imports.. 821
Beds, Columbian imports of metal.. 661
Beef, Great Britain.. 713, 921, 1361
Beets, Holland.. 1249
Belgium, Exhibition, Ghent.. 239
Flax crop.. 1250
Lumber, markets for (Sir Cecil Hertslet).. 1018
Paper, duty on news.. 168
Trade.. 239, 2107
Window glass.. 1106
Bellows, Great Britain.. 760
Belting, German trade in.. 1672
Bicycles, Australian imports.. 2250
British West Indies.. 297
South African, imports.. 874
Bills of Lading, Great Britain, strike clause.. 137
Binder Twine, South African imports.. 644, 615
Biscuits, Chinese market.. 1410
Colombian market.. 664
Boilers, Russian requirements.. 2228
South Africa.. 1354
Bolivia, Trade.. 518
Bolts, Germany.. 1753
South African imports.. 862
Bone Meal, Great Britain market.. 2514
Bones, Great Britain.. 1906, 2097
Books, South African imports.. 873
Boots and Shoes, Argentine imports.. 642
Australia.. 1788, 2263
British West Indies.. 396, 754
China.. 1410, 2229
Colombian imports.. 662
Egypt.. 1617
German trade.. 1372, 1886
Great Britain.. 141, 1642
New Zealand regulations.. 323
South African imports.. 866, 1599, 1852
Bottles, South African imports.. 1849
Boxes, New Zealand trade.. 2376
Box Shooks, Canary Islands.. 2227
Great Britain.. 254, 258, 314, 762
Bran, Germany.. 587
United States tariff.. 602
Brass Wares, German export.. 2053
Brazil, Brooms.. 1818
Coffee crop, importance of.. 2013
Commercial conditions.. 1561
Ensilage cutters.. 1818
Fish markets.. 1817
Lumber market.. 782
Machinery imports.. 610
Motor vehicles.. 1818
Potatoes, demand for.. 2000
Straw cutters.. 1818
Sugar industry.. 1818
Trade.. 322, 518, 1028, 1066, 1544, 1551, 1877
Trade conditions.. 2013
Wallpaper requirements.. 1818
Breadstuffs, Cuba.. 153
Holland.. 1916
Breakfast Foods, South African imports.. 821
Bridges, Colombian imports.. 662
British Colonial Reports, Bahamas.. 2306
Barbados.. 37, 318

PAGE

British Colonial Reports—*Con.*
Bermuda.. 2549
British Guiana.. 275, 348
Fiji.. 380
Grenada.. 423
Jamaica.. 162
Leeward Islands.. 487
St. Lucia.. 564
St. Vincent.. 1059
British Consular Reports, Agriculture.. 190
Belgium.. 239
Corea.. 2124
Costa Rica.. 2496
Dominican Republic.. 971
Italy.. 828, 1091
Japan.. 2440
Panama.. 1516
Peru.. 1326
Philippine Islands.. 1440
Russia.. 1271
British Consular Service, Co-operation with Canada.. 503
British Consuls, List of chief.. 15, 503
British Empire, Trade products of.. 1148, 1209
British Guiana, Agriculture.. 278
Balata industry.. 1238
Cocoanuts.. 1873
Cultivation.. 2464
Customs changes.. 2495
Diamond output.. 1873
Exports.. 601
Flour.. 276, 600, 2463
Foodstuffs.. 275, 1654
Gold output.. 1873
Lumber.. 1261
Milk, standards for condensed.. 167
Railways.. 1239
Rice cultivation.. 1872
Sugar exports.. 1872
Tariff changes.. 481
Timber exports.. 1874
Trade.. 217, 275, 385, 1868
Weather.. 2464
British Honduras, Lobster canning.. 2312
Lumber exports.. 1261
Oil stove market.. 2229
Trade.. 219
Weather conditions.. 1238
British West Indies, Agriculture.. 351, 2307, 2550
Agricultural machinery.. 608
Arrowroot.. 215
Asphalt production.. 1333
Bahamas, development of.. 852
" Report of Commercial Agent, Mr. R. H. Curry—
Nassau, November 23, 1914.. 2465
Bamboo plantation in Trinidad.. 725
Bananas.. 212, 1522
Banking facilities.. 1022
Barbados, an entrepot for the Northern Islands.. 1356
Bermuda imports.. 644
Bicycles.. 297
Bills of lading.. 276
Boots and shoes.. 396, 754
Business hints.. 376, 422
Butter.. 473, 752, 2183
" substitutes.. 752
Cable rates.. 600, 1614
Cacao.. 146, 627
Carriages.. 297
Cassava.. 216

PAGE

British West Indies—*Con.*

Cattle food..297, 753
Certificates of origin..453, 714
Cheese.. 752
Chemicals imported.. 1815
China imports.. 2182
Coal trade of Barbados.. 913
" St. Lucia.. 1239
" Trinidad..626, 751
Cocoa..213, 423, 566
Cocoanuts..146, 213
Coffee.. 214
Commercial development.. 1162
Commercial travellers regulations.. 1065
Commission houses.. 422
Copra.. 146
Corn, imports into Barbados.. 910
Cotton..40, 318
" , imports into Barbados.. 910
Currency.. 2551
Cutlery imports.. 1815
Dairy products.. 298
Development of Bahamas.. 1328
Drafts.. 376
Drugs and chemicals imported.. 2181
Dry goods imported.. 1814
Duty on imports.. 1157
Earthenware imports.. 1814
Enamelware imports.. 1814
Fancy goods, imports.. 2182
Feeding stuffs..297, 910
Finances.. 294
Fish..297, 473, 566, 752, 1225, 1652
Fisheries..1062, 2550
Flour—296, 396, 456, 472, 600, 626, 751, 752, 900, 910, 1082, 1158, 1526, 1652
F.O.B. quotations.. 422
Foodstuffs..397, 1355, 1651, 1654, 1822
Freight.. 376
Fruit trade..212, 2466
Ginger.. 214
Glassware imports.. 1814
Hardware imports..1815, 2182
Hay..297, 753
Hotels.. 1240
Importers, list of.. 1816
Industrial development of Trinidad.. 2226
Invoice forms..233, 453
Iron imports.. 910
Lime juice.. 566
Limes..213, 489, 566
Livestock.. 910
Lumber..473, 752, 910, 1049, 1086, 1652
" imports.. 1090
" importers.. 1090
" prices.. 1089
Machinery imports.. 1815
" , road for Dominica.. 715
Manufactured goods..754, 1062, 2308, 2550
Milk, condensed..396, 753
Molasses..39, 209, 318, 912, 1237
Money orders, Post office.. 314
Motor cars.. 297
Motor ploughs.. 608
Musical instruments.. 1815
Needlework.. 397
Notes on Trinidad.. 1357
Oats..297, 753
Oranges.. 212
Paper imports..1815, 2183
Petroleum..211 1448

PAGE

British West Indies—*Con.*
Ploughs, motor.. 608
Porcelain imports.. 2182
Post office, Barbados.. 1237
" money orders.. 314
Population.. 756
Potash, sulphate of.. 2183
Potatoes.. .. ..473, 1027
Preference, effect of.. 915
Prices.. 1652
Provisions.. 298
Reports by Trade Commissioner E. H. S. Flood—
January 17, 1914.. 209
February 9, 1914.. 294
March 9, 1914.. 395
March 21, 1914.. 472
May 2, 1914.. 750
May 30, 1914.. 909
June 27, 1914.. 1086
July 18, 1914.. 1237
August 10 1914.. 1355
August 31, 1914.. 1651
September 12, 1914.. 1868
October 29, 1914.. 2179
November 27, 1914.. 2463
Reports by Special Commissioner Watson Griffin..600, 714, 1022, 1157, 1810
Revenue.. 751
Rice.. 214
Rubber industry.. .. ..146, 211
Rum.. 566
Shipping.. .. ..751, 1087, 1438, 2308, 2550
Shooks.. 1089
Sisal exports.. 2466
Soap.. 911
Spices.. 215
Sponge exports.. 2466
Staples, export of.. 1653
Stationery imports.. 2183
Staves.. 1098
Steamship service.. .. ..376, 1158, 1240, 1356
Steel imports.. 910
Sugar.. .. ..37, 146, 209, 318, 395, 472, 489, 565, 566, 626, 912, 1237
Tariff changes.. 473
Tariff, effect of preferential.. .. ..915, 1032
Tariff regulations, preferential.. .. ..451, 1090, 2309
Tea.. 753
Timber trade.. 210
Tomatoes, export of.. 2466
Tourists.. .. ..397, 2551
Tourist trade and the war.. .. ..1766, 2309
Toys.. .. ..1815, 2182
Trade.. .. ..1101, 1357, 1635, 2179
Trade, German competition.. 1810
Trade, transient.. 913
Trade Commissioner Watson Griffin.. 25
Trade of Bahamas.. .. ..218, 2306, 2465
" Barbados.. .. ..37, 217, 318, 395, 909, 911
" Bermuda.. .. ..219, 1998, 2549
" Grenada.. .. ..218, 423
" Jamaica.. .. ..162, 216, 294, 298
" Leeward Islands.. .. ..217, 487
" St. Lucia.. .. ..218, 564
" St. Vincent.. .. ..218, 1059
" Trinidad and Tobago..146, 217, 348, 611, 750, 755, 882, 914, 1874
Tramway, Barbados.. 1238
Trinidad: Reports of Commercial Agent Edgar Tripp—
January 12, 1914.. 146
April 16, 1914.. 626
May 18, 1914.. 882
May 29, 1914.. 914

PAGE

British West Indies—*Con.*
Trinidad: Reports of Commercial Agent Edgar Tripp—*Con.*
June 17, 1914.. 1049
July 4, 1914.. 1082
September 24, 1914.. 1874
Tweeds.. 2181
Underwear.. 2181
Vegetables.. 214, 298, 1356
Volcanic eruption, effects of.. 1157
Wood, exports of.. 458
" imports of.. 910
Woodenware imports.. 1815
Woollen goods, imports.. 910
Brooms, Brazil.. 1818
Costa Rica.. 10
Germany, trade of.. 1372, 1464, 1630, 1671
Great Britain.. 1302, 1642
Brushes, Costa Rica.. 10
Germany, trade of.. 1372, 1464, 1671
Great Britain.. 141, 760, 964, 1302, 1642
South African imports.. 815, 1845
Buckwheat, Great Britain.. 1310
Holland.. 1248, 2190
Building material, Argentine imports.. 643
Building trade, Great Britain.. 141
Bulgaria, Agricultural machinery.. 2131
Buoys, Colombian imports of gas.. 662
Business, German business men's visit to Canada.. 601
South African houses of.. 1353
Business hints, British West Indies.. 376, 422
New Zealand.. 219
South Africa.. 221
Butter (see also Dairy Products), Australian shipments.. 325, 361, 532
British West Indies.. 473, 752, 2183
Colombian market.. 664
Cuban market.. 834
Great Britain, 139, 304, 759, 961, 1297, 1307, 1358, 1362, 1416, 1556, 2342, 2474.
New Zealand.. 1508, 1795
Russian exports.. 280
South Africa.. 772, 819
Buttons and studs, Chinese trade.. 2552
German exports.. 2543

C

Cabinet Work, Great Britain.. 761
South African imports.. 861
Cable Rates, South African.. 1792
West Indian.. 600, 1614
Cacoa, British West Indies.. 146, 627
Calcium Carbide, Australian imports.. 2263
Colombia.. 660, 1064
German imports.. 581
Great Britain.. 254, 629, 964
South African imports.. 817
Calendar Reform, International.. 1576
Canada, Canada's proximity to world's markets.. 84
Canadian made articles.. 1817, 2511
" tariff changes.. 555
" timber products.. 1260
Canal, Great Britain, Manchester ship.. 1314
Canary Islands, Box shooks.. 2227
Canberra, Australia, the federal capital of.. 988
Candles, South African imports.. 816
Canned Goods, Colombian market.. 664
Costa Rica.. 14
Great Britain.. 257, 760
Canning Outfits, South Africa.. 553
Canvas, South African imports.. 816
Carbons, Germany.. 2214

PAGE

Carborundum, German imports.. 582
Cardboard, Cuba.. 151
German exports.. 2370
Great Britain imports.. 1802
Japanese imports.. 1960
South African imports.. 1855
Carpets and Rugs, German exports.. 2429
Great Britain.. 1743
Carriages (see also "vehicles"), British West Indies.. 296
Colombian imports.. 666
Costa Rica.. 10
South African imports.. 874
Carriage stock, Great Britain.. 504
Casein, Denmark.. 957
Great Britain.. 371
Cash Registers, South African imports.. 862
Cassava, British West Indies.. 216
Catalogues, Australia.. 621
For Canadian Trade Commissioners.. 1920
South America.. 31
Cattle (see "Live Stock").
Cattle Food, British West Indies.. 753
Germany.. 1160
Great Britain.. 963, 1153
Caustic Soda, South African imports.. 817
Celluloid, Japanese imports.. 2444
Cellulose, Manufacture from wood and textile fibres.. 167
Norway and Denmary.. 148, 301, 589, 2325
Sweden.. 747
Cement, Australian imports.. 1862, 2088, 2264
Colombia.. 660
Costa Rica.. 10
Germany.. 2216
Great Britain.. 711
Central America, Trade figures.. 35, 72, 1636
Cereals, Colombian market.. 664
Corea.. 2125
Great Britain.. 756, 1296
Holland.. 1180
Italy.. 1216
Certificates of Origin (see "Invoices").
Ceylon, Importance of.. 1525
Port of Colomba.. 1448
Chairs, Great Britain, inquiries for bentwood.. 2529
Chamois Skins, Scarcity of.. 385
Cheese (see also "Dairy Products"), British West Indies.. 752
Colombian market.. 664
Denmark.. 957
Great Britain, 139, 252, 256, 305, 369, 411, 507, 550, 759, 961, 1153, 1297, 1307, 1312, 1359, 1367, 1418, 1556, 2342, 2475
Siberia.. 1101
South Africa.. 772, 820
Chemicals, Argentine.. 1538
Australian imports.. 1863
British West Indies.. 1815, 2181
Costa Rica.. 11
German exports.. 1445, 1463, 1630, 1984
Great Britain.. 1643
Japan.. 1223, 1960, 2129, 2444
Russian trade.. 2132
South American imports.. 1697
Chemical Pulp, Great Britain.. 1738
Chile, Fishing industry.. 1377
Lumber, discharging of.. 1160
" market.. 783
Trade.. 518, 1768
" conditions.. 281, 2013

PAGE

China, Agriculture.. 1948
Asbestos cement sheets, importation of.. 1409
Bean crop.. 2377
Beans, export of.. 1725
Biscuits, tinned, markets for.. 1410
Boots and shoes.. 1410, 2229
Button trade.. 2552
Clothing.. 280, 324
Commercial relations.. 1603
Cotton goods, importation of.. 1409, 1723
Currency reform.. 533, 1029
Dairy products, imports of.. 82
Domestic goods.. 324
Dye stuffs, importation of.. 1632
Eggs, export of.. 353, 481, 836, 1100, 2502
Enamelled ware.. 1410, 1936
Envelope supply.. 1385
Exchange, effects of.. 1175
Fish, salted.. 1405
Flour, consumption of.. 1173
" imports.. 1031, 1175
" market.. 1319, 1617, 1893
" milling.. 1174, 2228
" trade.. 125, 245, 308, 353, 1404, 1526
Fruits, tinned, importation of.. 1408
German interests.. 1945
Hats.. 280
Hong Kong, world's largest port.. 1030
Industries.. 2462
Invoices, falsification of.. 166
Iron, importation of.. 1632
Jams, importation of.. 1408
Kiaochou.. 1946
Lawn mowers, importation of.. 1410
Leather goods, demand for.. 2063
Loan, domestic.. 2460
Lumber, demand for American.. 1527
" importations of.. 1012, 1403
" trade.. 673
Machinery imports.. 1632
Manufactures.. 1948
Metals, importation of.. 1724
Milk, tinned.. 1407
Mines and minerals.. 1948
Mining regulations.. 851
Nails, importation of.. 1410
Paper imports.. 2023, 2447
Population.. 1948
Railways.. 1948
Revenue.. 1947
Report of Commissioner Gordon B. Johnston, special report on lumber.. 673
Reports of Commissioner J. W. Ross—
May, 30, 1914.. 985
" 30, 1914.. 1012
June 30, 1914.. 1173
July 25, 1914.. 1403
Aug. 4, 1914.. 1603
" 22, 1914.. 1722
Sept. 19, 1914.. 1945
" 25, 1914.. 2017
Oct. 28, 1914.. 2459
Salt tax.. 2460
Sewing machines, imports of.. 1724
Shipping.. 1947
Silk exports.. 1724
Silk industry.. 2460
Soap market.. 2000
Soya bean cultivation in Manchuria.. 1213

PAGE

China—*Con.*
Stationery market..1385, 1403
Stoves, importation of.. 1410
Sundries, importation of.. 1724
Tea exports.. 1724
Textile imports.. 2024
Ties, railway..837, 1012, 1225
Timber imports.. 1724
" industry.. 1266
" markets.. 1164
" resources.. 1012
Tools.. 533
Towns opened to trade.. 387
Trade, 985, 1164, 1382, 1403, 1521, 1603, 1616, 1631, 1635, 1722, 1946, 2017, 2195, 2411, 2459.
Trade conditions.. 2459
Treaties.. 1604
Tsingtau, town of.. 1949
Typewriters, importation of.. 1410
Vegetables, importation of.. 1408
Wheat, price of..1174, 1319
" production of.. 1174
Wire, importation of.. 1410
Wood, manufacturer..1014, 1409
Wood-pulp.. 1408
Woollen goods, imports of.. 1632
Zinc, importation of.. 1632
Chinaware, British West Indies imports.. 2182
Germany..1462, 2487
Cider, Great Britain.. 371
Cities, Cuba.. 1958
Civil Service, United Kingdom.. 597
Climate, Australian conditions.. 1789
Clocks, Argentine.. 1540
Germany..1462, 1629
Cloth, from seaweed.. 388
Clothing, China.. 280
Great Britain.. 761
South Africa, imports from Canada.. 814
Clover, Holland.. 1249
Coal, Argentine imports..643, 1538
British West Indies..751, 913, 1239
German process in mining.. 444
Great Britain..1139, 1315
Holland.. 706
Japan, recovery of by-product.. 126
New Zealand .. 514
South Africa..1240, 2330
Trinidad trade.. 626
World's production..255, 550, 1379
Coaling, British Columbia ports.. 789
Panama.. 1519
Cocoa, British West Indies..213, 425, 566
Cocoanuts, British Guiana.. 1873
British West Indies..146, 213
World's production.. 1768
Codfish (see "Fish" also), Cuba.. 834
Greece.. 386
Norway..386, 840
Spain..386, 770
Coffee, Brazil.. 2013
British West Indies.. 215
Colombia..654, 2194
Costa Rica.. 2497
Coke, Argentine imports.. 643
South Africa.. 1241
Colours, India.. 1998

PAGE

Colombia, Agents.. 2195
Agricultural implements.. 657
Banana production.. 654
Banking facilities.. .. ..653, 2195
Beds, metal.. 661
Biscuits.. 664
Boots and shoes.. 662
Bridges.. 662
Buoys, gas.. 662
Butter.. 664
Calcium carbide.. .. ..660, 1064
Canned goods.. 664
Carriages (see "Vehicles").
Cattle raising.. 655
Cement 660
Cereals.. 664
Cheese.. 664
Coffee market.. 2194
" production.. 654
Combustibles.. 667
Condiments.. 666
Corundum wheels.. 659
Cotton.. 655
Dairy machinery and implements.. 657
Development, possible.. 653
Drugs.. .. ..662, 666
Electrical material.. 661
Enamelware.. 659
Explosives.. .. ..659, 667
Exports (see "Trade").
Fencing, wire.. 658
Financial condition.. 663
Fish, preserved.. 663
Flour.. 663
Foodstuffs.. .. ..666, 2100
Furniture.. 661
Gas buoys.. 662
Hams.. 664
Hardware.. 658
Hides.. .. ..667, 2194
Imports (see "Trade").
Labour.. 2194
Leather.. .. ..662, 667
Lumber.. 660
Machinery, electrical.. 6
" road building.. 6
Manufactures.. 656
Medicines.. .. ..662, 666
Metals.. 666
Minerals.. 656
Money circulation.. 2194
Motor cars.. 657
Nails.. 659
Oleomargarine.. 664
Paints.. 660
Paper, wall.. 661
Petroleum.. 656
Political condition.. 651
Pulleys, split wood.. 659
Railways.. 652
Railway material.. 661
Revolution, effects of.. 653
Roofing, prepared.. 659
Rubber.. 655
Report, special, by Commissioner H. R. Poussette.. 651
Reports by Commercial Agent A. E. Beckwith—
October 25, 1913.. 6
September 28, 1914.. 2193

PAGE

Colombia—*Con.*
Salmon, canned.. 663
Shoes.. 662
Shovels.. 659
Silverware.. 659
Skins.. 667
Spades.. 659
Stock raising.. 655
Suspenders.. 662
Tariff changes.. 2122
Textiles.. 666
Tobacco.. 655
Transportation.. 652
Trade.. 35, 80, 518, 653, 656, 665, 667
Trade conditions.. 2014, 2193
Typewriter supplies.. 660
Varnishes.. 660
Vehicles.. 666
Wagons (see "Vehicles").
Wheat.. 663
Wheelbarrows.. 660
Windmills.. 657
Wire fencing.. 658
Wireless stations.. 6
Wire nails.. 659
Wood.. 667
Combines, Great Britain, galvanized sheet trade.. 62
Commercial Attaches, United States.. 2075
Commercial Conditions, Argentine.. 2523
Brazil.. 1561
China.. 1603
Japan.. 1975
Mexico.. 1108
New Zealand.. 2025
Russia, effect of war on.. 1759, 1973
Company, Great Britain, promotion.. 64
" registration.. 412
Commercial Travellers, British West Indian regulations of.. 1065
Great Britain, excess baggage.. 28
Norway and Denmark.. 302
South Africa, regulations concerning.. 1025
Commission, Australian Inter-State.. 949
Commission House, Canadian.. 813
Commission Merchants, Cuba.. 1957
Concrete, Australian houses of reinforced.. 364
Condiments, Colombian imports.. 666
Confectionery, Australia.. 1788
Costa Rica.. 10
Great Britain.. 141, 761
South African imports.. 1847
Consular Service, United States.. 930
Contracts, Cuban.. 1957
India.. 2535
Cooperage, Spanish market.. 1933
Copper Goods, German exports.. 2489
Copra, British West Indies.. 146
Cordage, German exports.. 2433
Great Britain.. 1643
Corea, Agriculture.. 2128
Cereals imported.. 2125
Customs duties.. 2127
Finance.. 2128
Forestry.. 2128
Industrial development.. 2485
Metal imports.. 2125
Paper factory.. 2126
Railways.. 2485
Rice imports.. 2125

PAGE

Corea—*Con.*
Sugar imports.. 2126
Tariff regulations.. 2126
Trade.. 2124
Corn, British West Indies.. 910
Corn offals, Great Britain.. 1643
Corsets, Australian imports.. 2262
Corundum wheels, Colombia.. 659
Costa Rica, Arms and ammunition.. 9
Bananas, export of.. 2496
Biscuits.. 10
Brooms and brushes.. 10
Carriages.. 10
Cement.. 10
Chemicals.. 11
Coffee exports.. 2497
Fish.. 14
Furniture.. 11
Hardware.. 11
Implements.. 12
Ironmongery.. 11
Lard.. 14
Medicines.. 12
Metals, export of.. 2497
Milk, condensed.. 13
Musical instruments.. 13
Navigation.. 2499
Paper, printing, etc.. 13
Perfumery.. 13
Preserved foods.. 14
Provisions.. 14
Railways.. 2500
Shipping.. 2499
Tariff changes.. 2499
Timber.. 14
Tools.. 12
Trade.. 10, 35, 518, 2496
Wire, barbed.. 12
Wood.. 14
Cotton, Australia.. 59
British West Indies.. 38, 40, 318, 910
China.. 1409, 1723
Colombia.. 655
Germany.. 1463
Great Britain.. 512, 709, 1139, 1643
Japanese imports.. 2441
" spinning industry.. 2466
South African imports.. 816, 1845
Waste.. 710
World's cotton spindles.. 709
Cranes, South African, imports.. 867
Crayfish, South African trade in.. 1108
Credit in South America.. 428
Crops, Argentine.. 2522
Australia.. 1225
British (see "Agricultural statistics.")
Canadian bulletins.. 122, 602, 801, 934, 1147, 1374, 1676, 1920, 2200
Egypt.. 1222
France.. 1223, 1254
Germany.. 1254
Great Britain, condition of.. 995, 1045, 1254, 1425, 1647, 2281
Holland.. 682, 1246
Hungary.. 1225, 1254
New Zealand.. 515
Roumania.. 1254
Russia.. 1224, 1254 1276
Spain.. 1225
Cuba, Apples.. 834
Beans.. 834

PAGE

Cuba—*Con.*
Books.. 152
Breadstuffs.. 153
Butter.. 834
Cardboard.. 151
Cities.. 1958
Codfish.. 834
Commission merchants.. 1957
Contracts, fulfilling of.. 1957
Dairy products, (butter, cheese and eggs),.. 154, 245
Farm products, duties on.. 1956
Fish.. 125, 153, 834
" duties on.. 1957
Fruit, canned.. 834
Havana.. 1958
Hay.. 834
Herrings.. 834
Inhabitants.. 1950
Language, Spanish.. 1950
Lonja Del Comercio.. 1957
Lumber.. 834
" trade.. 638, 827
Markets for Canadian products.. 829, 833
Meats.. 153
Milk, condensed.. 834
Oats.. 834
Packing requirements.. 1997
Paints.. 834
Paper.. 151, 834
" bags.. 834
Peas.. 834
Population.. 1950
Porcelain..
Potatoes.. 835, 1921
Railroad.. 1958
Reciprocity with United States.. 1951
Resources.. 1951
Rice demand for.. 1957
Reports of Acting Commissioner, Mr. A. T. Quilez—
Report on British Columbia lumber.. 827
May 18, 1914.. 829
May 18, 1914.. 1027
November 28, 1914.. 2400
Report of Special Commissioner, W. Griffin—
September 1914.. 1950
Sardines.. 834
Shopping.. 1958
Silver deposit ware.. 834
Size.. 1950
Stationery.. 152
Statistics.. 835
Stockfish.. 834
Sugar trade.. 896
Tariff with United States.. 829
Timber resources.. 1380
Trade.. 150, 518, 835, 1077, 1103, 1951, 2400
" with Canada.. 831, 1955
" central districts.. 899
Vegetables.. 834
War conditions.. 2400
Wood.. 152
Cultivation, Argentine.. 2523
British Guiana.. 2464
Currency, British West Indies.. 2551
Chinese reforms in.. 533, 1029
South American confusion of.. 1280
Customs, Australian decisions.. 1277
" revenue.. 622
" valuation.. 1760
British Guiana changes.. 2495

PAGE

Customs—*Con.*
Corean duties.. 2127
France.. 2376
Germany.. 703
Holland.. 1615
New Zealand decisions.. ..107, 403, 516, 1057, 1159, 1379, 1762, 1892
" Management Bill.. 306
Peru.. 1328
South African regulations.. 385
Cutlery, Argentine.. 1539
British West Indies.. 1815
Germany.. 1752
South African imports.. 1850
Cycles, Australia.. 1788

D

Dairy Farms, India.. 87
Industry, Argentine.. 244
" Netherlands.. 1283
" New Zealand.. 1863
Machinery and implements, Colombia.. 657
Produce, British West Indies.. ..298, 752
" Chinese imports.. 82
" Cuba.. ..154, 834
" Denmark.. 956
" Great Britain.. ..34, 387, 493, 728, 898, 961, 1161, 1332, 1358, 1832, 2227
Deals, Great Britain, spruce.. 888
Debt, Australia.. 51
World's.. 353
Denmark (see "Norway and Denmark).
Development, Bahamas, in the.. 1329
Diamonds, British Guiana.. 1873
Direct Representation, Value of.. 2041
Discount Sheets, Australia.. 622
Disinfectants, South African imports.. 818
Dominica, Fish from Canada.. 972
Flour from Canada.. 972
Timber resources.. 973
Trade.. ..518, 771, 772, 971
Dominions Royal Commission, South Africa.. 1790
Dowels, British market.. ..2, 257
Drawbacks, United States, system of.. 1325
Drought, Australia.. 2323
South Africa.. 918
Drugs, Argentine.. ..999, 1002, 1538
Australia.. ..1863, 2262
British West Indian imports.. 2181
Colombian imports.. ..662, 666
Germany.. ..1463, 1630
Great Britain.. ..1303, 1644
Japanese imports.. ..1632, 1960
Russian trade.. 2132
South African imports.. 1846
Dry goods, Australia.. ..1788, 1861, 2089, 2262
British West Indies.. 1814
Duck, South African imports.. 816
Duties, British West Indies, on imports.. 1157
French abolition.. 1829
French import changes.. 2221
Dyes, Argentine.. 1538
China.. 1632
German exports.. 1630
Great Britain, industry.. ..2470, 2502
India.. 1998
Japan.. ..1632, 2444
Dynamite, Japanese imports.. 1960

E

Earthenware, British West Indies.. 1814
Germany.. ..1629, 2487
South American imports.. 1697

PAGE

Ecuador, Trade.. ..426, 518
" conditions.. 2014
Eggs, Canadian imports.. 2290
Chinese export.. ..353, 481, 836, 1100, 2502
Great Britain (see also "Dairy Produce"), 572, 961, 1308, 1367, 1419, 1556, 2282, 2468, 2474, 2518.
Preservation of.. ..18, 708
South African industry .. 491
" imports.. 821
Egypt, Boots and shoes.. 1617
Crops.. 1222
Furniture.. 728
Sugar.. 568
Trade.. ..458, 934
Electrical Goods, Argentine imports.. ..643, 1540
Colombian imports.. 661
Germany, trade of.. ..1372, 1462, 1826
Great Britain.. 1645
India.. 2312
Japanese manufacture.. 492
South African imports ..818, 867, 1847, 1853
Electricity and poultry raising.. 597
Japan, progress in.. 1026
Electro-chemical products, Norway.. 406
Electro-Technical Apparatus, German exports.. 2293
Russian imports.. 2554
Elevators, Argentine grain.. ..194, 2313
Australian " 265
Rotterdam.. 591
South African imports.. 867
Emery, South African imports.. 870
Emigration, Great Britain.. ..27, 229
Empress of Ireland disaster, Australia.. 1124
Enamel ware, Australian imports.. 2087
British West Indies.. 1814
China.. ..1410, 1936
Colombia.. 659
Germany.. 1929
South African imports.. 1847
Engineering trades, Great Britain.. 142
Engines, Australian imports.. 2255
Great Britain, steam and oil.. 2513
New Zealand, marine oil.. 401
South Africa.. 1354
Engraving and colour work, Great Britain.. 1905
Ensilage cutters Brazil.. 1818
Envelopes, Chinese supply.. 1385
Exchange, Bank, Australian drafts in B.C. and U.S.. 676
Chinese imports, effect on.. 1175
New Zealand.. 1863
Exhibitions, Belgium, Ghent.. 239
Norwegian Centennial.. 302
Panama-Pacific.. ..387, 619, 689
South African Industrial.. 448
Explosives, Colombian imports.. ..659, 667
South Africa.. 1245
South American imports.. 1697
Exporters, Japan.. 2193
Exports, Canadian prohibition.. 2101
Holland's prohibition.. 2191

F

Factories, Canada.. 1550
Great Britain.. 1139
Fancy goods, Australian imports.. 1862
British West Indies imports.. 2182
Germany.. ..1463, 1629
South American imports.. 1697

PAGE
Farmers, South African farmers' tour.. .. ..610, 798, 1106, 1222
Farm products, Cuban duty.. 1956
Fats, Holland.. 267
Feathers, Great Britain.. 712
South African ostrich feathers.. 679
Feeding stuffs, British West Indies.. .. ..297, 910
Germany (special report).. .. ..97, 189
" 586, 587, 2361
Great Britain.. 1909
Felt, German, ankydat.. 338
Fencing material, South Africa.. 2189
Fencing wire (*see* also "Wire"), Colombia.. 658
South Africa.. .. ..113, 222, 862
Fertilizers, Australian imports.. 1863
German exports.. 2424
Great Britain.. .. ..142, 1046
Japanese imports.. 2443
New Zealand demand.. 2333
Russian use.. 2503
South Africa.. 2189
Fiji, Agriculture.. 383
Shipping.. 381
Trade.. 380
Finances, Australia 49, 260, 1345
British West Indies.. 294
Colombia.. 652
Corea.. 2128
Great Britain.. .. ..60, 408, 414
Holland.. 1729
Peru.. 1327
South Africa.. 883
Fire damp detector, Great Britain.. 1084
Fish, Australian trade.. 2258
Bavaria.. 935
Brazil.. 1817
British West Indies.. .. ..297, 473, 752, 1225, 1652
Chinese imports.. 663
Costa Rica.. 14
Cuba.. .. ..125, 153
Cuban duty.. 1956
Dominica imports from Canada.. 972
France.. 593
French marking law.. 974
Germany.. .. ..578, 582, 701, 703, 704, 705
Great Britain, 189, 408, 439, 443, 469, 505, 545, 549, 605, 627, 961, 996, 1043, 1133, 1192, 1209, 1648, 2469, 2475.
" canned.. 1744
Greece.. .. ..386, 1335
Holland.. 706
Italy.. 1217
New Zealand imports.. 1800
North Sea.. 2552
Norway.. 894
Norwegian exports.. .. ..386, 405, 429, 839, 841
South African imports.. 821
Spain.. .. ..386, 770
United States.. .. ..1004, 2373, 2435
Fisheries, British West Indies.. .. ..566, 1062, 2550
Chile.. 1377
Denmark.. 2344
Germany.. .. ..689, 1376
Great Britain.. .. ..26, 408, 414, 543, 922, 996, 1043, 1045, 1132
Greece.. 1686
Holland.. .. ..1162, 1181, 1250
Korea.. 1376
Newfoundland.. 553
North Sea, interruption in.. 2551
Norway.. .. ..841, 894, 1281
Russia.. 1375

PAGE
Fish meal, Germany.. 567
Fish offals, Great Britain, commercial use.. 2483
Fish oil, Great Britain.. 544
Flax, Argentine, fibre from straw.. 198
Belgium.. 1250
Germany, fibre from straw.. 223
Great Britain.. 142, 256, 1312
Holland.. 1248
Russian crop.. 2130
United States decisions.. 476
World's crop.. 494
Flax fibre, Great Britain market.. 2476
Flaxseed, German imports.. 580
Great Britain.. 920, 1499, 1742
United States, impurities in.. 1006
Floods, Holland.. 682
Flooring, Great Britain.. 257
Flour, Argentine.. 361
Australia.. 196, 1563
Australian freight rates.. 1785
" prices.. 2090
British Guiana.. 276, 600, 2463
British West Indies.. 296, 396, 456, 472, 626, 751, 752, 900, 910, 1082, 1158, 1526, 1652
Canadian milling capacity.. 480
China.. 125, 245, 303, 353, 1173, 1404, 1526, 1617, 1893, 2228
" imports into Hong Kong.. 1031
Colombian imports from Canada.. 972
Dominican imports from Canada.. 972
Freight rates.. 900
Germany.. 578, 1606
Great Britain, consumption of.. 1024
Great Britain, 189, 408, 439, 443, 469, 505, 545, 549, 605, 627, 961, 996, 1043, 1133, 1192, 1209, 1648, 2469, 2475.
" imports, 258, 352, 471, 850, 899, 922, 959, 1149, 1272, 1295, 1319, 1364, 1365, 1419, 1500, 2475.
" milling.. 143, 229
" prices.. 2521
Guatemala.. 1616
Holland.. 467
Hungary, milling in.. 1223
Japanese supply.. 1073, 1395, 1961
New Zealand imports.. 2024
" prices.. 2334
North African trade.. 2501
Roumania, milling in.. 1283
Siam, imports into.. 1684
South African imports.. 820, 895
United States.. 43, 928
" exports.. 928
" shipped through.. 851
Fodder, South African imports.. 819
Food regulations, New Zealand.. 512
Foodstuffs, Argentine.. 1537
Australian exports prohibited.. 2089
" imports.. 2261
" prices.. 1786
British Guiana.. 1654
British West Indies.. 397, 1355, 1357, 1651, 1654, 1822
Colombian imports.. 666, 2100
France.. 1611, 1913, 2356
German exports.. 1630
Great Britain imports.. 886, 1365, 1410, 1493, 1647, 1737, 1965, 2342, 2473
Holland.. 1658, 2190
New Zealand.. 220, 402
Norway and Denmark.. 1610, 2327
South African imports.. 819, 824, 1654, 1963
South American imports.. 1697
Sweden.. 1448

PAGE

Foodstuffs—*Con.*
Swiss market.. 849
United States.. 719
Forest fires, Norway.. 1132
Forest products, Great Britain.. 2339
Newfoundland.. 1832
Forestry, Corea.. 2128
Forges, Great Britain.. 760
France, Agricultural machinery.. 2285
Apricots.. 2100
Cattle.. 1913
Crops.. .. .. 1223, 1254
Customs circulars.. 2376
Duties, abolition of.. 1829
Duty, import changes.. 2221
Fish.. .. .. 592, 593
" canned, law as to marking.. 974
Foodstuffs, importation of.. .. .. 1611, 1913
" supply of.. 2356
Grain imports.. 771
Hides.. 1912
Honey.. 202
Horses, suspension of duty on.. 2222
Iron.. 1912
Leather, dressed.. 1912
Livestock, importation of.. 1611
Living, cost of.. 1064
Lumber trade.. .. .. 638, 1200, 1912
Meat, duty on removed.. .. .. 1933, 2121
" import regulations modified.. 2221
Paper.. 1913
Potatoes.. 2210
Railway sleepers, market for.. 2535
Report of Commissioner General Philippe Roy—
April 1, 1914.. 592
Special report on lumber.. 1200
Oct. 2, 1914.. 1911
Sardine imports.. 593
" shortage.. 592
Seeds.. 2285
Shipping.. 1829
Staves, market for.. 804
Steel.. 1912
Storage surtax removed.. .. .. 2057, 2376
Sugar duties, modification of.. 2120
Timber.. .. .. 1019, 1265
Trade.. .. .. 126, 282, 842, 1369, 1703, 1756, 1911
War risk guarantee.. 2036
Freight rates, Australian lumber freight rates.. 611
" wheat and flour freight rates.. 1785
Baltic Sea.. 2555
Great Britain.. .. .. 998, 1010, 1140
Inland grain rates from Rotterdam.. 591
Japanese freight rates.. .. .. 1009, 1397, 2193, 2445
Newfoundland traffic conditions.. 553
New Zealand lumber freight rates.. 625
North Sea.. 2555
Ocean rates on flour.. 900
Russia, transportation via.. 2555
Spanish freight rates.. 887
Threatened freight rate war on Pacific.. 1074
Fruit, Argentine imports.. 197
Australian, dried.. .. .. 363, 796
" fruit cases.. .. .. 796, 1350
British West Indies.. .. .. 212, 2466
China.. 1408
Germany 494, 1283, 1373
Glasgow imports.. 688

PAGE

Fruit—*Con.*
Great Britain, 757, 760, 960, 965, 967, 994, 1210, 1271, 1303, 1364, 1422, 1428, 1449, 1496, 1648, 1907, 2026, 2098, 2285, 2475.
Holland.. 2526
New Zealand.. 515, 1800, 2333
Siam market.. 1934
South African exports.. 1127
" growing of.. 1281
" imports.. 822
" inspection.. 1065
" market.. 1279
Fruit, canned, Cuba.. 834
Great Britain.. 370, 960, 1211, 1551, 1660, 1743, 1908
South African imports.. 823
Fruit exporters, South Africa.. 1128
Fuel, Sweden, brickets of sulphite lye.. 149
Fur, Australia, skins and apparel.. 793, 2089, 2262
German market.. 1282, 1464
Great Britain.. 1743, 1968
Industry.. 85
United States, skunk.. 935
Furniture, Argentine imports.. 642
Australian imports.. 1862, 2250
Colombian imports.. 661
Costa Rica.. 11
Egypt.. 728
Germany.. 1750
Great Britain.. 142, 761, 1741, 1806
" office.. 965
" woods.. 1262
South African imports.. 861, 1848

G

Gas buoys, Colombian imports.. 662
Germany, Acetate of lime.. 581
Agricultural implements and tools.. 1669
" machinery.. 586, 2117
Aluminum wares.. 2115
Anchovies.. 582, 702
Ankydat felt.. 338, 473
Apples.. 147, 578, 580, 1080
" dried and evaporated.. 494, 578, 580
" waste.. 578, 580
Asbestos.. 587
Australia, trade with.. 623
Bankers.. 292
Banks.. 1878
Baskets and basketware, exports of.. 2545
Baths, trade in.. 1927
Bolts.. 1755
Boots and shoes, trade in.. 1372, 1886
Brasswares, export of.. 2053
Brooms and brushes, trade in.. 1372, 1464, 1630, 1671
Business men's visit to Canada.. 601
Buttons and studs, exports of.. 2543
Calcium carbide.. 581
Carbons, electric light.. 2214
Carborundum.. 582
Cardboard exports.. 2370
Carpets, exports of.. 2429
Cattle.. 581
Cattle feed.. 1160
Cement.. 2216
Chemicals, exports of.. 1445, 1463, 1630, 1984
Chinaware and glassware.. 1462, 2487
Chinese interests.. 1945
Clocks.. 1462, 1629
Coal mining.. 444
Competition in India.. 2001

PAGE

Germany—*Con.*
Copper goods, export of.. 2489
Cordage and twine.. 2433
Cotton.. 1463
Crops.. 1254
Custom's duties.. 703
Cutlery.. 1752
Drugs.. 1463, 1630
Dyes.. 1630
Earthenware.. 1629, 2487
Electrical goods, trade in.. 1372, 1462, 1826
Electro-technical apparatus exports.. 2293
Enamelled hollow-ware.. 1929
Fancy goods.. 1463, 1629
Feed, cattle.. 586, 587
Feeding stuffs.. 97, 189, 2361
Felt, ankydat.. 567
Fertilizers, exports of.. 2424
Fish.. 578, 582, 689, 701, 703
" consumption of.. 705
" imports of.. 704
" in Bavaria.. 935
" meal.. 567
Fisheries.. 1376
Flax seed.. 580
" straw, fibre from.. 223
Flour.. 578, 1606
" pea.. 582
Foodstuffs.. 1630
Fruit, dried.. 494
" growing.. 1283
" trade in.. 1373
Fur market.. 1282, 1464
Furniture.. 1750
Glassware.. 1462, 1629, 1981, 2492
Gloves and mitts.. 1463, 1824, 2212
Goldsmith's wares.. 2363
Grain.. 577, 579, 706, 1606
Grease.. 583
Hardware, trade in.. 1372, 1461
Hats, exports of.. 2358
Herring.. 701, 702
Hides.. 1464
Holow-ware, enamelled.. 1929
Hops, export of.. 1464
Hosiery.. 1463, 1751
Importers, directory of.. 158, 184, 235, 269, 312, 345, 374
Industrial situation.. 2378
Investments in Canada.. 291
Iron and steel goods.. 1461
Jewellery.. 1462, 2050
Lamps.. 1462
Leather.. 583, 1824
Leather goods.. 584, 1630, 1673, 2047
Leather, new tanning process.. 338, 473
Lime, acetate of.. 581
Linoleum exports.. 2296
Lobsters.. 578, 582, 703
" duty on canned.. 222
Lumber trade.. 635, 1195
Machinery belting.. 1672
" trade in.. 1372
Machine tools.. 2112
Manufactured goods, trade in.. 1372
Malt.. 587
Meal.. 582
Medicines.. 2109
Motor vehicles.. 1931
Musical instruments.. 1629, 1888
Nails.. 1753

PAGE

Germany—*Con.*
Nuts.. 1753
Oilcloth exports.. 2296
Oleomargarine.. 583
Paints, export of.. 1463, 2042
Paper industry.. 456, 584
" trade in.. 1372, 1464, 1630, 2370
Pea flour.. 582
Pears, dried.. 580
Pianos, export of.. 2036
Plums, dried.. 580
Printing industry, products of.. 1979
Reports by Trade Commissioner C. J. Just—
Special on feeding stuffs.. 97
January 8, 1914.. 147
" 17, 1914.. 175
" 22, 1914.. 223
February 10, 1914.. 291
" 9, 1914.. 338
March 16, 1914.. 473
April 4, 1914.. 577
April 30, 1914.. 701
June 25, 1914.. 1080
Special, on lumber.. 1195
July 31, 1914.. 1605
Rubber exports.. 1464, 1630, 2298
Salmon.. 578, 582, 702, 704
Sanitary ware.. 2294
Sardines.. 578, 582, 703
Screws.. 1753
Seeds.. 584, 585
Sewing machine exports.. 1825
Shipping.. 292, 1878
Skins, export of.. 1464
Silversmith's wares.. 2363
Soaps.. 1930
Starch exports.. 2547
Stationery exports.. 1464, 2300
Steamship service to Canada.. 293
Stoneware exports.. 2487
Tanning process.. 338
Textiles.. 1462, 1629
Timber.. 585
Tinwares, export of.. 2430
Tires.. 1883
Tools and implements.. 1667, 2112
Toys.. 1629, 1822, 1831
Trade 175, 223, 577, 623, 1330, 1371, 1373, 1460, 1464, 1466, 1563, 1605, 1627, 1633, 1638, 1667, 1683, 1695, 1700, 1705, 1709, 1750, 1764, 1822, 1877, 1883, 1927, 1945, 1978, 2042, 2109, 2212, 2288, 2294, 2358, 2424, 2487, 2504, 2543.
Trade, regret at loss of.. 2042
Trinkets, export of.. 2050
Varnish industry.. 2060
Wheat (see "Grain").
Wheat meal.. 582
Wines.. 1630
Wire.. 1885
Wood.. 585
Wooden goods, export of.. 1630, 2217
Woollen goods.. 1463
Ginger, British West Indies.. 215
Glassware, Argentine.. 1540
British West Indies.. 1814
Germany.. 1462, 1629, 1981, 2492
Great Britain.. 230
New Zealand imports.. 2025
South American imports.. 1697
Gloves, Germany.. 1462, 1824, 2212
Great Britain.. 1595
South Africa.. 1849

PAGE
Glue, Japanese prices.. 1960
Glycerine, Japanese prices.. 1960
Gold, British Guiana.. 1873
Great Britain, trade in.. 1194, 2030
South African mining.. 1575
World's production.. 568
Goldsmith's Wares, German exports.. 2363
Goods in demand, New Zealand.. 1509
Government Stores, South African imports.. 877
Grain, Argentine trade.. 194, 2001
Australia.. 2323
Black Sea trade.. 42
French imports.. 771
German imports.. 577, 579, 706, 1606
Great Britain, crops (see "Agricultural Statistics").
" dispatch in.. 711
" imports, 5, 898, 1140, 1271, 1314, 1363, 1365, 1494, 1556, 1646, 1647, 1744, 1908, 2029, 2395.
" trade with.. 687, 999, 1499
Guatemala.. 1616
Holland, farmers' sales.. 268
" imports.. 590, 1524, 1658
Montreal cargoes.. 603
Norway.. 529
Russian exports.. 606, 1274
South African imports.. 820, 2189
World's production.. 567
Bags, Argentine imports.. 197
" Great Britain.. 228
Elevators, Argentine.. 1280
" Holland.. 1180
" Russia.. 766
Merchants, Australia.. 2324
Statistics, Canadian, Quantity in store at terminal elevators and public elevators in the East, 20, 44, 88, 129, 170, 204, 247, 284, 328, 354, 389, 431, 460, 496, 536, 570, 612, 646, 693, 730, 774, 807, 854, 901, 938, 940, 979, 1033, 1067, 1109, 1166, 1227, 1284, 1336, 1387, 1452, 1528, 1579, 1619, 1688, 1770, 1836, 1896, 1938, 2003, 2066, 2133, 2230, 2315, 2382, 2451, 2505, 2558.
" Number of cars and total quantities inspected at Winnipeg, and other points in Western Division.. 89, 733, 734, 735, 1338, 1773
" Grades of wheat, oats, flax and barley in store at terminal elevators and public elevators in the East, 390, 432, 461, 497, 537, 571, 613, 647, 694, 731, 775, 808, 855, 902, 939, 941, 980, 1034, 1110, 1167, 1228, 1285, 1337, 1388, 1453, 1529, 1580, 1620, 1689, 1771, 1837, 1897, 1939, 2004, 2066, 2134, 2231, 2316, 2383, 2452, 2506, 2559.
" Statement showing receipts and shipments of grain at Fort William and Port Arthur.. 732, 1389, 1772
Granary, Great Britain, Glasgow.. 923
Graphite, Great Britain.. 964
Grasses, Great Britain.. 921
Holland.. 1249
South African imports.. 1849
Grease, German market for.. 583
Greece, Lumber, market for.. 1225, 2556
Great Britain, Afforestation in Scotland.. 2283
Agents.. 2338
Agricultural implements.. 963
" lands.. 594, 1648
" machinery.. 1044, 1259, 1299
" produce imports, 7, 33, 66, 123, 186, 232, 276, 311, 347, 378, 420, 449, 485, 527, 563, 599, 634, 686, 717, 768, 800, 844, 893, 933, 970, 1021, 1099, 1156, 1269, 1322, 1436, 1437, 1512, 1596, 1613, 1675, 1758, 1821, 1882, 1924, 1977, 2040, 2209, 2290, 2348, 2421, 2482, 2534.
" report.. 1140
" research.. 27, 118
" statistics.. 627, 1251, 1494, 1904, 2395, 2398
Animal oils.. 1303
Animals, live.. 1384, 1411

PAGE

Great Britain—*Con.*
Apple crop.. .. ..1047, 1255
Apples, inquiries for Canadian.. 1250
" evaporated.. 1883
" imports of, 1299, 1500, 1597, 1746, 1908, 1909, 1969, 2032, 2129, 2281, 2340, 2343, 2377, 2397.
" Irish.. 966
" market for, 3, 29, 118, 227, 257, 305, 337, 372, 445, 446, 507, 509, 887, 966, 1210, 1592, 2399, 2515, 2521.
Apple peel, poison by spraying.. 510
Art, fine, printing and publishing.. 761
Articles in demand.. 2304
Artificial fertilizers.. 1046
Asbestos.. .. ..3, 1302, 1314, 1641
" cement sheets.. 851
" Russian.. .. ..3, 964
" slates.. 1084
Bacon.. .. ..6, 259, 550, 759, 961, 1045, 1154, 1297, 2342
" Swedish.. 5
Bananas, supply of.. 1907
Banking.. 65
Bankruptcy Act.. 998
Barley.. .. ..256, 958 1151, 1294, 1366, 1425, 1557, 2475
Beans.. .. ..962, 1426
Beef.. .. ..713, 921, 1361
Bones.. 2097
Bone meal market.. 2514
Boots and shoes.. .. ..141, 1642
Box shooks.. .. ..254, 258, 314, 762
Brass founding.. 142
Bristol docks.. .. ..145, 303
Brooms, imports of.. .. ..1302, 1642
Brushes.. .. ..141, 760, 964, 1302, 1642
Buckwheat, trade in.. 1310
Building.. 141
Butter exports.. 2474
" imports.. ..139, 304, 325, 759, 961, 1297, 1307, 1538, 1367, 1416, 1556, 2342
Bellows.. 760
Bills of lading, strike clause in.. 137
Birmingham, reports by Trade Commissioner J. E. Ray—
December 19, 1913.. 2
" 23, 1913.. 26
January 1, 1914.. 60
" 7, 1914.. 120
" 13, 1914.. 138
" 22, 1914.. 226
February 2, 1914.. 254
" 13, 1914.. 336
March 2, 1914.. 408
" 13, 1914.. 445
" 20, 1914.. 469
April 9, 1914.. 594
" 16, 1914.. 627
" 21, 1914.. 713
May 5, 1914.. 756
" 12, 1914.. 791
" 26, 1914.. 921
June 9, 1914.. 957
" 12, 1914.. 995
" 23, 1914.. 1041
July 7, 1914.. 1132
" 21, 1914.. 1250
" 27, 1914.. 1293
August 5, 1914.. 1358
" 18, 1914.. 1493
" 18, 1914.. 1551
" 28, 1914.. 1593
September 1, 1914.. 1641
" 7, 1914.. 1739
" 22, 1914.. 1801

PAGE

Great Britain—*Con.*
Birmingham, reports by Trade Commissioner J. E. Ray—*Con.*
October 8, 1914.. 1901
" 23, 1914.. 2026
November 7, 1914.. 2278
" 19, 1914.. 2392
" 25, 1914.. 2468
December 7, 1914.. 2516
Bones, cattle.. 1906
Bristol and the Pacific coast.. 1270
Bristol, reports of Trade Commissioner E. D. Arnaud—
December 24, 1913.. 28
January 8, 1914.. 118
" 10, 1914.. 141
February 10, 1914.. 303
March 10, 1914.. 443
" 27, 1914.. 507
" 25, 1914.. 508
April 1, 1914.. 546
" 7, 1914.. 597
May 7, 1914.. 743
" 5, 1914.. 758
" 19, 1914.. 838
Report, supplementary, on lumber.. 887
Report on British Columbia lumber.. 966
June 30, 1914.. 1084
July 8, 1914.. 1194
" 30, 1914.. 1361
August 25, 1914.. 1647
September 9, 1914.. 1806
October 9, 1914.. 2030
November 26, 1914.. 2520
Cabinet work.. 761
Calcium carbide.. 254, 964
Canal, Manchester ship.. 1314
Canned goods.. 257, 370, 760
Carbide of calcium.. 629
Cardboard boxes, import of.. 1802
Carpets and rugs.. 1743
Carriage stock.. 504
Casein.. 371
Cattle (see "Live stock").
Cattle food.. 963
Cement.. 711
Cereal crop.. 756, 2281
Cereals, imports of.. 1296
Chairs, bentwood, inquiries for.. 2529
Cheese, 139, 252, 256, 305, 369, 411, 507, 550, 759, 961, 1153, 1297, 1307, 1312, 1359, 1367, 1418, 1556, 2342, 2475.
Chemicals.. 1643
Chemical pulp.. 1739
Cider.. 371
Civil service.. 597
Clothing.. 761
Coal mining.. 444
Coal trade.. 1139, 1315
Combine, galvanized sheet trade.. 62
Commercial travellers' excess baggage.. 28
Companies, registered.. 412
Company promotion.. 641
Confectionery.. 141, 761
Coppersmithing.. 142
Cordage and twine.. 1643
Corn offals.. 1643
Cotton trade.. 512, 709, 710, 1139
" waste.. 1643
Crop returns (see "Agricultural statistics").
Crops, condition of.. 792, 921, 995, 1045, 1254, 1425, 1647
Dairy produce imports.. 34, 387, 493, 728, 898, 1161, 1332, 1358, 1832, 2227
Deals, spruce.. 888
Dowels.. 2, 257

PAGE

Great Britain—*Con.*
Drugs, imports of..1303, 1644
Dye industry..2470, 2502
Electrical machinery.. 1645
Electricity and poultry raising.. 597
Eggs (see also "Dairy Produce"), 512, 708, 961, 1309, 1367, 1419, 1556, 2282, 2468, 2474, 2518.
Emigration..27, 229
Engineering.. 142
Engines.. 2513
Engravings and colour work.. 1905
Factories.. 1139
Feathers.. 712
Feed stuffs, prices of.. 1909
Finances.. 60
Fire damp detector.. 1084
Fish, 189, 408, 439, 443, 505, 545, 549, 605, 627, 996, 1043, 1133, 1192, 1209, 1648, 2469, 2475.
Fish, canned..961, 1744
Fisheries..26, 408, 414, 543, 922, 996, 1043, 1045, 1132, 1250
Fish offals, commercial use of.. 2483
" oil..544, 1255, 1303
Flax..142, 256, 509, 1312
" fibre, market for.. 2476
" machinery.. 1500
Flaxseed..920, 1499, 1742
Flooring, maple.. 257
Flour..258, 352, 471, 850, 922, 959
" and wheat, consumption of.. 1024
" imports..1149, 1272, 1295, 1364, 1365, 1419, 1500
" " into Ireland..899, 2475
" milling..143, 229
" prices.. 2521
Food imports..886, 1365, 1410, 1493, 1647, 1737, 1965
Foodstuffs, trade in.. 2473
Forestry products.. 2339
Forges.. 760
Freight rates..886, 998, 1010, 1140
Fruit, 688, 757, 760, 887, 960, 1210, 1271, 1364, 1449, 1496, 1907, 2026, 2098, 2285, 2342, 2475.
Fruit, canned..370, 960, 1211, 1551, 1660, 1743, 1908
" crop..965, 967, 994, 1428
Furniture..142, 761, 1262, 1741, 1806
" office.. 965
Furs..1741, 1968
Glass, Canadian cut.. 230
Gloves.. 1595
Gold trade..1194, 2030
Grain crop returns (see "Agricultural statistics").
Grain, dispatch in.. 711
" Irish imports.. 898
" Scottish trade.. 687
" trade in, 5, 228, 256, 999, 1140, 1271, 1314, 1362, 1365, 1494, 1499, 1556, 1646, 1647, 1745, 1908, 2029, 2395.
Granary at Glasgow.. 923
Graphite.. 964
Grasses.. 921
Glasgow, reports by Trade Commissioner J. E. Ray—
Jannary 2, 1914.. 63
" 9, 1914.. 117
" 27, 1914.. 230
February 24, 1914.. 370
April 2, 1914.. 549
" 29, 1914.. 708
Glasgow, reports by Trade Commissioner F. Dane—
May 29, 1914.. 923
Report on British Columbia lumber.. 967
June 18, 1914.. 997
" 23, 1914.. 1045
July 3, 1914.. 1083

PAGE

Great Britain—*Con.*
Glasgow, reports by Trade Commissioner F. Dane—*Con.*
July 9, 1914.. 1192
" 21, 1914.. 1256
August 4, 1914.. 1365
" 6, 1914.. 1425
" 27, 1914.. 1594
September 3, 1914.. 1745
" 25, 1914.. 1909
October 10, 1914.. 2031
November 10, 1914.. 2281
" 16, 1914.. 2398
" 25, 1914.. 2470
Hair, cattle.. 1875
Halibut.. 2, 469, 506, 546, 549
Hams.. 550, 961, 1154, 1296
Handles.. 257, 1967
Harbour rates.. 117
Hay.. 257, 921, 963, 965, 967, 1153, 1252, 1255, 1427, 1745, 1902
Hay trade, effect of motor traffic on.. 1255
Hemp.. 142
Hides.. 758, 763, 1193, 1500, 1595, 1644, 1646
Hog bristles.. 2477
Hops, 17, 201, 385, 471, 490, 726, 757, 849, 959, 1102, 1253, 1381, 1526, 1645, 1803, 1834, 2062, 2398, 2502.
Horns, cattle.. 1906, 2477
Horses.. 714, 1044, 1254, 1904, 2098, 2394
Horse hair requirements.. 2477
Household utensils.. 1641
Importers of timber.. 790
Industry, effect of war on.. 2028
Infusorial earth, demand for.. 2305, 2339
Insurance, government life.. 64
" imperial war risk.. 1755
Iron production.. 117, 255, 1645, 1805
Labour.. 2396
Lands agricultural.. 594, 1256
Lard.. 257
Lathwood requirements.. 1833
Lawn mowers.. 258
Leather, fair.. 225
" trade, 225, 227, 258, 549, 712, 758, 964, 1594, 1644, 1645, 1967, 2031, 2280, 2341, 2469, 2477, 2519.
Linseed.. 229, 256, 1153, 1212, 1643, 1742
Liverpool trade.. 255
Live stock, condition.. 792
" diseases.. 226, 337, 714
" exports.. 26, 594, 714, 1494, 2473
" feeding experiments.. 64, 86
" foods.. 1153
" imports.. 200, 226, 471, 921, 1361, 2398
" statistics.. 595, 1257, 1592
" supply of.. 1384, 1411, 1767, 2131, 2503
Locomotives.. 143
London's import trade.. 896
Lumber.. 257, 678, 742, 743, 771, 790, 887, 964, 966, 967, 1009
" freight rates on.. 1140
" imports.. 790, 791, 792, 967, 1260, 1272, 1738, 1741, 1966
Leeds, reports of Trade Commissioner J. M. Mussen—
December 17, 1913.. 1
January 22, 1914.. 225
February 6, 1914.. 305
Leeds, reports of Acting Trade Commissioner C. Dyer—
Report, special, on lumber.. 678
April 22, 1914.. 711
May 28, 1914.. 920
June 8, 1914.. 965
July 15, 1914.. 1255
" 28, 1914.. 1310
August 21, 1914.. 1498
September 1, 1914.. 1645

PAGE

Great Britain—*Con.*
Leeds, reports of Acting Trade Commissioner C. Dyer—*Con.*
August 25, 1914.. 1743
September 15, 1914.. 1875
" 29, 1914.. 1905
October 10, 1914.. 1967
" 28, 1914.. 2097
November 7, 1914.. 2280
" 21, 1914.. 2476
December 4, 1914.. 2518
London, reports by Trade Commissioner Harrison Watson—
December 19, 1913.. 3
January 9, 1914.. 115
February 2, 1914.. 133
January 30, 1914.. 251
February 13, 1914.. 333
" 26, 1914.. 365
March, 9, 1914.. 439
" 27, 1914.. 504
May 8, 1914.. 742
" 8, 1914.. 762
June 11, 1914.. 992
" 11, 1914.. 1009
July 9, 1914.. 1187
" 31, 1914.. 1303
August 14, 1914.. 1410
" 20, 1914.. 1591
September 11, 1914.. 1730
October 13, 1914.. 1964
November 13, 1914.. 2335
December 4, 1914.. 2512
Machinery.. 963, 1875
Maize.. 1152, 1366
Malt trade.. 2475
Manchester port.. 136, 256, 259, 510, 886
" ship canal.. 137, 229, 511, 885
Manchester, reports by Trade Commissioner F. A. C. Bickerdike—
January 12, 1914.. 136
" 24, 1914.. 228
February 4, 1914.. 255
March 23, 1914.. 510
" 30, 1914.. 543
April 22, 1914.. 709
May 11, 1914.. 790
" 27, 1914.. 885
June 15, 1914.. 997
July 7, 1914.. 1139
" 27, 1914.. 1312
August 24, 1914.. 1556
September 7, 1914.. 1804
" 30, 1914.. 1907
October 12, 1914.. 2028
November 5, 1914.. 2341
" 12, 1914.. 2395
Mangle roller blocks.. 511
Mangolds.. 1427
Manufactured goods, imports of.. 2520
Maple flooring.. 257
" roller blocks.. 1
" rollers.. 511
" syrup.. 756, 962
Margarine sale of.. 1309
" trade in.. 2474
Match trade.. 1384
" wood.. 1909, 1925
Meal imports.. 1364
Meat, canned.. 370, 1744
" exports from United States.. 1085
" frozen and chilled.. 1366
" imports of.. 1154, 1410, 1494, 1593, 2473
" prices.. 2521

PAGE

Great Britain—*Con.*
Meat, supply, 138, 203, 257, 352, 445, 491, 692, 848, 961, 1030, 1085, 1334, 1523, 1556, 1765, 2061, 2449.
Metalware demand.. 2304
Mica.. 964
Migration, rural.. 27
Milk, Cheshire records.. 1314
" condensed.. ..762, 2519
" electrical treatment of.. ..710, 757
Millboard imports.. 1802
Minerals.. ..121, 258, 713, 700
Motor boats.. 997
" spirit.. 838
" trade.. ..63, 117, 143, 470, 762
" vehicles.. ..1, 1642
Mutton.. ..713, 921, 1360
Nails, screws, bolts, etc., imports of.. 1802
Oatmeal trade.. 2475
Oats.. ..256, 958, 1150, 1293, 1366, 1426, 1556, 2475
Occupations.. 1137
Offals .. 963
Oil.. ..137, 228 511, 763
" cake.. ..996, 1255, 1500, 1643, 2097
" engines for fisheries.. 791
" fish.. ..254, 712, 996, 1968
" from tomato seeds.. 886
" seeds.. ..228, 1643
Onions.. 962
Paper.. ..1300, 1424
" imports.. ..964, 1685 1801, 1806
" trade with Newfoundland.. 710
Pasture experiments.. 27
Peaches.. 333
Pears.. ..333, 2340
Peas.. ..962, 1152, 1968
Piano actions, demand for.. 2340
" market.. ..2346, 2399
Pig feeding experiments.. 1138
Pigs.. ..596, 757
Pinoleum, demand for.. 2040
Pit props 371, 602, 1501, 1535, 1739, 1806, 1901, 1906, 1910, 2031
Plant life and radium.. 2520
Plumbago imports.. 1742
Ports, leading.. ..510, 1361
Potatoes.. ..757, 887, 1251, 1426, 1591, 1901, 2394, 2398, 2518
Poultry exports.. ..1498, 2474
" imports.. ..961, 1903, 2032
" intensive culture.. 597
" keeping in Ireland.. 2032
Preserves, trade in.. 2475
Prices.. 995
Printing.. 142
Produce (see "Agricultural produce").
" prices of Canadian, 8, 67, 124, 187, 233, 276, 310, 348, 379, 421, 450, 484, 526, 564, 598, 635, 687, 716, 767, 801, 845, 892, 932, 971, 1098, 1155, 1268, 1320, 1511, 1612, 1674, 1757, 1820, 1881, 1923, 1976, 2039, 2208, 2289, 2420, 2481, 2533.
Products.. 1366
Provisions.. ..143, 759, 1364, 1500, 1596, 1648, 1808, 2098, 2283, 2347, 2398, 2521
Provision prices.. 119
Pulp (see "Wood pulp").
" trade with Newfoundland.. 710
Railroad keys, market for.. 2532
" sleepers.. ..1256, 1966, 2210, 2345, 2483
Refrigeration.. 2514
Revenue.. ..60, 597
Rhubarb, cultivation of.. 1310
Road construction.. 28
Roller blocks.. 510
Roofing material.. 1084

PAGE

Great Britain—*Con.*
Root crop..756, 757, 1252
Rubber, standardization of.. 4
Rugs.. 920
Rye..1151, 2097
Salmon..413, 439, 443, 505, 545, 549, 961, 1297, 1593
Sanitary rack, market for.. 2305
Sardines..412, 439, 443, 546, 594, 627, 961
Sausage casings.. 1642
Seeds..508, 708, 963, 1104, 1362, 1500, 1742, 2097
Sheep grazing tests.. 594
" imports..226, 1360
Ship-building..231, 550, 1083, 2393
Shipments.. 1557
Shipping..1282, 2028, 2512
Shooks, box..1894, 1995
Silver trade..1194, 2030
Skewers, wooden.. 258
Skins..1193, 1595, 1743
South African, trade with.. 17
Soya bean imports.. 1214
" cake versus cotton cake.. 1139
Spindles..709, 710
Spoolwood.. 920
Statistics.. 1251
Staves, oak.. 920
Steel manufactures.. 1805
Strawboard imports..1802, 2519
Strike clause, bill of lading.. 137
Sun heat as power.. 710
Sugar beet, cultivation of.. 2029
" imports..1910, 1965
Tanning..144, 1255 1644
Tar imports.. 1905
Tariff, affect of United States.. 136
Taxation.. 2392
Tea trade..1188, 1212
Telegraph poles, market for.. 1424
Telegraphs.. 62
Textiles.. 136
Timber, 63, 115, 118, 137, 144, 229, 230, 257, 372, 410, 445, 546, 628, 689, 708, 964, 967, 999, 1044, 1083, 1140, 1299, 1364, 1368, 1428, 1493, 1557, 1577, 1593, 1597, 1646, 1740, 1805, 2282, 2394.
Timber, British Columbia..966, 967
Tinplate..63, 230
Tobacco..144, 999
Tomatoes.. 712
Tools..963, 1645
Toys and games .. 1903
Trade, 17, 18, 61, 121, 128, 133, 136, 139, 201, 259, 306, 327, 335, 371, 384, 416, 444, 446, 459, 490, 609, 691, 709, 763, 806, 838, 849, 885, 957, 976, 992, 997, 1023, 1024, 1041, 1047, 1139, 1187, 1194, 1205, 1271, 1293, 1362, 1423, 1492, 1499, 1558, 1587, 1641, 1646, 1730, 1742, 1804, 1876, 1902, 1910, 1964, 2028, 2030, 2033, 2278, 2335, 2341, 2470, 2516.
Trade, Bristol..145, 303
" conditions..120, 251, 255, 758, 994, 995, 2032
" mark.. 2341
" measures for relief of..2211, 2535
" proclamations affecting..1509, 1665, 2107, 2291, 2536
Train, experimental fireproof.. 62
Turkeys..712, 2520
Turnips.. 1427
Tires, demand for motor..1816, 1876, 2029
Underclothing, woollen, demand for.. 2478
Vegetables, canned..370, 960, 1211, 1551, 1660, 1744, 1908
" fresh..1907, 2476
Wall paper, trade in.. 1498
Wash boards.. 258
Wealth, growth of national.. 1042
Whale oil.. 885

PAGE

Great Britain—*Con.*
Whales, stock of.. 1047
Wheat and flour, consumption of.. 1024
" imports, 256, 471, 957, 1148, 1253, 1295, 1365, 1419, 1424, 1556, 2396, 2475
Wheatmeal, imports of.. 1149, 1295
Wheels, wooden.. 504
Windmill, pumps for Spain.. 762
Wire fencing.. 964, 1043
Wood (see "Timber").
" pulp.. 258, 1263, 1300, 1739, 1802, 2341, 2389, 2396, 2519
Woodware, market for.. 1902, 2304
Wool imports.. 1422, 1743, 1875
" sales.. 5, 1193
Greases, Holland.. 267
Greece, Agricultural implements.. 201
Codfish from Norway.. 386
" market for.. 1335
Fishing industry.. 1686
Grits, Holland.. 2190
Groceries, Norway.. 529
Guatemala, Flour, demand for.. 1616
Grain, demand for.. 1616
Trade.. 35, 73, 518, 1763, 1834

H

Haberdashery, South Africa.. 1850
Hair, Great Britain demand.. 1875
Haiti, Trade.. 518, 1635
Halibut, British supplies from Canada.. 2, 469, 506, 546, 549
Holland.. 407
Hams, Colombian market.. 664
Great Britain.. 550, 961, 1154, 1296
South African imports.. 823
Handles, Great Britain.. 257, 1967
Harbour, Great Britain, Glasgow rates.. 117
Holland.. 1179
South Africa.. 2186
Hardware, Argentine.. 1539
Australia.. 1788, 1861, 2087, 2254
British West Indies.. 1815, 2182
Colombia.. 658
Costa Rica.. 11
Germany.. 1372, 1461
South African imports.. 862, 1850
South American imports.. 1697
Hardwoods, Philippines.. 2132
Harmoniums, Australian imports.. 2251
Harness, South African imports.. 866
Harvests, Argentine.. 2522
Hats, Argentine imports of straw.. 642
China.. 280
German exports.. 2358
Havana, Cuba.. 1958
Hawaii, Lumber market.. 2349
Hay, British West Indies.. 297, 753
Cuba.. 834
Great Britain.. 257, 921, 963, 965, 967, 1153, 1252, 1255, 1427, 1745, 1902, 2398
" effect of motor traffic.. 1255
Hemp, Great Britain.. 142
Italy.. 1219
Herrings, Cuba.. 834
Germany.. 701, 702
Holland.. 706
Hides, Colombian imports.. 667
" market.. 2194
France.. 1912
Germany.. 1464
Great Britain.. 758, 763, 1193, 1500, 1595, 1644, 1646
South Africa.. 1242, 2189

PAGE

Hog Bristles, Great Britain demand.. 2477
Holland, Agriculture.. .. ..252, 748–750
Agricultural co-operative societies.. .. ..1181, 2191
Apples, dried and evaporated.. .. ..372, 2096
Bank, Netherlands Canadian Mortgage.. 180
" Rotterdam-Canada Mortgage 707
Barley crop.. 1248
Beet crop.. 1249
Bread, white.. 1916
Brokers, list of.. 268
Buckwheat.. .. ..1248, 2190
Cereals imported.. 1180
Clover.. 1249
Coal.. 706
Crop conditions.. .. ..682, 1246
Customs duties.. 1615
Dairying.. 1283
Elevators.. 591
Exports prohibited.. 2191
Fats.. 267
Financial position.. 1729
Fish.. 706
Fisheries.. .. ..1162, 1181
Fish oils.. 407
Flax crop.. 1248
Floods.. .. ..682, 1658
Flour trade.... 467
Foodstuffs.. 2190
Freight rates on grain.. 591
Fruit, dried, trade in.. 2526
Grain elevators.. 1180
" freight rates.. 591
" imports.. .. ..590, 1524, 1658
" organized farmers' sales.. 268
Grasses.. 1248
Greases.. 267
Grits.. 2190
Halibut.. 407
Harbours.. 1179
Herrings.. 706
Importers of greases.. 268
Insurance.. 1660
Labour.. 1177
Leather.. 30
Loans.. .. ..268, 2526
Lumber, market for.. .. ..
Machinery for lifting.. 1179
Maize.. 2190
Merchandise imported.. 2191
Mica.. 408
Money crisis.. 1659
Motor boats.. 200
Navigation, inland.. .. ..1180, 1658
Oat crop.. 1248
Oils, fish.. 407
Pasture.. 1250
Ports, statistics of.. .. ..180, 1179
Potato crop.. 1249
Potatoes, export of.. 180
Prices.. .. ..1658, 2190, 2526
Reports by Trade Commissioner J. T. Lithgow—
December 22, 1913.. 29
January 13, 1914.. 178
February 2, 1914.. 267
" 18, 1914.. 339
" 26, 1914.. 372
March 3, 1914.. 407
" 16, 1914.. 467

PAGE

Holland—*Con.*
Reports by Trade Commissioner J. T. Lithgow—*Con.*
April 1, 1914.. 590
" 20, 1914.. 682
May 1, 1914.. 706
" 8, 1914.. 748
June 24, 1914.. 1051
July 7, 1914.. 1129
" 17, 1914.. 1176
" 23, 1914.. 1246
September 1, 1914.. 1657
" 10, 1914.. 1729
October 7, 1914.. 1915
" 22, 1914.. 2096
November 3, 1914.. 2190
December 1, 1914 .. 2525
Rotterdam, port of.. 1179
" prosperity of.. 1177
Rye crop.. 1248
Salmon, canned.. 407
" salted.. 407
Seed crops.. 1248
Shipping.. ..179, 707, 1178, 1729, 1917, 2527
Steamship service to Canada 592, 1660
Timber trade.. 1181
Trade.. ..29, 1176, 1829, 1915
" conditions.. 178
" scheme to facilitate.. 2525
" statistical system.. 339
University, commercial.. 31
Wages.. 1178
War conditions.. 1657
Wheat crop.. ..1248, 1658
" shortage.. 2192
Wood alcohol, market for.. 1129
Zuyder Zee, draining of.. 1181
Hollow-ware, German trade.. 1929
Honduras, Condensed milk regulations.. 1026
Trade.. ..35, 76, 518 1576
Honey, France, market for.. 202
Hong Kong, China, the world's largest port.. 1030
Hops, Great Britain, 17, 201, 385, 471, 490, 726, 757, 849, 959, 1102, 1253, 1381, 1464, 1526, 1645, 1803, 1834, 2062, 2502.
Japanese imports.. ..1632, 1960
Horns, Great Britain.. ..1906, 2477
Horse Hair, Great Britain requirements.. 2477
Horses, French suspension of duty.. 2222
Great Britain.. ..714, 1044, 1254, 1904, 2098, 2394
Hosiery, Germany.. ..1463, 1751
South African imports.. ..864, 1846
Hotels, British West Indies.. 1240
Switzerland.. 2202
Household utensils, Great Britain.. 1641
Houses, Australian, reinforced concrete.. 364
Hungary, Crops.. ..1225, 1254
Flour milling.. 1223
Lumber industry.. 1266
Hygiene Regulations, Argentine Republic.. 1000

I

Immigration, Argentine.. 1164
Australian.. ..621, 1679
Switzerland.. 2202
Imperial Institute, Annual Report of.. 314
Importers, Brazil.. 1066
British West Indies.. 1816
German, directory of.. ..159, 184, 235, 268, 312, 345, 374
Holland fats and greases.. 268
New Zealand.. 1865
South America, lumber.. 785

PAGE

India, Coal.. 514
Colours.. 1998
Dairy farms.. 87
Dye stuffs.. 1998
Electrical machinery.. 2312
German competition.. 2001
Lumber.. 1261
Machinery.. 1631
Match trade.. 2448
Metals.. 1631
Paper mills.. 532
Railway ties, demand for.. 674
Requirements of office.. 2535
Sugar industry.. 1895
Textiles.. 1631
Ties, market for British Columbia.. 1019
Trade with Germany.. 1631
Wheat crop.. 1063
" exports.. 1149
Industrial situation, Corea.. 2485
Germany.. 2378
Trinidad.. 2226
Industries, Canadian.. 2235
China.. 2462
Great Britain, effect of war.. 2028
New Zealand, two new.. 106
Russia.. 1272
South Africa.. ..1240, 1655
Switzerland.. 2202
Infusorial Earth, Great Britain market.. ..2305, 2339
Inhabitants, Cuba.. 1950
Insurance, Great Britain, life.. 64
" war risk.. 1755
Holland.. 1660
Norway.. 1609
Investment, German, in Canada.. 291
Invoices, British West Indies.. ..233, 453, 714
China, falsification of.. 166
Iron, Argentine imports of iron and manufactures thereof.. 642
Australian imports.. 2086
British West Indies, imports.. 910
Chinese imports.. 1632
Denmark, imports.. 956
France.. 1912
Great Britain.. ..117, 255, 1645, 1805
Japanese imports.. ..1632, 1960
New Zealand.. ..514, 2333
Russia.. 1450
South African imports 864, 1566, 1852, 1914
" industry.. 2330
World's output.. ..336, 365
Iron ore, British Empire's reserves.. 568
World's production.. 366
Irrigation, South Africa.. 803
Italy, Agricultural machinery market.. 978
Cereals, flour, etc.. 1216
Fish.. 1217
Hemp, flax and jute.. 1218
Lumber trade 638, 828, 1091, 1333
Minerals, metals, etc.. 1218
Oils.. 1217
Report of Consul General, May 19, 1914.. 828
" " June 23, 1914.. 1091
" Mr. G. A. Mounsey, second secretary to H. M. Embassy at Rome.. .. 1215
Trade.. ..725, 977, 1215, 1219
Wheat market.. ..1936, 2130
Wine.. 1217

J

PAGE
Jams and Jellies, China.. .. 1408
South African imports.. .. 820
Japan, Agency.. .. 2356
Ammonia, sulphate of.. .. 2443
Bolts, prices of.. .. 1960
Cardboard imports.. .. 1960
Celluloid imports.. .. 2444
Chemical imports.. .. 1223, 2119, 2444
Coal, by-product recovery.. .. 126
Commerce.. .. 1975
Cotton imports.. .. 2441
" spinning industry.. .. 2466
Crop of Soya bean in Manchuria.. .. 1075
Customs duties on lumber imports.. .. 670
Drugs and chemicals.. .. 1632, 1960
Dye stuffs.. .. 1632, 2444
Dynamite imports.. .. 1960
Electrical goods manufacture.. .. 492
Electrical progress.. .. 1026
Exporters, list of.. .. 2193
Exports prohibited.. .. 1976
Fertilizers, imports of.. .. 2443
Flour markets.. .. 1208, 1395, 1649, 1961
" supply.. .. 1073
Freight rates.. .. 1009, 1074, 1397, 2193, 2445
Glue, prices of.. .. 1960
Glycerine, prices for.. .. 1960
Hops, imports of.. .. 1632, 1960
Iron, importation of.. .. 1632, 1960
Oils, importation of.. .. 1960, 2443
Linoleum market.. .. 2313
Lumber exports.. .. 670
" freight rates on.. .. 1009
" imports.. .. 670, 1008
" import duties.. .. 670
" market.. .. 669, 1009
Machinery, imports of.. .. 1632
Malt imports.. .. 1960
Mandarin oranges.. .. 2192
Mercantile enterprise.. .. 1161
Metals, importation of.. .. 2442, 2467
Nails, price of.. .. 1960
Nickel, market for.. .. 1960
Nuts, prices for.. .. 1960
Organs, market for.. .. 1975
Packing regulations.. .. 2192
Paints, market for.. .. 2409, 2444
Paper consumption.. .. 671
" customs duty.. .. 673
" manufacture.. .. 672, 2063
" market.. .. 671, 1632, 1959, 2064, 2379, 2444
Pencils, importation of.. .. 1960
Phosphates.. .. 2443
Pianos, market for.. .. 1975
Population.. .. 2446
Port of Yokohama.. .. 1163
Pulp (see "Wood-pulp").
Reports from Commissioner Gordon B. Johnson—
Special report on lumber.. .. 669
April 24, 1914.. .. 699
May 1, 1914.. .. 836
June 5, 1914.. .. 987
" 5, 1914.. .. 1008
" 20, 1914.. .. 1073
August 1, 1914.. .. 1395
" 15, 1914.. .. 1649
September 24, 1914.. .. 1959

PAGE

Japan—*Con.*
Reports of Acting Trade Commissioner—
October 23, 1914.. 2192
November 5, 1914.. 2466
Rice importation.. 2441
" production.. 1396, 1975
Rosin, prices for.. 1960
Rubber imports.. 2443
Salmon, demand for.. 2131
Screws, price of.. 1960
Sewing machines, imports of.. 2061
Shipping.. 1650, 2445
Silver.. 700
Soda, nitrate of.. 2443
Soya Bean.. 1074
Stationery market.. 2450
Steamship service.. 1649, 1961
Sugar imports.. 2444
Tariff changes.. 2222, 2451
" extension of drawbacks.. 987
" on lumber imports.. 670
" " paper.. 673
" " pulp.. 673
Tea.. 533
Tenders, government.. 1213
Timber market.. 1264, 1450
Trade.. 384, 699, 1574, 1631, 1651, 1959, 2192, 2195, 2440, 2451
Wheat imported.. 700, 1320, 1395, 1961, 2441
" rebate on imports.. 1207
Wire, demand for.. 1960
Wood-pulp, customs duty.. 673
" imports.. 672, 1650, 1959
" market.. 671, 1649
Woollen goods, imports of.. 1632, 2442
Zinc, importation of.. 1632
Jewellery, Argentine.. 1540
Australian imports.. 1862
Germany.. 1462, 2050

K

Kioachou, China.. 1946
Korea Fisheries.. 1376
Trade.. 1446

L

Labour, Colombia.. 2194
Great Britain.. 2396
Holland.. 1177
South Africa.. 1243
Lamps, Germany.. 1462
South African imports.. 865, 1852
Land, Australian taxes.. 264
Great Britain, agricultural.. 594
Holland, reclamations.. 253
Language, Cuba.. 1950
Lard, Costa Rica.. 14
Great Britain.. 257
Lathwood, Great Britain requirements.. 1833
Latin America, Trade review of.. 516
Lawn Mowers, Chinese market.. 1410
Great Britain.. 258
South Africa.. 447
Lead, World's production of.. 26
Leather, Australia.. 1788, 1861
Chinese demand.. 2063
Colombian imports.. 662, 667
France.. 1912

PAGE

Leather—*Con.*
German trade.. .. ..583, 1673, 1824, 2047
Germany, new process.. .. ..338, 473, 1630
Great Britain, 225, 227, 258, 549, 712, 758, 964, 1594, 1644, 1645, 1967, 2031, 2280, 2341, 2469, 2477, 2519.
Holland.. 30
South Africa, definition.. 928
" African imports.. .. ..866, 1853
" American imports.. 1697
Lime, Acetate of, German imports.. 581
Juice, British West Indies.. 566
Limes, British West Indies.. .. ..213, 489, 566
Linoleum, German exports.. 2296
Japanese market.. 2313
Linseed, Great Britain.. .. ..229, 256, 1153, 1212, 1643, 1742
Russian demand.. 1275
Live Stock, Australian embargo.. 1786
British West Indies, imports.. 910
Colombia.. 655
France.. .. ..1611, 1913
German imports.. 581
Great Britain, condition of.. 792
" diseases of.. .. ..226 337, 714
" exports of.. .. ..26, 594, 714, 2473
" feeding experiments.. .. ..64, 86
" imports of.. .. ..200, 226, 471, 921, 1361, 1495, 2398
" statistics.. .. ..595, 1257, 1595
" supply of.. .. ..1384, 1411, 1667, 2131, 2503
New Zealand, imports from Canada.. 514
South Africa, imports from Canada.. 814
" raising in.. 1126
Uruguay.. 1525
Living, Cost of, Argentine.. 191
Australia.. 990
France.. 1064
Loans, China.. 2460
Holland.. .. ..268, 2526
Lobster, British Honduras, canning.. 2312
German duty on canned.. 222
" imports.. .. ..578, 582, 703
Great Britain imports.. .. ..961, 1297, 1311, 1593
Locomotives, Australian imports.. 2255
Denmark.. 956
Great Britain.. 143
Lonja Del Comercio, Cuba.. 1957
Lumber (see also "Timber"), Argentine.. .. ..1145, 1767, 2273, 2380
" Australian freight rates.. 611
" " import trade.. .. ..674, 786, 787, 2088
" " " sailing vessels in.. .. ..676, 788
" " market.. 786
" " trade conditions.. 788
" Belgium market.. 1018
" Brazilian market.... 782
" Bristol trade.. 887
" British Columbia exports, obstacles to.. .. ..677, 787
" " " quality.. 787
" " Guiana.. 1261
" " Honduras.. 1261
" " West Indies.. .. ..473, 752, 910, 1049, 1086
" " " importers.. 1090
" " " imports into.. .. ..1090, 1652
" Chilean market.. .. ..783, 1160
" Chinese imports.. 1012
" market.. .. ..673, 1403, 1527
" Colombian imports.. 660
" Cuban trade.. .. ..639, 827, 834
" Foreign markets.. .. ..635, 668, 741, 781, 824
" French imports.. .. ..638, 1200, 1912
" German demand.. .. ..635, 1195
" Gold coast.. 1261

PAGE

Lumber (see also "Timber")—*Con.*
" Grades, Swedish.. 924
" Grading, South Africa.. ..825, 924
" Great Britain, freight rates.. ..1010, 1140
" " importers.. 790
" " imports, 257, 790, 791, 792, 964, 1260, 1272, 1738, 1741, 1966.
" " imports into Bristol.. 967
" " trade with British Columbia, 678, 771, 790, 887, 966, 967, 1009.
" Greece, market.. ..1225, 2556
" Hawaian market.. 2349
" Holland, market.. 1051
" India.. 1261
" Indian market for railway ties.. 674
" Italian imports.. ..638, 742, 743, 1091
" " trade.. ..828, 1333
" Japanese freight rates.. 1009
" " market.. ..669, 1008
" Newfoundland, imports.. 789
" " industry.. 1261
" " trade with British Columbia.. 789
" New Zealand trade.. ..624, 1015, 1261
" Norway.. ..895, 2228
" Philippine Islands, industry.. ..1224, 1443
" Sailing vessels in Australian trade.. 676
" South African imports.. ..875, 924, 1332, 1567, 1654
" " port.. 826
" American markets.. 781
" Spanish imports.. 1446
" market.. 1050
" Steamship connections with South America.. 784
" Swedish exports.. 1962
" Swiss imports.. 637
" market.. 852
" United States, consumption.. 1937
" Uruguay market.. 640

M

Machinery, Argentine.. 1540
Australian imports.. ..1861, 2254
" railway workshop.. ..531, 624, 881
Brazilian imports.. 610
British West Indies.. 1815
Chinese imports.. 1632
Colombia road-making and electrical.. 6
Dominica, road.. 715
Germany, trade of.. 1372
Great Britain.. .963,1875
Holland, lifting appliances.. 1179
Indian imports.. 1631
Japanese imports.. 1632
New Zealand imports.. 1800
Norwegian imports.. 406
Portugal, milling.. 1684
South Africa, manufacturing, mining and electrical.. ..868, 1854
South America.. 1697
United States.. 2374
Machinery, Agricultural. *See* "Agricultural machinery."
Machine Tools, German trade.. 2112
Mails, Canadian to France.. 1144
Maize, Great Britain, imports of.. ..1152, 1366
Holland.. 2190
Malt, Germany.. 587
Great Britain, trade of.. 2475
Japanese imports.. 1960
Manchester Ship Canal.. ..137, 511, 885
Mandarin Oranges, Japanese exports.. 2192

PAGE
Manganese Ore, World's production.. 367
Mangle Roller Blocks, Great Britain.. 511
Mangolds, Great Britain.. 1427
Manufactured Goods, Bermuda.. 2550
Germany, trade of.. 1372
Great Britain, imports from Canada.. 2520
Manufactures, British West Indies..754, 1062, 2308
Canadian.. 2511
China.. 1948
United States, exports of.. 723
Manufacturers' Materials, Canadian requirements.. 2205
Manures, New Zealand imports.. 2025
South Africa.. 2189
Maple Flooring, Great Britain.. 257
Maple Roller Blocks, British market..1, 511
Maple Syrup, Great Britain..756, 962
Margarine, Denmark.. 956
Great Britain..1309, 2474
Markets, Cuban market for Canadian products..829, 833
United States, markets for U.S. goods.. 720
Matches, Great Britain.. 1384
Indian trade.. 2448
Norwegian lack of raw materials.. 2327
Match Wood, Great Britain..1909, 1925
Meal, German imports of oat, barley and pea meal.. 582
" " wheat meal.. 582
Great Britain, imports of.. 1364
Meat, Australian embargo.. 1787
" output of frozen.. 363
Cuba.. 153
French duty removed..1933, 2121
" import regulations modified.. 2221
Great Britain, canned.. 1744
" exports from United States.. 1085
" imports of, 138, 203, 257, 352, 491, 692, 713, 921, 961, 1154, 1366, 1410, 1494, 1593, 2473
" market for canned.. 370
" prices.. 2521
" supply of .. 848, 1030, 1085, 1334, 1523, 1556, 1765, 2061, 2449
South Africa, exports of.. 1126
World's supply..445, 847
Medicines, Australian imports.. 2264
Colombian imports..662, 666
Costa Rica.. 12
German trade.. 2109
Porto Rico.. 127
South African imports.. 818
Mercantile Enterprise, Japan, of.. 1161
Merchandise, Holland's imports.. 2191
Metallic Goods, Argentine.. 1539
Great Britain market.. 2304
Indian imports.. 1631
Metals, Australian imports.. 2254
Chinese imports.. 1724
Colombian imports.. 666
Corea.. 2125
Costa Rica.. 2497
Japanese imports..2442, 2467
Mexico, Commercial conditions.. 1108
Tobacco industry.. 1334
Trade..518, 1032, 1636
Troubles.. 690
Mica, Great Britain.. 964
Holland.. 408
Industrial uses.. 1831
Milk, Great Britain, Cheshire records.. 1314
" electrical treatment..710, 757
South Africa.. 772

PAGE

Milk, Condensed, British Guiana, standards for.. 167
British Honduras, regulations.. 1026
British West Indies.. .. ..396, 753
China.. 1407
Costa Rica.. 13
Cuba.. 834
Denmark.. 956
Great Britain imports.. .. ..962, 2519
Norway.. 1610
South African imports.. .. ..823, 1847
Millboard, Great Britain imports.. 1802
Millinery, South African imports.. 1850
Minerals, China.. 1948
Colombia.. 656
Great Britain.. .. ..121, 258, 713, 1100
Italy.. 1218
Mines, China.. 1948
South Africa.. 1352
Mining, Chinese regulations.. 851
South Africa.. .. ..112, 679, 1790 2328
South African stores.. 1792
Models, South Africa, use of.. 1355
Mohair, South Africa.. 1242
Molasses, British West Indies.. .. ..37, 209, 320, 912, 1237
Money Market, Colombia.. 2194
Holland.. 1659
New Zealand, condition of.. 1186
Money Orders, New Zealand.. 1186
South Africa.. 1601
Montreal, Grain cargoes.. 603
Morocco, Agricultural machinery.. 608
Motor Boats, Denmark.. 200
Great Britain.. 997
Holland.. 200
Motor Engines, Argentine.. 1575
Newfoundland.. 1438
Motor Plough, Development of.. 1381
Motor Spirits, Manufacture from coal.. 838
South African imports.. 870
Motor Tractors, South Africa.. 1354
Motor Vehicles, Australia.. .. ..643, 1351, 1686, 1788, 2087, 2249
Brazil.. 1818
British West Indies.. 297
Colombia.. 657
German trade.. 1931
Great Britain, census of.. 1
" trade.. .. ..63, 117, 143, 470, 762, 1642
New Zealand market.. 1935
" tax on.. 1508
Russian trade.. .. ..1999, 2314
South Africa.. .. ..222, 874
Sweden, sulphite as fuel for.. 149
United States.. .. ..495, 1102
" touring of.. 1677
Moving Picture Films, United States regulations.. 2373
Musical Instruments, British West Indies.. 1815
Costa Rica.. 13
Germany exports.. .. ..1628, 1888
Newfoundland.. 2402
Russia.. 2001
South African imports.. 1851
Mutton, Great Britain.. .. ..713, 921, 1360

N

Nails, Bolts, Screws, etc, Chinese market.. 1410
Colombia.. 659
Germany.. 1753

PAGE

Nails, Bolts, Screws, etc.—*Con.*
Great Britain imports.. 1802
Japanese market.. 1960
South African imports.. 863
Natalite, South Africa.. 2186
Navigation, Costa Rica.. 2499
Holland, inland.. 1180, 1658
Needlework, British West Indies.. 397
Newfoundland, Fisheries, cod.. 553
Forest products.. 1832
Freight traffic.. 553
Lumber imports.. 789
" industry.. 1261
" trade with British Columbia.. 789
Motors.. 1438
Musical instruments.. 2402
Paper shipments to Great Britain.. 710
Pulp shipments to Great Britain.. 710
Reports by Trade Commissioner W. B. Nicholson—
April 3, 1913.. 551
May 14, 1914.. 789
November 21 1914.. 2402
Steamship line to Boston.. 553
Surtax.. 480, 524
Tariff changes.. 1614, 2058
" surtax.. 480, 524
Trade.. 551
Underwear.. 553
News paper, Norway.. 748
South African demand.. 1792
New Zealand, Advertising.. 219
Apple shipments.. 106
Banking.. 1222, 1507
Boots and shoes, regulations.. 323
Box trade.. 2376
Business hints.. 219
Butter.. 1508, 1795
Cattle from Canada.. 514
Coal.. 514
Commercial situation.. 2025
Correspondence, replying to.. 219
Crops.. 515
Customs decisions.. 107, 403, 516, 1057, 1159, 1379, 1762, 1892
" Management Bill.. 306
Dairy exports.. 1863
Engines, marine oil.. 401
Exchange rates.. 1863
Fertilizers, market for.. 2333
Fish imports.. 1800
Flour imports.. 2024
" prices.. 2334
Food regulations.. 512
Foodstuffs.. 270, 403
Freight rates on lumber.. 625
Fruit.. 513 515, 1800, 2333
Glassware, demand for.. 2025
Goods in demand.. 1509
Hardware imports.. 1800
Importers.. 1865
Industries, new.. 106
Iron trade.. 514, 2333
Lumber.. 625, 1015, 1261
Machinery imports.. 1800
Manures, imports of.. 2025
Money market, condition of.. 1186
" orders.. 1186
Motor cars, market for.. 1935
" tax on.. 1508
Paper imports.. 1799, 2024
Payment, method of.. 1509

PAGE

New Zealand—*Con.*
Population.. 403
Post and telegraph returns.. 1186
Reports by Trade Commissioner W. A. Beddoe—
December 22, 1914.. 105
January 16, 1914.. 219
February 13, 1914.. 398
March 13, 1914..512, supplement.. 1015
" 25, 1914.. 624
May 8, 1914.. 879
July 3, 1914.. 1184
" 31, 1914.. 1506
August 18, 1914.. 1795
September 8, 1914.. 1863
October 6, 1914.. 2024
November 3, 1914.. 2332
Seed, demand for.. 2333
Settlers, advances to..107, 403
Sheep.. 2025
Steamship cargoes..106, 229, 2026, 2334
" service to Canada.. 1868
" " (German) to Continent.. 1184
" " to United States..880, 1223
Steel.. 2333
Strikes..105 1186
Tariff changes..220, 2225
Taxation.. 880
Timber..624, 1800
Trade..220, 398, 879, 1162, 1506, 1795, 1863, 1867, 2529
" conditions..219, 279, 398, 1185, 2024
" with Germany.. 1185
" " United States..879, 880, 1509
War, effect of.. 2332
Wheat imports.. 2024
" prices.. 2334
Wire, trade in.. 603
Woodenware, demand for.. 1186
Nicaragua, Trade..34, 78, 513
Nickel, Japanese market.. 1960
Northern Africa, Flour trade.. 2501
North Sea, Fish.. 2552
Fisheries interrupted.. 2551
Freight rates.. 2555
Norway and Denmark, Apples, market for.. 2310
Bergen fish trade.. 894
Casein, Denmark.. 957
Cellulose, Norway..301, 589, 2325
" Sweden.. 747
Cheese, Denmark.. 957
Codfish exports..386, 840
Commercial travellers.. 302
Electro-chemical products.. 406
Exhibition centennial.. 302
Fish, canned..405, 840
" trade..387, 429, 839, 894
Fisheries..841, 1281, 2344
Flour.. 529
Foodstuffs..1610, 2327
Forest fire.. 1132
Fuel brickets.. 149
Grain.. 529
Groceries.. 529
Insurance.. 1609
Iron.. 956
Locomotive imports.. 956
Lumber exports (Swedish).. 1962
" market.. 2223
Machinery.. 406
Margarine.. 956
Matches, lack of raw materials.. 2327

PAGE

Norway and Denmark—*Con.*
Milk condensed..956, 1610
Motor boats..200
" cars, sulphite instead of benzine..149
Navigation..1429
Newspaper, Norwegian..748
Oxalic acid..1429
Paper, Danish import of..1963
" Norwegian market..2324
" Swedish export..956
" " market..2326
" industry Norwegian..300, 1608, 1962
" " Swedish..1132
" tissue mill..748
Pulp (see "Wood pulp").
" mill..149, 405, 2326
Reports by Commercial Agent C. E. Sontum—
January 5, 1914..148
February 3, 1914..300
March 4, 1914..404
April 2, 1914..588
May 5, 1914..745
June 4, 1914..955
July 3, 1914..1131
August 6, 1914..1428
" 26, 1914..1608
October 2, 1914..1961
November 3, 1914..2324
Steel..956
Stockfish..840
Strike..406
Sulphite, cellulose..148
Sulphite for motor cars..149
" lye for fuel brickets..149
Sulphur, Swedish shortage..2327
Tariff changes..2124
Timber trade..895, 1131
Trade..526, 1428, 2554
Water shortage, effect on logging..2326
Wood pulp market, Danish..588, 1963
" " Scandinavian..745
" " Norwegian, 148, 300, 404, 589, 746, 955, 1429, 1608, 1961, 2324, 2325.
" " Swedish, 148, 301, 405, 588, 746, 747, 955, 1132, 1446, 2326.
" mill, Norwegian..1429
" " Swedish..1429
" prices in Sweden..2327
" production of..1131
" Russian duty on..748
Notes, Trinidad..1357
Nuts, Germany..1753
South African imports..862

O

Oatmeal, Great Britain, trade of..2475
Occupations, Great Britain..1137
Oats, British West Indies..287, 753
Cuba..834
Great Britain..256
" imports..958, 1150, 1293, 1366, 1426, 1556, 2475
Holland..1248
Offals, Great Britain..963
Oil and Oil Seeds, Australian..1789
from tomato seeds..886
Great Britain..228, 511, 763, 996, 1255, 1643
" animal..1303
" fish..254, 712, 1255, 1303, 1968
Holland, fish..407
Italy..1217

PAGE

Oil and Oil Seeds—*Con.*
Japanese imports.. .. .. 1960, 2443
Price of.. 83
World's production.. 1445
Oil-cake, Great Britain.. .. .. 996, 1500, 2097
Oilcloth, German exports.. 2296
Oil Engines, Great Britain.. 791
South Africa.. 803
Oil Stoves, British Honduras market.. 2229
Oleomargarine, Colombian market.. 664
German imports.. 583
Onions, Great Britain.. 962
Oranges, British West Indies.. 212
Ore, British Empire's iron reserves.. 568
World's resources.. 336
Organs, Australian imports.. 2251
Japanese market.. 1975
South Africa.. .. .. 221, 864
Ostrich Feathers, South Africa.. 679
Oxalic Acid, Norway and Denmark.. 1429

P

Packing requirements, Cuba.. 1997
Japan.. 2192
Paints, Colombia.. 660
Cuba.. 834
Germany.. .. .. 1463, 2043
Japanese market.. .. .. 2409, 2444
South African imports.. 870
Panama, Canal.. 1518
" steamship lines.. 2479
" traffic.. 2408
Coaling.. 1519
Shipping.. 1518
Steamship service.. 1765
Timber.. 1518
Trade.. .. .. 35, 324, 518, 1063, 1516, 1520
Wharves.. 1519
Wireless stations.. 1519
Panama-Pacific Exhibition.. .. .. 387, 619, 689, 1378
Paper, Argentine.. .. .. 198, 642, 1538, 2275
Australian imports.. .. .. 1862, 2088, 2256, 2267, 2478
Belgium, reduced duty on news.. 168
British West Indies.. .. .. 1815, 2183
Chinese imports.. .. .. 2023, 2447
Colombia, imports of wall.. 661
Corea.. 2126
Costa Rica.. 13
Cuba.. .. .. 151, 834
Danish imports.. 1963
France.. 1913
Germany.. .. .. 584, 1372, 1464, 1630, 2370
Great Britain 964, 1300, 1424, 1685, 1801, 1806
" imports from Newfoundland.. 710
India.. 532
Japanese consumption.. 671
" customs duty.. 673
" imports.. .. .. 671, 672, 1632, 1959, 2064, 2379, 2444
" production.. .. .. 672, 2063
Manufacture from bamboo pulp.. 974
New Zealand imports.. .. .. 1799, 2024
Norway.. .. .. 300, 748, 1608, 2324
South African imports.. .. .. 871, 1654, 1854
" production.. 802
South American imports.. 1697
Swedish exports.. .. .. 956, 1962, 2326, 2447
" industry.. 1132

PAGE

Paper—*Con.*
Turkey.. 243
United States.. 2375
Paraguay, Fruit.. 43
Timber trade.. 1064
Trade.. 323, 518
Parcels Post, Australia.. 55, 1349
Parliamentary Buildings, Australia, designs and building of.. 1184, 2201
Elections " .. 1124
Pasture, Great Britain, experiments in.. 27
Holland.. 1250
Patents, Suspension of enemy.. 1926
Payments, New Zealand, method of.. 1509
Peaches, Great Britain.. 333
Pears, Australian market.. 266
German imports of dried pears.. 580
Great Britain.. 333, 1211, 2340
Peas, Cuba.. 834
Great Britain imports.. 962, 1152, 1968
South African imports.. 821
Pencils, Japanese imports.. 1960
Pensions, Australian invalid.. 265
mothers.. 265
old age.. 264
Perfumery, Costa Rica.. 13
Peru, Customs regulations.. 1328
Financial condition.. 1327
Products.. 1328
Railways.. 1328
Steamship lines.. 1329
Trade.. 457, 518 1326, 1329
" conditions.. 2014
Wheat imports.. 1327
Petroleum, British West Indies.. 211, 1448
Colombia.. 656
Great Britain.. 137, 856
World's production.. 3
Pharmaceutical products (see "Medicines").
Philippine Islands Hardwoods.. 1224, 1443
Lumbering industry.. 1224, 1443
Trade.. 769, 1440
Phosphates, Japanese imports.. 2443
Photographic Supplies, South African imports.. 872
Piano Actions, Great Britain demand.. 2340
Pianos, Australian imports.. 2251
German export.. 2036
Great Britain.. 2346, 2399
Japanese market.. 1975
South African imports.. 864, 2059
Piano Players, Australian imports.. 2252
Picture Frames, South African imports.. 1848
Pigs, Argentina.. 936, 1331
Great Britain.. 596, 757
" feeding experiments.. 1138
Pinoleum, Great Britain demand.. 2040
Pipes, Australian imports.. 2086
Pit Props, Great Britain.. 371, 603, 1501, 1535, 1739, 1806, 1901, 1906, 1910, 2031
Plants, Great Britain.. 2520
Plaster of Paris, Australian imports.. 2264
Ploughs, Russia.. 1894
South Africa.. 1439
Plumbago, Great Britain imports.. 1742
Plums, Dried, German imports.. 580
Political Situation, Argentine.. 2525
Population, Australia and Canada compared.. 620
British West Indies.. 726
China.. 1948
Cuba.. 1950
Japan.. 2446

PAGE

Population—*Con.*
New Zealand.. .. 402
Switzerland.. .. 2202
Porcelain, British West Indian imports.. .. 2182
Cuba.. .. 834
Porto Rico, Pharmaceutical products.. .. 127
Ports, Ceylon.. .. 1448
European.. .. 1385
Great Britain, leading.. .. 510, 886, 1361
Holland.. .. 1179
Japan, Yokohama.. .. 1163
Port charges.. .. 788
Portugal, Milling machinery.. .. 1684
Wheat imports.. .. 644
Post Office, Australian revenue.. .. 53, 623
British West Indies, Barbados.. .. 1237
New Zealand returns.. .. 1186
South Africa.. .. 1600
Orders, British West Indies.. .. 314
Potatoes, Brazilian demand.. .. 2000
British West Indies.. .. 473, 1027
Cuba.. .. 835, 1921
French market.. .. 2210
German export of.. .. 180
Great Britain.. .. 757, 887, 1251, 1426, 1591, 1901, 2394, 2398, 2518
Holland.. .. 1249
Poultry, Great Britain, development of poultry keeping.. .. 2032
" exports.. .. 1498, 2474
" imports.. .. 961, 1903, 2032
Intensive culture.. .. 597
Poultry Food, South African imports.. .. 819
Preserves, Algeria.. .. 166
Costa Rica.. .. 166
Great Britain, trade of.. .. 2475
Prices, Australia.. .. 621, 622
British West Indies.. .. 1652
Great Britain.. .. 995
Holland.. .. 1658, 2190, 2526
South Africa.. .. 1654
Printer's Supplies, South African imports.. .. 872
Printing Industry, German products.. .. 1979
Great Britain.. .. 142
Produce, Great Britain (for imports see under "Agricultural produce").
" prices of Canadian, 8, 67, 124, 187, 233, 275, 310, 348, 379, 420, 449, 484, 526, 564, 598, 635, 687, 801, 845, 892, 932, 971, 1021, 1098, 1155, 1268, 1321, 1511, 1612, 1674, 1757, 1820, 1881, 1923, 1976, 2039, 2208, 2289, 2347, 2420, 2481, 2533.
Producers, A word to Canadians by Sir George E. Foster.. .. 1459
Production, Opportunity for home production.. .. 1677, 2220
Products, Great Britain.. .. 1366
Peru.. .. 1328
South Africa.. .. 1240
Provisions, British West Indies.. .. 298
Costa Rica.. .. 14
Great Britain.. .. 119, 143, 759, 1364, 1500, 1596, 1648, 1808, 2098, 2283, 2398, 2521
Pulleys, Split wood, Colombia.. .. 659
Pulp (see "Wood pulp").
Pumps, South Africa.. .. 804

R

Rabbits, Australia.. .. 988
Railways, Australian statistics.. .. 260
" tenders for workshops, 531, 624, 881, 968, 1022, 1158, 1207, 1270, 1375 1760, 1830, 1934, 2119, 2221, 2373, 2496.
British Guiana.. .. 1239
China.. .. 1949
Colombia.. .. 652
Corea.. .. 2485
Costa Rica.. .. 2500

PAGE

Railways—*Con.*
Cuba.. 1958
French market for sleepers.. 2535
Great Britain, keys for.. 2532
" sleepers for..1256, 2210, 2344, 2483
Peru.. 1328
South Africa.. 2186
Railway Material Australia..991 1123
Colombian imports.. 661
South African imports..872, 1128, 1855, 2378
Reciprocity, Cuban-American.. 1951
Refrigeration, Great Britain, facilities.. 2514
Resources, Cuba.. 1951
Revenue, Australian..260, 622, 623, 1785
British Empire.. 60
British West Indies.. 751
China.. 1947
South Africa.. 884
United Kingdom.. 597
Rhubarb, Great Britain, cultivation of.. 1310
Rice, British Guiana.. 1872
British West Indies.. 214
Corea.. 2125
Cuban demand.. 1957
Japanese imports.. 2441
" production..1396, 1975
Roads, Great Britain, construction.. 28
Roller Blocks, Great Britain.. 1,511
Roofing, Colombia.. 659
Great Britain.. 1084
Roots, Great Britain..756, 757, 1252
Rosin, Japanese market.. 1960
Roumania, Agriculture machinery.. 1065
Flour milling.. 1282
Rubber Goods, Australian imports.. 1861
British West Indies..146, 211
Colombia.. 655
Germany..1464, 1630, 2298
Japanese imports.. 2443
South African market.. 2449
" American imports.. 1697
Standardization.. 4
World's demand.. 1029
Rugs, Great Britain.. 920
Rum, West Indies.. 566
Russia, Agricultural implements..157, 429, 607, 1333, 1433, 2226, 2422
" land.. 765
" societies.. 936
Agriculture..283, 326, 764
Asbestos.. 3
Boiler requirements.. 2228
Cheese making in Siberia.. 1101
Commerce, effect of war on..1759, 1973
Crops..1224, 1254, 1276
Dairy industry.. 252
Drug and chemical trade.. 2132
Fertilizers, use of.. 2503
Fisheries.. 1375
Flax crop.. 2130
Freight transportation.. 2555
German interests in.. 2554
Grain elevators in..766, 1276
" exports..606, 1274
Industry.. 1272
Iron industry.. 1450
Linseed demand for.. 1275
Motor car trade..1999, 2314
Musical instruments.. 2001
Ploughs.. 1894
Timber exports.. 1275

PAGE

Trade..1272, 1275 1703 1759, 1917, 2103, 2381
Wheat market.. 1066
Rye, Great Britain, imports of..1151, 2097
Holland.. 1248

S

Salmon, Australian market..59, 1789
Colombian imports.. 663
German imports..578, 582
Germany..702, 704
Great Britain..413, 439, 443, 505, 545, 549, 961, 1297, 1598
Holland.. 407
Japanese demand.. 2131
Pacific Coast pack.. 975
South African imports.. 1599
Salt, Chinese tax.. 2460
Salvador Trade..34, 74, 518
Sanitary Rack, Great Britain market.. 2305
Ware, German exports.. 2294
Santo Domingo, Trade conditions..1380, 1635
Sardines, Cuba.. 834
France..592, 593
Germany..582, 703
Great Britain..412, 439, 443, 546, 594, 627, 961
Sausage Casings, Great Britain.. 1642
South African imports.. 870
Sawdust, Uses for waste.. 85
Screws, Germany.. 1753
South African imports.. 863
Seaweed, Cloth made from.. 388
Seeds, Canadian supply.. 1975
France.. 2285
Germany..584, 585
Great Britain..508, 780, 963, 1104, 1362, 1500, 1742, 2097
Holland.. 1248
New Zealand.. 2333
Settlers, New Zealand system of advances to..107, 402
Sewing Machines, Chinese imports.. 1724
German exports.. 1825
Japanese imports.. 2061
Sheep, grazing tests.. 594
Great Britain.. 1360
New Zealand.. 2025
Shipbuilding, Great Britain..231, 550, 1083, 2393
World's.. 446
Shipments, British West Indies.. 1438
Great Britain.. 1557
New Zealand.. 2334
South Africa.. 1963
United States and Canada.. 1004
Shipping, British West Indies..751, 1087, 2308, 2550
China.. 1947
Costa Rica.. 2499
Fiji.. 381
France.. 1829
Germany..179, 292, 1878
Great Britain..1282, 2028, 2512
Holland..707, 1178, 1729, 1917, 2527
In the Far East..1221, 1650
Japan.. 2445
Panama.. 1518
South America .. 1610
Shoes (see "Boots and Shoes").
Shooks, British West Indies.. 1089
Great Britain..1894, 1995
Shopping, Cuba.. 1958
Shovels, Colombia.. 659
Show Cards, United States regulations.. 2437

PAGE

Siam, Flour imports.. 1684
Fruit, market for.. 1934
Siberia, Tool market.. 567
Silk, Chinese exports.. 1724
" industry.. 2460
World's production of.. 1574
Silver, Great Britain.. 1194, 2030
Japan, prospect for.. 700
Silverware, Colombia.. 659
German exports.. 2363
South African imports.. 872
Sisal, British West Indian exports.. 2466
Size, Cuba.. 1950
Skewers, Great Britain, wooden.. 258
Skins, Colombian imports.. 667
Germany.. 1464
Great Britain.. 1193, 1595 1743
South Africa.. 1242, 2189
Skunk Furs, United States.. 935
Soap, British West Indies, imports.. 911
Chinese market.. 2000
German trade.. 1930
South African imports.. 872
" manufactures.. 1246
Sodium Nitrate, Japanese imports.. 2443
South Africa, Agricultural implements.. 867, 1353, 1851
" Machinery.. 850, 867, 1853, 2189
Agriculture.. 1353, 1791
Apples.. 220, 1598, 1913
Arms and ammunition.. 815
Asbestos manufactures.. 815
Bacon imports.. 823
Baking powder.. 819
Beans, imports.. 821
Bicycles, imports.. 874
Binder twine, imports.. 644, 815
Boilers.. 1354
Bolts, imports.. 862
Bookbinder's materials, imports.. 872
Books.. 873
Boots and shoes.. 866, 1599 1852
Bottles.. 1848
Breakfast foods, imports.. 821
Brushes, imports of.. 815, 1845
Business hints.. 221
" houses.. 1353
" outlook.. 554
Butter.. 772, 819
Cabinet work.. 861
Cables.. 1792
Calcium carbide.. 817
Canadian commission house.. 813
Candles, imports.. 816
Canning fruit outfits.. 553
Canvass.. 816
Cardboard boxes.. 1855
Carriages.. 874
Cash registers.. 862
Cattle raising.. 1126
Caustic soda, imports.. 817
Cheese.. 772, 820
Clothing, imports.. 814
Coal.. 1240, 2330
Coke.. 1241
Commercial travellers, regulations concerning.. 1025
Confectionery, imports.. 1847
Correspondence with.. 878
Cotton manufactures, imports.. 816, 1845
Cranes.. 867
Crayfish trade.. 1108

PAGE

South Africa—*Con.*
Customs regulations.. 385
Cutlery.. 1850
Disinfectants, imports.. 818
Dominions Royal Commission.. 1790
Drought, effect of.. 918
Drugs and chemicals, imports of.. 1846
Duck, imports.. 816
Eggs.. 491, 821
Electrical goods, imports.. 818, 1847
" machinery, imports.. 867, 1853
Elevators.. 867
Emery, imports.. 870
Enamelware, imports.. 1847
Engines, gasoline.. 1354
Exhibition, industrial.. 448
Explosives, demand for.. 1245
Farmer's tour.. 610, 798, 1106, 1222
Fencing material.. 862, 2189
" wire.. 113, 222, 862
Fertilizers.. 2189
Finances.. 883
Fish, canned, imports.. 819
Flour, imports.. 819, 895
Fodder, imports.. 819
Foodstuffs, imports.. 819, 824, 1654, 1963
Fruit, canned, imports.. 823
" exporters.. 1128
" exports.. 1127
" growing.. 1281
" imports.. 822
" inspection of.. 1065
" market.. 1279
Furniture.. 861, 1848
Gloves.. 1849
Gold mining.. 1575
Government stores, imports.. 877
Grain.. 820, 2189
Grasses for broom making.. 1849
Haberdashery.. 1850
Ham, imports.. 823
Harbours.. 2186
Hardware.. 862, 1850
Harness.. 866
Hides.. 1242, 2189
Hose.. 864, 1846
Industries.. 1240, 1655
Iron.. 864, 1566, 1852, 1914, 2330
Irrigation.. 803
Jams and jellies.. 820
Johannesburg.. 1353
Labour troubles.. 1243
Lamps.. 865, 1852
Lawn mowers.. 447
Leather.. 866, 1853
" definition.. 928
Live stock, imports.. 814
Lumber, British Columbia.. 924
" exports.. 1261
" grading.. 825, 924
" imports.. 875, 876, 925, 1332, 1567, 1654
" port, Durban.. 826
Machinery.. 867, 868
" agricultural.. 113, 867, 1854
Manufacturing machinery.. 868, 1854
Manures.. 2189
Meat trade.. 1126
Medicines imports.. 818
Milk.. 772
" condensed, imports.. 823, 1847

PAGE

South Africa—*Con.*
Millinery.. 1850
Mines.. 1352
Mining.. 112, 679, 1790, 2328
" machinery.. 868
" stores.. 1792
Models, use of.. 1355
Mohair.. 1242
Money orders.. 1601
Motor spirits.. 870
" tractors.. 1354
vehicles.. 222, 874
Musical instruments.. 1851
Nails.. 863
Natalite.. 2186
Newspaper demand for.. 1792
Nuts.. 862
Oil, engines.. 803
Organs.. 221, 864
Ostrich feathers .. 679
Paints.. 870
Paper, imports.. 871, 1654, 1854
" making.. 802
Peas.. 821
Photographic material.. 872
Pianos.. 864, 2059
Picture frames.. 1848
Ploughs, market for.. 1439
Posts.. 1600
Poultry food.. 819
Prices.. 1654
Printer's material, imports.. 872
Products.. 1240
Pumps.. 804
Reports by trade commissioner W. J Egan—
December 17, 1913.. 112
January 9, 1914.. 220
February 16, 1914.. 446
March 12, 1914.. 553
" 31, 1914.. 679
April 24, 1914.. 798
Review of South African trade.. 813, 861
April 29, 1914.. 825
May 1, 1914.. 883
Report on British Columbia lumber, May 15, 1914.. 924
June 18, 1914.. 1125
" 27, 1914.. 1240
July 28, 1914.. 1598
August 14, 1914.. 1654
" 18, 1914.. 1790
" 25, 1914.. 1844
September 24, 1914.. 2090
October 16, 1914.. 2186
" 20, 1914.. 2328
Report of Commercial Agent D M. McKibbin—
July 15, 1914.. 1352
August 15, 1914.. 1792
September 16, 1914.. 1913
October 15, 1914.. 2403
Report of Commercial Agent E. J. Wilkinson—
July 1, 1914.. 1567
September 1, 1914.. 1963
Railway material, imports.. 872, 1128, 1855
Railways.. 2186
Railway ties, imports.. 2378
Revenue.. 884
Rubber goods.. 2449
Salmon.. 1599
Sausage casings, imports.. 870
Screws, imports.. 863

PAGE

South Africa—*Con.*
Silverware, imports.. 872
Skins.. ..1242, 2189
Soap, imports.. 872
" manufactures.. 1246
Stationery.. 873
Steamship services.. ..1246, 1654 1963, 2094
Steel.. ..864, 1566, 1852, 1914
Stoves.. 863
Sugar.. ..727, 1243 1848
Surgical goods.. 873
Tambuti grass for paper making.. 2092
Tar.. 1856
Tariff.. 562
" changes.. 926
Tanning extracts.. 681
Tea.. 1245
Telegraphs.. 1600
Timber, imports.. ..875, 825, 1656, 2189
Tin, imports.. 873
Tools.. 863
Trade, 112, 221, 429, 446, 554, 604, 813, 877, 918, 974, 977, 110, 1125, 1128, 1353, 1355, 1577, 1655, 1844, 1964, 2090, 2104, 2403.
" with Australia.. 55
Typewriters, imports.. 873
Underwear.. 1846
Vegetables, canned, imports.. ..824, 1848
Vehicles, imports.. 874
War risks.. 2035
Wattle bark.. ..680, 1245
Wax, imports.. 875
Whaling.. 1245
Wheat, imports.. ..448, 645, 820
Wheelbarrows, imports.. 875
Whisky imports.. 823
Wirefencing.. ..113, 222, 862, 1850, 1894
Wireless.. 1601
Wood, imports.. ..875, 876, 925
Wool.. ..1241, 2189
Woollen manufactures.. 1856
South America, Agents.. 2348
Cattle industry.. 1525
Chemicals and explosives, imports of.. 1697
Commerce.. 428
Credit.. 428
Currency confusion.. 1280
Earthenware, imports of.. 1697
Foodstuffs, imports of.. 1697
Glassware, imports of.. 1697
Hardware, imports of.. 1697
Leather goods, imports of.. 1697
Lumber, British Columbia, market for.. 782
Lumber importers.. 785
" trade in Uruguay.. 640
Machinery, imports of.. 1697
Paper, imports of.. 1697
Rubber goods, imports of.. 1697
Shipping routes.. 1610
Steamship service to.. ..72, 784
Textiles and fancy goods.. 1697
Trade.. ..516, 1023, 1513, 1535, 1696, 1698
" conditions.. 2011
Woodenware, imports of.. 1697
Soya Bean, China, cultivation in Manchuria.. 1218
Great Britain.. ..1139, 1214
Japan.. 1074
Spades, Colombia.. 659
Spain, Agricultural implements.. 936
Codfish.. ..386, 770
Cooperage, market for.. 1938

PAGE

Spain—*Con.*
Crops.. 1225
Lumber, imports.. 1447
Lumber, market for.. 1050
Spices, British West Indies.. 215
Spirits, Australian imports.. 2261
German exports.. 1630
Sponges, British West Indian exports.. 2466
Principal sources.. 1934
Spoolwood, Great Britain.. 920
Stamps, Customs duty of Canadian Government.. 1095
Staples, British West Indies.. 1658
Starch, German exports.. 2547
Stationery, Argentine.. 199
British West Indian imports.. 2188
China.. ..1385, 1403
Cuba.. 152
Germany.. ..1464, 2300
Japanese market.. 2450
South African imports.. 873
Staves British West Indies.. 1089
France, market for.. 804
Great Britain.. 920
Steamship Sailings, Canadian, 71, 124, 187, 234, 344, 485, 525, 683, 845, 1055, 1157, 1323, 1560, 1880, 2100, 2480.
Services, Argentine.. 2205
" Australian-Canadian 59, 106, 363, 624, 798, 992, 1123, 1352, 1789, 2090
" British West Indies.. 376, 1158, 1240, 1356
" German line to Canada.. 293
" Holland to Canada.. 293
" Japan.. ..1649, 1961
" Newfoundland to Boston line.. 553
" New Zealand-Canadian line.. ..106, 220, 1223, 1868, 2026
" " Continent line.. 1184
" " United States.. 880
" Norway and Denmark.. 1429
" Panama canal.. 2479
" " traffic.. 1765
" Peru to United States.. 1329
" South Africa.. ..1246, 1654, 2094
" " America.. 72
Steel, Australia.. ..1351, 2086
British West Indies, imports.. 910
Denmark, imports.. 956
France.. 1912
Great Britain manufactures.. 1805
New Zealand.. 2333
South African, imports.. ..864, 1566, 1852, 1914
World's output.. ..336, 365
Stockfish, Cuba.. 834
Norway.. 840
Stock-raising (see "Cattle").
Stone Clay, Argentine.. 1540
Stoneware, German exports.. 2487
Storage Surtax, France, removed.. ..2057, 2376
Stoves, Chinese market.. 1410
German trade.. 1927
South African, imports.. 863
Strawboard, Great Britain, imports.. ..1802, 2519
Straw Cutters Brazil.. 1818
Strikes, Great Britain, clause in bills of lading.. 137
New Zealand.. ..105, 1186
Norwegian.. 406
Suez Canal, Improvement of.. 370
Sugar, Argentina.. 1685
Brazil.. 1818
British Guiana.. 1872
British West Indies.. ..37, 146, 209, 320, 395, 472, 489, 565, 566, 626, 912, 1237
Corea.. 2126
Cuba.. 896

PAGE

Sugar—*Con.*
Egypt .. 568
French modification of duties .. 2120
Great Britain .. 1910, 1965, 2029
India .. 1895
Japanese imports .. 2444
South Africa .. 727, 1243, 1848
United States .. 568
World's crop .. 1520
Sulphate of Potash, British West Indian imports .. 2183
Sulphur, Swedish shortage .. 2327
Sun, Heat as power .. 710
Sundries, Chinese imports .. 1724
Supplies, Leeward Islands .. 1357
Surgical Supplies, South African imports .. 873
Surtax, Newfoundland .. 480, 524
Suspenders, Colombian market .. 662
Sweden (see also Norway and Denmark), Agricultural machinery .. 1684
" Foodstuffs .. 1449
" Paper demand .. 2447
" Paper export .. 956
" Timber .. 41, 1265, 2309, 2447
" Trade .. 19
" Wood pulp .. 2447
Switzerland, Foodstuffs, trade in .. 849
Hotels .. 2202
Immigration .. 2202
Industries .. 2202
Lumber trade .. 637, 852
Population .. 2202
Trade and commerce .. 2202
Wheat imports .. 2204
" requirements .. 2060

T

Tambuti Grass, South African paper making .. 2092
Tanning, Germany, new process .. 338
Great Britain .. 144, 1255, 1644
South Africa .. 681
Tar, Great Britain .. 1905
South African imports .. 1856
Tariffs, Australian revisions .. 949, 1681, 2123, 2223
British West Indies .. 473, 481 1090, 2309
" preferential regulations .. 451
" preference, effect of .. 915, 1082
Canada .. 555
Colombian changes .. 2122
Costa Rican changes .. 2499
Corea .. 2126
Japanese changes .. 2222, 2451
Japan, extension of drawbacks .. 987
Newfoundland changes .. 1614, 2058
" surtax .. 480, 524
New Zealand .. 220, 516, 2225
Norwegian changes .. 2124
South Africa .. 562
" changes .. 926
United States, Cuban reciprocity .. 829
" decisions .. 450, 475
" effect of .. 136, 879, 1106
Tariff Amendments .. 65, 377, 423, 474, 725, 802, 1020, 1155, 1268
Tarpaulin Canvas, Australia, for railways .. 1047
Tasmania, Apple exports .. 2450
Taxation, Great Britain .. 2392
New Zealand .. 880
Tea, British West Indies .. 753
Chinese exports .. 1725
Great Britain .. 1188, 1212
Japanese, exports of .. 533
South Africa .. 1245

PAGE

Telegraphs, Australia.. 54
Great Britain.. 62
" telegraph poles.. 1424
New Zealand returns.. 1186
South Africa.. 1600
Telephones, Australia.. 54
World's statistics.. 282
Tenders, Australian railway workshop.. 531
Japanese government.. 1213
Textiles, Argentine imports.. .. ..642, 1538
Australian imports.. 2262
Chinese imports.. 2024
Colombian imports.. 666
Germany.. .. ..1462, 1629
Great Britain.. 136
Indian imports.. 1631
South American imports.. 1699
Timber (*see* also "Lumber"), Argentine.. 1537
Australia.. .. ..1262, 2252, 2265
British Guiana.. 1874
" West Indies.. .. ..210, 458
Chinese imports.. 1724
" market.. 1164
" resources.. .. ..1013, 1266
Costa Rica.. 14
Cuba.. 1380
Dominica.. 972
France, imports of.. .. ..1019, 1265
Germany.. 585
Great Britain, 63, 115, 119, 137, 144, 229, 230, 257, 372, 410, 445, 546, 628, 689, 708, 964, 966, 999, 1044, 1083, 1140, 1299, 1364, 1428, 1493 1557, 1577, 1593, 1597, 1646, 1740, 1805, 2282, 2394.
Holland, trade in.. 1181
Hungary.. 1266
Japanese exports.. .. ..1264, 1450
New Zealand.. .. ..624, 1800
Norway.. .. ..895, 1131
Panama.. 1518
Paraguay, trade in.. 1064
Russian exports.. 1275
South African imports.. .. ..875, 925, 1656, 2189
Sweden.. .. ..41, 1265, 2309, 2447
Tin, South African imports.. 874
Tin Plates, Great Britain.. .. ..63, 230
Tinware, German exports.. .. .. **2430**
Ties (*see* also "Railways"), Chinese demand.. .. ..673, 837, 1014, 1225
Great Britain.. 1966
Indian market.. .. ..674, 1019
Tobacco, Colombia.. 655
Great Britain.. .. ..144, 998
Mexico.. 1334
Tomatoes, British West Indies exports.. 2466
Great Britain.. 712
Tools, Argentine.. 199
China.. 533
Costa Rica.. 12
Germany.. .. ..1667, 2112
Great Britain.. .. ..963, 1645
Siberia.. 567
South African imports.. 863
Tourists, British West Indies 897, 2309, 2551
Toys, British West Indies.. .. ..1815, 2182
German exports.. .. ..1629, 1822, 1831
Great Britain.. 1903
Trade, Argentina.. .. ..279, 427, 518, 641, 1028, 1220 1536, 1541, 2012
Australia.. .. 55, 60, 259, 359, 364, 797, 1115, 1352, 1679, 1783, 1788, 1857, 2076, 2239

PAGE

Trade—*Con.*

Australian opportunities on account of the war.. 1716
Belgium.. .. ..239, 2107
Bermuda.. .. ..644, 1101, 1998
Bolivia.. 518
Brazil.. .. ..322, 518, 1028, 1544, 1551, 1877
British Guiana.. .. ..217, 275, 385, 601, 1868
" Honduras.. 219
" West Indies, 37, 146, 162, 216, 294, 318, 348, 395, 423, 487, 611, 644, 750, 751, 755, 756, 909, 1059, 1162, 1635, 1766, 1810, 1874, 2179, 2306, 2465, 2549.
Canadian.. 2235
" effect of European war on.. 1370
" exports, extension of.. 2387
" hindrance to.. 1828
" imported goods from Germany.. 2288
" summary of, 68, 158, 181, 313, 341, 433, 477, 630, 799, 889, 1003, 1141, 1258, 1316, 1430, 1550, 1559, 1747, 1809, 1970, 2099, 2284, 2405, 2528.
" trade and the war.. 1843
Central America.. .. ..35, 1636
Chile.. .. ..281, 518, 1768
China, 324, 518, 985, 1164, 1382, 1403, 1521, 1603, 1616, 1631, 1722, 1946, 2017, 2195, 2411; 2459.
Colombia.. .. ..35, 80, 653, 656, 665, 667
Comparative.. 838
Corea.. 2124
Costa Rica.. .. .. 8, 35, 518, 2496
Cuba.. .. ..150, 518, 831, 83-, 899, 1077, 1103, 1635, 1951, 2400
Denmark. (see "Norway").
Dominica.. .. ..518, 771, 772, 971
Ecuador.. .. ..427, 518
Egypt.. .. ..458, 934
Fiji.. 380
France.. .. ..126, 282, 482, 1369, 1703 1756, 1911
Germany, 175, 223, 577, 1330, 1371, 1373, 1460, 1464, 1466, 1563, 1587, 1605, 1627, 1633, 1638, 1646, 1667, 1683, 1695, 1700, 1705, 1709, 1750, 1764, 1822, 1877, 1883 1927, 1945, 1978, 2042, 2212, 2288, 2294, 2358, 2487, 2504, 2543.
German regret at loss of.. 2042
Germany special war articles.. .. ..1460, 1535, 1587, 1627, 1695
Great Britain, 18, 61, 121, 128, 133, 136, 139, 201, 251, 255, 259, 303, 305, 327, 335, 371, 384, 416, 444, 458, 490, 609, 691, 709, 758, 763, 806, 838, 849, 885, 896 976, 992, 997, 1023, 1024, 1041, 1047, 1139, 1187, 1194, 1205, 1271, 1293, 1362, 1368, 1423, 1492, 1499, 1558, 1641, 1730, 1742, 1804, 1876, 1902, 1910, 1964, 2278, 2335, 2341, 2424, 2470, 2516.
" measures for relief of.. .. ..2211, 2535
" proclamation *re* trading with the enemy.. ..1509, 1665, 2107, 2291, 2536
" trade and the war.. 2033
Guatemala.. .. ..35, 72, 518, 1763, 1834, 2028, 2030, 2033
Haiti.. .. ..518, 1635
Holland.. .. ..29, 1176, 1829, 1915, 2525
Honduras.. .. ..518, 1576
Imperial interchange.. 416
India.. 1631
Italy.. .. ..725, 977, 1215, 1219
Japan.. .. .. 384, 699, 1574, 1631, 1651, 1959, 1976, 2192, 2195, 2440, 2451
Korea.. 1446
Latin America.. 516
Mexico.. .. ..518, 1032, 1636
Netherlands. (*See* "Holland.")
Newfoundland.. 551
New Zealand 220, 279, 398, 879, 1162, 1185, 1506, 1509, 1795, 1863, 1867, 2529
Nicaragua.. .. ..35, 78, 518
Norway and Denmark.. .. ..528, 1428, 2554
Panama 35, 324, 518, 1063, 1516, 1520
Paraguay.. .. ..323, 518
Peru.. .. ..457, 518, 1326, 1329
Philippine Islands.. .. ..769, 1440

PAGE

Trade—*Con.*
Russia ..1272, 1275, 1703, 1759, 1917, 2103
Salvador ..34, 74, 518
Santo Domingo ..1380, 1635
South Africa, 17, 112, 221, 429, 446, 554, 604, 813, 918, 977, 1107, 1125, 1128, 1353, 1355, 1577, 1655, 1844, 2090, 2104, 2403.
South America ..516, 1023, 1513, 1535, 1696, 1698, 1963
St. Lucia .. 561
Sweden .. 18
Switzerland .. 2202
Trinidad ..882, 914
United States ..717, 1144
Uruguay ..455, 518
Venezuela ..35, 42, 81, 518
World's .. 232
Trade Conditions, Argentina ..190, 2011, 2064, 2095
Australia .. 1124
Brazil .. 2013
British West Indies .. 298
Chile .. 2013
China .. 2459
Colombia ..2014, 2193
Ecuador .. 2014
Germany .. 178
Great Britain ..120, 994, 2032
New Zealand ..106, 219, 1185, 2024
Peru .. 2014
Russia .. 2381
South Africa .. 974
South America .. 2011
Uruguay .. 2013
Venezuela .. 2015
Trade Commissioner Service, Appointment of Mr. Watson Griffin as special commissioner to West Indies .. 25
Arrangement with British Foreign Office .. 503
United States Consular service .. 930
Trade Mark, Great Britain .. 2341
Trade Products, British Empire ..1148, 1209
Trade Statistical System, Holland .. 339
Trading, Evidence of hostile .. 1978
Train, Great Britain, experimental fireproof .. 62
Tramways, Argentine .. 1540
Australia .. 1501
British West Indies, Barbados .. 1238
Transportation, Colombia .. 652
Treasury Decisions, United States ..1004, 1096, 1891, 2373, 2435
Treaties, China and Germany .. 1604
" Japan .. 1604
Trinkets, German export .. 2050
Tsingtau, China .. 1949
Turkey, Agricultural implements .. 18
Paper .. 243
Turkeys, Great Britain ..712, 2520
Turnips, Great Britain .. 1427
Tweeds, British West Indian imports .. 2181
Twine, German exports .. 2433
Great Britain .. 1643
Typewriters, South African imports .. 873
Typewriter Supplies, China .. 1410
Colombia .. 660
Tyres, Australian imports .. 2087
Germany .. 1883
Great Britain, demand for ..1816, 1876, 2029

U

Underwear, British West Indian imports .. 2181
Chinese market .. 1410
Great Britain demand .. 2478

PAGE

Underwear—*Con.*
Newfoundland.. 553
South African imports.. 1846
United States, Agricultural implements.. 724
" products.. 718
Apple imports.. 2035
Argentina, trade with .. 645, 729
Automobiles.. 724
Baggage in bond.. 2373
Banks.. 493
Commercial attaches.. 2075
Consular service.. 930
Direct representation, value of .. 2041
Drawbacks, system of.. 1323
Fish.. 1004, 2373, 2435
Flaxseed, impurities in.. 1006
Flax straw.. 475
Flour.. 43
" exports.. 928
" in transit.. 851
Foodstuffs.. 719
Fruit to Paraguay.. 43
Lumber consumption.. 1937
" tariff decisions.. 475
Machinery.. 2374
Manufactures, exports of.. 723
Markets for goods.. 720
Motor cars, touring of.. 1676
" vehicles.. 495, 1102
Moving picture films.. 2373
Panama Pacific Exhibition Exhibits.. 1378
Paper.. 2375
Shipments.. 1004
Show cards.. 2437
Skunk furs.. 935
Sugar.. 568
Tariff decisions.. 450, 475, 602
" on foodstuffs, effect of.. 1106
Trade.. 717
" campaign for.. 1144
" with New Zealand.. 879, 880
Treasury decisions.. 1004, 1096, 1891, 2373, 2435
Wheat.. 43, 929, 1253
" exports.. 929
Wood preserving industry.. 1383
Wood pulp, trade with Germany.. 1007
University, Holland, commercial.. 31
Uruguay, Lumber trade.. 640
Trade.. 455, 518
" conditions.. 2013

V

Varnishes, Colombia.. 660
German manufactures of.. 2060
Vegetables, British West Indies.. 214, 298, 1356
China.. 1408
Cuba.. 834
Great Britain, canned.. 371, 960, 1211, 1551, 1660, 1744, 1908
" fresh.. 1907, 2476
South African canned imports.. 824, 1848
Vehicles, Argentine imports.. 643
Colombian imports.. 666
Motor, New South Wales.. 643
South African imports.. 874
Venezuela, Trade.. 34, 35, 42, 81, 518
" conditions.. 2015
Volcanic Eruption, British West Indies, effects of.. 1157

W

PAGE

Wages, Holland.. 1178
Wall Paper, Brazil.. 1818
Great Britain.. 1498
War, Canadian trade and the war.. 1843
Conditions in the Netherlands.. 1657
Cuban conditions.. 2400
Effect on Russian commerce.. 1759
Great Britain's trade and the war.. 2033
New Zealand, effect on.. 2332
Opportunities of trade with Australia on account of war.. 1716
Proclamation of Great Britain on dealing with the enemy.. 1665
Special articles dealing with the trade of Germany.. .. ..1460, 1535, 1587, 1627, 1695
West Indian tourist trade and the war.. 1766
War Risks, French guarantee.. 2036
South Africa.. 2035
Washboards, Great Britain.. 258
Water Shortage, Norway, effect on logging.. 2326
Wattle Bark, South Africa.. .. ..680, 1245
Wealth, Great Britain, growth of national.. 1042
Weather Conditions, British Guiana.. .. ..1238, 2464
Whales, Great Britain, stock of.. 1047
Whaling Industry, Importance of.. 1330
South Africa.. 1245
Whale Oil, Great Britain.. 885
Wharves, Panama.. 1519
Wheat, Argentine crop and exports.. .. ..194, 727
Australian crops.. .. ..58, 1149, 1163, 1563
" freight rates.. 1785
" prices.. 2090
China.. .. ..1174, 1319
Colombian imports.. 663
France.. 1254
Germany.. 1254
Great Britain, 256, 471, 957, 1148, 1253, 1254, 1295, 1365, 1419, 1425, 1556, 2396, 2475
" consumption of.. 1024
Holland.. .. ..1248, 1658, 2192
Hungary.. 1254
India.. 1149
Indian crop.. 1063
Italian market.. .. ..1936, 2130
Japanese imports.. .. ..700, 1320, 1395, 1961, 2441
New Zealand imports.. 2024
" prices.. 2335
Peru.. 1327
Portuguese import.. 644
Roumania.. 1254
Russia.. .. ..1067, 1254
South Africa.. .. ..448, 645, 820
South African imports.. 820
Switzerland imports.. 2204
" requirements.. 2060
United States.. .. ..43, 929, 1253
" exports.. 929
World's consumption.. 84
World, crop of the different countries.. .. ..1219, 1893
World's production.. 468
Wheatmeal, Great Britain, imports of.. .. .. .1149, 1295
Wheelbarrows, Colombia.. 660
South African imports.. 875
Wheels, Great Britain.. 504
Whisky, South African imports.. 823
Windmills, Colombia.. 657
Great Britain.. 762
Window Glass, Belgium.. 1106
Wines, German exports.. 1630
Italy.. 1217

PAGE

Wire, Chinese market.. 1410
Costa Rica.. 12
German trade.. 1885
Japanese prices.. 1960
New Zealand trade.. 603
South African imports.. 1850
Wire Fencing, Colombia.. 658
Great Britain.. 964, 1043
South African imports.. 862, 1894
Wireless, Australia.. 54
Colombia stations.. 6
Panama.. 1519
South Africa.. 1601
Wire Nails, Colombia.. 659
Wood, British West Indies.. 458, 910
China, manufactured.. 1014, 1409
Colombian imports.. 667
Costa Rica.. 14
Cuba.. 152
Germany.. 585
Great Britain (see "Timber").
Preservation, new method of.. 168
South African imports.. 875, 925
Woodenware, Argentine imports.. 642
Australian imports.. 2253
British West Indies.. 1815
Germany.. 1630, 2217
Great Britain.. 1902, 2304
New Zealand, demand for.. 1186
South American imports.. 1697
Wood Alcohol, Holland, markets for.. 1129
Production of.. 1997
Wood Pulp, Argentine.. 1538
Australian demand.. 2257
Chinese markets.. 1408
Great Britain.. 258, 1263, 1300, 1738, 1802, 2341, 2380, 2396, 2519
Japanese customs duty.. 675
" imports.. 672, 1650, 1959
" market.. 671, 1649
Newfoundland exports to Great Britain.. 710
Norway and Denmark, 148, 300, 404, 588, 589, 745, 746, 748, 955, 1131, 1132, 1429, 1608, 1961, 2324, 2325.
" " mill.. 148, 405, 2326
Sweden.. 148, 149, 301, 405, 588, 746, 747, 955, 1446, 2326, 2447
United States, trade with Germany.. 1007
Wool, Australian output.. 361, 1347
British West Indies, imports.. 910
Chinese imports.. 1632
Germany.. 1463
Great Britain.. 5, 1193 1422, 1743, 1875
Japanese imports.. 1632, 2442
South Africa.. 1241, 1856, 2189
World, Barley export.. 1557
Coal production.. 255, 550, 1379
Cocoa nuts, production of.. 1768
Meat supply.. 847
Oil production.. 1445
Rubber, demand for.. 1029
Silk, production of.. 1574
Sugar crop.. 1520
Wheat crop.. 1219, 1893

Z

Zinc, Chinese imports.. 1632
Japanese imports.. 1632
Zuyder Zee, Holland, draining of.. 1181

Issued every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
For Index and List of Trade Officials see last page.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa. **Monday, January 5, 1914.** **No. 519.**

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. M. Mussen.)

LEEDS, December 17, 1913.

MARKET FOR MAPLE ROLLER BLOCKS.

Keighley, a Yorkshire town, is said to be the largest single consuming centre of maple roller blocks in this country. It is estimated that about 100,000 wringing and mangling machines are now made annually in this town, necessitating the use of 200,000 rollers, and, in addition, about 50,000 rollers are needed each year for repairs. This represents about half of the total demand in Great Britain, the other centres of consumption being London, Blackburn and Accrington.

The demand at Keighley is stated to be generally good and inquiries have been made with a view to eliciting if it is possible in any way to increase the imports of maple blocks from Canada to this point. Canadian firms send shipments here but it is stated that the supplies now offered from Canada are on a more restricted scale than was the case some years ago.

SIZES IN DEMAND.

Some idea as to the requirements of this market may be gathered from the following. The blocks are required octagonally shaped or rough turned in the round but unbored. They should be 'quarter cleft' and free from shakes or knots. The average sizes are 26 inches long by 6½ inches diameter; 26 inches by 5¾ inches; 22 inches by 6½ inches and 22 inches by 5¾ inches. A few blocks are also required in the following sizes: viz.:—26 inches by 4½ inches; 26 inches by 4 inches; 22 inches by 4½ and 22 inches by 4 inches, these sizes forming about ten per cent of a carload.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN UNITED KINGDOM.

In view of inquiries which have lately been received at this office from the Canadian makers of automobiles, seeking information as to a possible outlet here for their cars, the following census of motor propelled vehicles in the United Kingdom which has recently been undertaken by a well known journal, will be of interest.

For England and Wales, the following aggregates are set forth: Motor cars, 20,469; motorcycles, 158,120; heavy vehicles, 16,700. Total, 376,289.

In Scotland, there are 17,087 cars, 13,280 motorcycles, and 1,015 heavy vehicles. Total 31,382.

In Ireland, there are 9,351 cars, 8,516 motorcycles, and 290 heavy vehicles. Total, 18,167.

From the above figures, there is a grand total in the United Kingdom of 425,838 motor vehicles, made up of 227,907 cars, 179,926 motor cycles, and 18,005 heavy vehicles.

HALIBUT ARRIVES FROM CANADA.

The first consignment of frozen halibut to be sent to this part of England from Canada, reached here on Tuesday (December 16) and the following newspaper paragraph which comments in favourable tones on the venture is quoted in full:—

'Quite a new commercial undertaking was inaugurated at Grimsby on Tuesday when the great fish market received its first carload of halibut from the Canadian Pacific coast. Its reception in the fish trade of the port was wholly satisfactory, the fish in its frozen and glazed condition being in excellent marketable form. Orders were placed for its distribution in the great centres of the country so rapidly that the stock was soon booked.

'The undertaking to keep a continuous supply of halibut at Grimsby through the agency of cold storage, has been organized by Mr. Thomas Robinson, one of the leading trawler owners of the port, whose expert knowledge was used for the founding of one of the most successful fishing companies now operating off the British Columbian coast, and for which a number of Grimsby trawlers and fishermen went out last year.

'TO AUGMENT LOCAL SUPPLIES.

'With the perfection of cold storage in Canada and the United States, it has been possible to create a big market for Canadian Pacific fish. But with the ever-increasing supplies of halibut in British costal waters, and the exceedingly high prices ruling in home markets, it was deemed prudent to augment the home supplies with the Canadian-caught fish.

'The hearty reception accorded to the first consignment at Grimsby set the seal of success to the venture. A fixed minimum price was placed on the fish, and owing possibly to the fact that the local wholesale price of home-caught halibut was 1s. per pound, it had been possible to dispose of the whole carload of the Canadian product on delivery at Liverpool from the liner *Dominion*. But as so many inquiries had been made for supplies from all over the country from Grimsby, it has been arranged that with the exception of part consignments sent for sale to Hull, the fish must be bought on the Grimsby market.'

GREAT BRITAIN.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(*Mr. J. E. Ray.*)

Birmingham, December 19, 1913.

A MARKET FOR DOWELS.

Inquiries for dowels have been received again this week. There is undoubtedly an extensive market in this district if suitable manufactures are forthcoming. Several Canadian firms have recently expressed a desire to quote Birmingham buyers, but the latter are under the impression that the Canadian sawmills run dowel manufacture merely as a side line for the utilization of waste timber, whereas the business

must be specialized if success is to be achieved. Buyers state that the timber must be pure, kiln-dried and of exact dimensions, shrinkage being practically impossible. Sizes chiefly in demand are:—Length, 18 inches, 24 inches, 30 inches and 36 inches; diameter, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM.

Statistics recently published give the world's production of petroleum during the last three years as follows:—

Country.	Quantity in Metric Tons. 1910.	1911.	1912.
United States	27,940,806	29,399,249	29,615,096
Russia	9,599,304	9,032,532	9,317,700
Galicia	1,762,560	1,462,940	1,187,007
Eastern Archipelago	1,435,240	1,624,301	1,478,132
Roumania	1,352,289	1,544,072	1,806,942
British India	808,794	850,065	989,801
Mexico	444,373	1,873,547	2,207,762
Japan and Formosa	257,021	220,891	222,854
Peru	177,347	186,405	233,486
Germany	145,168	142,992	*140,000
Canada	43,129	39,743	32,612
Italy	6,000*	10,390	12,000*
Hungary	2,500*	3,000*	
Other countries	12,000*	47,277*	33,333
	43,986,531	46,431,404	47,276,725

* Estimated values.

STEADY DEMAND FOR APPLES.

There is a steady demand for apples at the present time accompanied by an appreciable enhancement of prices. In Scotians the leading lines are Fallawaters, Ribstons and Blenheims, at prices ranging from 18s. to 24s. per barrel for No. 1 grade, 16s. to 20s. for No. 2, and 13s. to 16s. for No. 3. Canadian Golden Russets, usually a popular line for the holiday trade, are dearer, the best marks fetching 32s. per barrel. Baldwins worth 24s. to 28s., Spies 22s. to 26s. and Fallawaters 21s. to 24s., while in United States grown fruit Albermarles are meeting with regular inquiry at 32s. to 36s. and York Imperials 30s. to 33s. per barrel.

These prices are likely to be fully maintained for some weeks.

Your Commissioner visited Smithfield market during this week where he found a first rate, large consignment of golden russets readily saleable at 33s. per barrel.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. Harrison Watson.)

73 BASINGHALL STREET,

LONDON, E.C., December 19, 1913.

INCREASED USE OF RUSSIAN ASBESTOS.

Although it is probable that the circumstances and causes are known to the majority of Canadian producers and shippers of raw asbestos, it is interesting to note the considerable increase in the imports of Russian asbestos into the United Kingdom. The extent of this increase is shown by the following figures extracted from the

Annual Statement of Trade of the United Kingdom covering the period 1908 to 1912, indicating that whereas quantities imported from Canada have, with the exception of 1909, varied but little, the supplies entered from the Russian Empire during that period have practically doubled:—

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Russia.. .. ..cwts.	20,751	10,704	17,153	27,640	38,749
Canada.. .. .. "	67,147	48,702	77,621	65,775	74,043
Total imports.. .. .. .. "	131,716	115,658	144,382	137,959	153,925

Upon consulting an expert associated with one of the largest asbestos manufacturing concerns, it was pointed out that the increased use of Russian asbestos is mainly due to the fact that much of what is imported is of a variety which Canada cannot supply. Containing more iron, the fibre is harder and as such is better suited for certain purposes, more notably for the production of roofing slates manufactured from asbestos and cement, which are now being used in large and increasing quantities.

SUPPLIES FROM CANADA.

At the same time the opinion was hazarded that the vicissitudes through which the Canadian asbestos industry has passed during recent years may have been temporarily detrimental to the financial position of some of the Canadian mines which might otherwise have competed for part of the business, in so far that the adverse situation created led some of the consumers on this side to doubt the ability of some of these producers to execute contracts which they might have entered into. The result was that in some cases buyers had preferred to obtain supplies from other sources.

It is satisfactory, however, from a Canadian point of view, to learn that conditions have undergone a marked change during the current year, because according to statistics of imports covering the period January to November, 1913, inclusive, which the Principal of the Statistical Office of the Custom House has courteously supplied in advance, while the importations of raw asbestos from the Russian Empire have been 29,074 cwts., valued at £41,476, supplies from Canada have increased to no less a degree than 140,433 cwts., valued at £64,110, from which it will appear that the unfavourable conditions referred to above are passing away.

THE STANDARDIZATION OF RUBBER.

Last July the Rubber Growers' Association appointed a committee to consider a scheme which had been submitted for the adoption of a more accurate system of standardization and evaluation of plantation rubber, and for extending the use of plantation rubber. The Committee's report, which is a comprehensive document, has now been published.

As a result, the committee is strongly of opinion that 'the introduction of a system of testing which would clearly indicate quality to the buyer and value to the seller would result in a natural appreciation of prices all round compared with prices for finest grades of wild rubbers.' It is, moreover, thought that the whole of first and second grade plantation qualities are now sold far below their value, and that by the adoption of the scheme outlined the commercial quality of many plantation grades would be found to be higher than high-price wild grades, which should react favourably towards plantation rubber. According to evidence given before the committee, considerable variability exists in plantation rubber, and this has exercised an unfavourable influence on prices.

As practical steps for counteracting this defect are suggested:—

1. Uniformity in methods of preparation, and
2. Standardization on basis of certificate of quality.

and it is held that the present system of valuation by brokers is inadequate.

In order to give practical effect to their recommendations, the committee proposes that a central testing station should be erected, with which an experimental factory should be associated. The station would examine and issue a certificate of quality corresponding to every half ton of rubber delivered. The tests, which will be of an entirely practical nature, will be put through within two days if necessary of the delivery of samples. The latter will be vulcanized under certain standard conditions and tests applied to the vulcanized material. On the basis of these tests a certificate will be issued which will clearly indicate commercial quality on a comparable scale.

Among the objects of the factory would be to advise regarding the best type of plantation rubber to be used for specific purposes and best methods of using, to undertake experimental work with a view to determining new uses, and to generally perfect organization of the industry.

It is claimed that among the advantages to be derived from the standardization of rubber by the issue of guarantee certificates, would be that each lot would be sold on a real basis of value, sellers would be enabled to determine the value of their rubber and fix a price on the true value, manufacturers could repeat their orders for suitable grades, a closer price would be bid for all grades of plantation, which would become the most popular form for manufacturers, thus bringing about an increased demand, and greater competition would be raised among planters to produce better rubber, thus raising the standard of general quality and value.

THE LONDON WOOL SALES.

The sixth series of Colonial wool sales which have recently closed have been somewhat less satisfactory than their immediate predecessors.

Although trade in England had been dull in the interval, there was a large attendance at the opening, and owing to the spirited bidding of Continental buyers, prices at the start were well maintained. Gradually, however, as these requirements were filled, quotations showed a drooping tendency owing to the general abstinence of English buyers, while American purchases were limited to a few trial lots.

Generally speaking, while the prices of the highest classes of merinos were well maintained, inferior varieties were distinctly weaker, and lower grades of heavy greasies and scoureds developed great irregularity, both becoming difficult of sale at reductions of from 5 to 7½ per cent. However, in spite of a tendency towards a general slackening off, the results are not unfavourable.

It is officially stated that during the thirteen selling days 142,379 bales were catalogued, of which about 125,000 bales were sold; namely, 55,000 to the home trade, 67,000 to the Continent, and 3,000 bales to America, leaving 15,000 bales to be carried forward, of which 8,000 bales have not been offered.

INCREASE IN IMPORTS OF CANADIAN GRAIN.

As might be anticipated, imports of Canadian grain and flour into the United Kingdom have been large, the figures published by the Board of Trade for the month of November showing increases as follows:—

	cwt. (112 lbs.)	cwt.
Wheat	2,033,600	2,531,000
Wheatmeal and flour	294,906	443,803
Oats	34,500	158,300

During the same period receipts of bacon fell off from 20,267 cwt. to 16,455, and of hams from 5,683 to 5,206 cwt.; but importations of cheese advanced from 140,721 cwts. in November, 1912, to 175,810 cwts. in November, 1913, while canned salmon rose from 3,671 cwt. to 23,006 cwt.

EXPORT BRAND FOR SWEDISH BACON.

The Swedish Government, in consequence of the satisfactory results achieved by the compulsory branding of export butter, has adopted legislation whereby in the future all bacon passed for export will also have to bear a brand.

According to the Royal Swedish ordinance of October 10, 1913, a blue coloured brand bearing the word 'Sweden,' a special design, and the number of the particular export slaughter house according to the license of the Medical Board, shall be affixed at three different places, viz.: the shoulder, flank, and buttock. This brand, which is oblong with elliptical ends, measures approximately 1¼-in. high by 3¼-in. long.

The object of the brand is to protect Swedish export bacon. No unbranded bacon will now be passed as Swedish, and the purpose of the new act is stated to be to secure for Swedish bacon the same high reputation in the United Kingdom and elsewhere as has been obtained by Swedish butter. Although the Act does not come into force until the 1st April, 1914, the brand can be used from the 1st January next.

Somewhat similar regulations have been adopted in connection with the export of other meats, to which in the future a label must be affixed bearing a signed statement to the effect that the animals have been slaughtered in a public slaughter house and that the meat has been approved for export.

These labels, which also show the word 'Sweden,' are to be attached with a fine metal wire and lead plumbs, the latter bearing the word 'Sweden' on one side, and on the other the number of the official slaughter house. This regulation also comes into force on the 1st January next.

COLOMBIA.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(*Mr. A. E. Beckwith.*)

C/o TRACEY BROS., MEDELLIN, COL., October 25, 1913.

WIRELESS STATIONS.

The Colombian Government has contracted with the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., of London, for the construction of three wireless stations in the cities of Bogota, Medellin and Buenaventura.

MACHINERY FOR ROAD BUILDING.

Four iron bridges and a large lot of machinery has lately been imported for the Department of Cundinamarca for the construction of new roads. This machinery for the government is free of customs duties and the river freights have a rebate of 50 per cent.

There are several petitions before the present Congress for the construction and extension of new roads and it would be advisable for any Canadian exporters, &c., interested in this class of machinery and tools, &c., to communicate with the 'Secretario de Hacienda' of the following departments:—

Departmento de Bolivar, de Atlantico, de Magdalena, de Boyaca, de Santander, del Notre de Stantander, de Cauca, de Nariño, de Huila, de Cundinamarca de Antioquia, de Caldas, de Tolima, de Valle, and also the 'Ministro de Obras Publicas,' Bagota, Col., S.A.

DUTIES ON MACHINERY OF ELECTRIC PLANTS.

A special decree has been passed by the Government to the effect that no grease or oil shall be admitted free of duties along with materials that are allowed to pass free for the installation of electric plants.

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended December 13, 1913, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

		Quantities, 1912.	Quantities, 1913.
Animals living:—			
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves		37	54
Sheep and lambs		–	
Swine		–	
Horses		129	152
Fresh meat:—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)	Cwts.	169,131	154,647
Mutton " " "	"	47,918	105,040
Pork " " "	"	7,147	16,990
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	"	12,682	10,775
Salted or preserved meat:—			
Bacon	"	76,444	109,368
Beef	"	758	1,828
Hams	"	11,362	15,695
Pork	"	2,312	2,900
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	1,370	2,136
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	13,143	11,849
Dairy produce and substitutes:—			
Butter	"	85,800	75,594
Margarine	"	34,007	37,072
Cheese	"	47,068	41,514
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	750	62
" cream	"	238	113
" condensed	"	22,001	22,483
" preserved, other kinds	"	22	426
Eggs	Gt. Hnd.	435,755	433,376
Poultry	Value £	37,193	30,010
Game	"	1,351	1,225
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	15,499	8,200
Lard	"	27,610	44,502
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—			
Wheat	"	2,076,900	1,584,400
Wheat-meal and flour	"	208,800	287,900
Barley	"	393,200	351,100
Oats	"	337,900	328,200
Peas	"	137,213	16,046
Beans	"	10,220	18,270
Maize or Indian corn	"	1,300,900	1,247,600
Fruit, raw:—			
Apples	"	144,587	150,285
Pears	"	3,018	1,590
Hay	Tons.	1,047	279
Hops	Cwts.	11,138	7,684

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended December 10, 1913:—

Cheese—			
Bristol	65s.	—67s.	6d. per cwt.
Liverpool	64s. 6d.	—67s.	"
London	67s.	—69s.	"
Glasgow		—67s.	"
Butter—None reported upon.			
Bacon (Sides)—			
Bristol	68s.	—70s.	"
Liverpool	66s.	—69s.	"
London	68s.	—71s.	"
Glasgow	70s.	—71s.	"
Bacon (Cumberland cut)—			
Bristol	–	–	
Liverpool	72s.	—76s.	"
London	–	–	
Glasgow	74s.	—76s.	"
Hams (long cut, green)—			
Bristol	73s	—80s.	"
Liverpool	70s.	—79s.	"
London	80s.	—82s.	"
Glasgow	74s.	—76s.	"

Foreign Animals Market, Deptford.—No sales reported.
Foreign Animals Market, Birkenhead.—No sales reported.

TRADE OF COSTA RICA.

The following paragraphs have been selected from a report by Mr. G. T. Milne, a special commissioner of the British Board of Trade. Some time ago a similar report on Panama by Mr. Milne was reproduced in the Weekly Report.

At the time the report was prepared, no statistics were available for the year 1911, but the figures are fairly indicative of the purchasing power of this market. The monetary unit is the gold colon of 100 centavos (10.45 colones=£1), but, while there is some gold and silver in circulation, the currency of the country largely consists of bank notes in denominations of two colones and upwards. There are also silver certificates issued by the Government in denominations of one and two colones.

The chief Canadian exports to Costa Rica, as mentioned in the report, are codfish and paper.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The import trade of the country is very largely in foreign hands, the number of Costa Rican houses apparently having diminished of recent years. There are several large general stores owned by Germans and Spaniards. Three of the principal hardware stores are owned by Colombians, while the trade in provisions, wines and liquors, is mostly in the hands of Italians and Spaniards. There are no large British importing firms in the country, but one British firm imports extensively for the supply of its estates. There are several commission houses representing European and American manufacturers and shippers.

United States, German and Italian houses are actively represented by travellers in various lines. British travellers representing firms trading in lines other than cotton goods, Nottingham laces and woollens do not visit the country in such large numbers as those of our competitors. Travellers representing United States manu-

facturers, as distinguished from shippers, are stated to be now more numerous than formerly.

The greater part of the import trade is done on current account, the length of credit conceded being six months, although in some cases even nine months are granted. In the case of the smaller firms, drafts are usually sent along with the shipping documents to local bankers for acceptance by the importing firm and subsequent collection. The terms in this case vary from sight to 90 days. From figures supplied to me by the courtesy of local bankers, it appears that collections made in this way during 1911 amounted to nearly £250,000.

Local merchants generally give from three to six months' credit to their customers in the interior of the country. In cases where promissory notes are granted interest is usually charged at the current bank rate from the expiry of the term of credit conceded in case of the note not being paid.

TRADE STATISTICS.

The following table shows the imports for the period 1903 to 1911 with percentages showing proportions for the three principal countries. In the official Returns imports are entered in local currency. The conversion into sterling has been effected at the rate of C10.45 per £1.

Year.	Value.	U. S. A.	United Kingdom and Possessions.	Germany.
	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1903.	963,244	50·20	21·57	11·07
1904.	1,122,985	52·20	19·27	12·50
1905.	973,870	46·88	19 73	12·90
1906.	1,367,699	50·19	22·48	11·58
1907.	1,445,790	44·99	23·13	10·86
1908.	1,158,448	46·50	22·78	15·05
1909.	1,253,194	55·26	18·26	13·13
1910.	1,539,165	51·54	18 12	13·39
1911.	1,823,886	46·29	17·34	19·03

France, Spain, Italy and the Central American States supplied most of the remainder of the imports. The above annual totals include imports by parcel post, as well as cattle imported from the neighbouring republics and fine stock imported from the United States and Europe. The imports of cattle were highest in 1907, when they were valued at over £120,000. The following year showed the lowest import in the period 1903-11, being valued at only £41,420.

If we compare the averages of the trade done by the three principal countries in the periods 1903-5, 1906-8 and 1909-11 the following are the results:—

Country.	1903–5.	1906–8.	1909–11.	Increase or Decrease between 1st and 3rd Period.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
United States.	49·76	47·23	51·03	+ 1·27
United Kingdom and Possessions	20·19	22·80	17·91	– 2·28
Germany.	12·16	12·50	15·18	+ 3·02

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The average value of shot guns imported during the three-year period was a little over £800 per annum. They mostly came from the United States, Spain, the

United Kingdom and Germany. The duty is C5.00 each. Revolvers are mostly of United States manufacture, although cheap Spanish imitations of United States weapons are sold. The duty on revolvers is C5.00 each. The imports of cartridges were unimportant, and mostly came from the United States and France. The average imports of powder during the three-year period were about £1,100 per annum, and practically all of it was from the United States. The duty is C1.50 per kilo. Caps are mainly American, and shot is mostly German and Spanish.

The imports of dynamite were valued at over £3,500 in 1909 and £4,500 in 1910. Permission to import must be obtained from Government. Dynamite is not only employed in connection with the mining industry, but also in connection with farming operations.

BISCUITS AND CAKES.

The imports of biscuits rose from about £6,400 in 1908 to £8,700 in 1910. The United Kingdom had more than half of the trade and the United States had most of the rest.

BROOMS AND BRUSHES.

The imports of brooms amounted to nearly £1,400 in 1910. Most of the trade was with the United States, while the United Kingdom and Italy also participated. Brooms (vegetable fibre) pay 31 centavos per kilo and other sorts 20 centavos per kilo customs duty. Brushes of various kinds, valued at about £1,500, were imported in 1908, and at about £1,500 in 1910. The United States, Germany, France and the United Kingdom shared the business. Duties vary from 20 centavos to C1.00 per kilo.

CARRIAGES.

Most of the old rolling stock on the Costa Rica Railway is of British manufacture. That of the Northern Railway is either built locally or imported from the United States. Some of the carriages on the Pacific Railway are of United States manufacture, while recently a few were imported from the United Kingdom. In this connection the firm who had the order from the Government for importing these carriages, informed me that they were ordered in May of 1911 for delivery in October, but that owing to delay they were not delivered until January, 1912. The firm had to pay a fine of $1,250 gold for failure to comply with the agreement as to delivery.

There are several automobiles in the country, mostly of United States manufacture. The trade in bicycles is unimportant.

CEMENT.

The following have been the imports:—

Year.	Weight. Tons.	Value. £1,000	Germany. Per Cent.	United States. Per Cent.
1908..	2,202	6·5	46	38
1909..	4,059	11·0	44	34
1910..	4,278	10·2	42	44

While most of the cement from the United States is imported for the mining companies or railways, and not for the general commerce of the country, the greater part of the remaining trade is with Germany, one brand apparently controlling the market. This cement is mostly imported in iron drums containing 180 kilos. German cement cost recently $3.25 c.i.f. Puntarenas. United States cement in wooden barrels of 400 lbs. costs about $4.15 per barrel c.i.f. Puntarenas. The same cement costs $2.90 per barrel c.i.f. Limon. In bags of 96 lbs. United States cement shipped from San Francisco costs $2.50 for 384 lbs. (4 bags) c.i.f. Puntarenas.

In a country like Costa Rica where earthquakes are of some frequency there is some demand for buildings of reinforced concrete, and on this account there must always be a considerable demand for cement. It is admitted into the country free of duty. Cement in sacks soon deteriorates owing to the climate, while the loss of that shipped in wooden barrels is considerable owing to the rough handling to which all cargo for Central America is exposed.

CHEMICALS.

The imports of bicarbonate of soda for making soda water are not large in amount. It comes mainly from the United Kingdom, while a little is American and German. The soda water factory in the capital connected with the brewery utilizes the carbonic gas that becomes available in the process of brewing for the manufacture of mineral waters.

The average imports of caustic soda amounted in value to about £1,800 yearly during the period under review. It mostly came from the United Kingdom. At San José one of the leading drug stores manufactures pharmaceutical products to some extent. Bicarbonate of soda pays 20 centavos and soda ash and caustic soda pays 2 centavos per kilo as custom duty.

FURNITURE.

The following have been the imports:—

Year.	Weight. 1,000 kilos.	Value. £1,000
1908	229·0	11·6
1909	117·7	6·8
1910	178·3	10·1

Over half of the trade has been with the United States. By the remainder, which is mostly entered as German, should probably be understood the trade in Austrian bent-wood furniture, for which there is a good demand. A few high-class articles of furniture have been imported from the United Kingdom. The work of native cabinet-makers has already been referred to. The duties on imported furniture vary from C0.26 to C1.01 per kilo.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

The entries in the official returns are made in such a way that it is practically impossible to determine the value of the imports. The tables given below show the imports of 'ironmongery' and 'hardware for domestic use.' The United States supplied about three-fourths of the imported 'ironmongery,' while the United Kingdom and Germany supplied the greater part of the remainder. The duty on tinned or enamelled hollow-ware is 20 centavos per kilo; on hinges, locks and padlocks 40 centavos per kilo; and on pen knives and table knives C1.00 per kilo. As regards hardware for domestic use, about two-thirds of the trade was with Germany, a quarter with the United Kingdom, while the remainder was with the United States.

Enamelled hollow-ware, both blue and white and white and grey granite, is mostly German, but I was informed that Sweden supplies the best quality. For cooking utensils this ware has largely taken the place of the tinned hollow-ware formerly in use.

As in other Central American countries, hinges, locks, bolts and padlocks are mostly of United States manufacture, although in some of the cheaper sorts articles of British and German make are sold.

The tables referred to above are as follows:—

IRONMONGERY.

Year.	Weight. 1,000 kilos.	Value. £1,000
1908	170·5	8·2
1909	132·4	6·1
1910	269·7	9·8

HARDWARE FOR DOMESTIC USE.

Year.	Weight. 1,000 kilos	Value. £1,000
1908	157·8	5·8
1909	171·2	5·1
1910	256·0	8·5

IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS.

The imports have been as follows:—

Year.	Weight. 1,000 kilos.	Value. £1,000
1908	80·2	6·1
1909	88·3	6·2
1910	131·8	9·0

Three-fourths of the trade in tools is with the United States, Germany and the United Kingdom supplying most of the remainder. There is some sale for hoes and shovels of British manufacture, but picks, axes, saws, hammers, files and carpenters' tools generally are mostly of United States manufacture.

The imports of machetes have averaged annually over £5,000 in value during the three years under review. Two-thirds of the business has been with the United States, while the share of the United Kingdom has been about one-fourth. I was informed that a German imitation of an American machete was unsaleable.

Throughout Central America it appears that in many districts of the same country a different type of chopping knife is in use. It would therefore be only after a very close study of the market that manufacturers not familiar with the peculiarities of each district could attempt to engage successfully in this trade.

The duty on steel tools is 20 centavos per kilo, but hoes, axes, machetes, spades and shovels are all on the free list. Picks and machine saws pay 6 centavos per kilo.

MEDICINES.

These are entered in the official returns under the heading of 'pharmacy products.' The following have been the imports in the three years under review:—

Year.	Value. £	United States. Per Cent.	France. Per Cent.	United Kingdom. Per Cent.	Germany. Per Cent.
1908	21,667	57	15	14	9
1909	24,552	50	14	13	14
1910	26,262	52	16	15	12

As throughout Central America, a large part of the trade is in patent medicines, and to this fact is due to a certain extent the large share of the United States in this trade.

Unspecified liquid medicines pay C1.00 in duty and dry medicines C3.00 per kilo.

BARBED WIRE.

The following have been the imports:—

Year.	Weight. Tons.	Value. £1,000
1908	462	6·1
1909	495	6·7
1910	602	7·8

Barbed wire is on the free list. Practically all the above imports were from the United States.

The importation of tinned sheets is small and is met from the United States and Great Britain. The duty is 6 centavos per kilo.

CONDENSED MILK.

The average amount imported during the three years was valued at about £8,400 per annum. Germany figures as having the largest share in the trade, while the United Kingdom had about one-third. I was informed that a very large proportion of the condensed milk now imported is of a well-known English brand. The duties amount to 16 centavos and 31 centavos, according to the proportion of cream and solid matter.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The average value of pianos imported was about £1,400 in each of the three years. About 75 per cent of the trade is with Germany, and the remainder was mainly with the United States. The duty is 40 centavos per kilo.

PRINTING PAPER FROM CANADA.

Printing Paper.—That for newspapers is, I am informed, all imported from Canada via New York. That for circulars, pamphlets, &c., is mostly of German or United States origin. The average annual imports during the three years amounted to about £3,500. This paper is on the free list.

Writing Paper.—The average import was over £2,600 annually. The greater part of the trade was with Germany and the United States; Belgium and France also contributed. The duty amounts to 5 centavos per kilo. Envelopes are mostly of German manufacture.

Wrapping Paper.—The average imports amounted to about £6,800 per annum. Over half of the trade is represented as German, but I understand that this paper is of Norwegian manufacture, being shipped from a German port. There is a considerable demand for wrapping paper in rolls made to fit on a small cylinder which can be placed on a shop counter. Each section of the paper, of a size convenient for small parcels, is printed with the name of the shopkeeper. These rolls are imported from the United States. The duty on wrapping paper is 5 centavos per kilo.

Miscellaneous.—The imports of account books averaged over £2,000 in 1909 and 1910. They are mostly of United States or German manufacture. The duty amounts to 20 centavos per kilo. Blotting paper, carbons for typewriters, ink and pens are mostly imported from the United States.

An importer informed me that British travellers in the paper trade are never seen in Costa Rica, thus confirming what I have noted throughout Central America. Many travellers representing United States manufacturers in the paper trade visit the country, while German travellers representing various lines combine stationery therewith. Both United States and German houses send numerous samples and catalogues, and in this and other trades spare no pains to ascertain the wishes of prospective customers. If a firm say, in San José should apply to a United States house for goods and not be known, the United States house consults one or other of the credit agencies in New York, and, if a satisfactory answer is given to the inquiry, is ready to send on goods and give credit. I have been informed of inquiries sent by traders in Central America to British firms who did not even take the trouble to reply. If this be really the case it cannot be wondered at that British trade in these countries does not expand.

PERFUMERY.

The average value of the imports during the three years was over £5,300 per annum. Over half of the trade was with France. Germany and the United States had most of the remainder, and the share of the United Kingdom was comparatively small.

PROVISIONS.

The imports of flour have been as follows:—

Year.	Weight. Tons.	Value. £1,000
1908	5,879	70·0
1909	7,228	95·4
1910	5,618	70·0

Practically all this was imported from the United States. The local industry of flour milling has been mentioned elsewhere. No wheat is now grown in the country, although I am informed that there was some cultivation many years ago.

LARD.

The imports rose from nearly £19,000 in 1908 to nearly £45,000 in 1909. Practically all of it came from the United States. The duty is 21 centavos per kilo.

COD FISH.

The trade in this has averaged about £10,000 per annum during the three years. Most of it is entered as being with the United States, but the cod fish is obtained from Nova Scotia or Newfoundland.

PRESERVED FOODS.

Imports were as follows:—

Year.	Value. £1,000
1908	12·7
1909	9·5
1910	15·3

The greater part of the trade is with the United States, and although there is still some demand for a well-known make of British tinned provisions, I am informed that our share in this trade is declining. United States manufacturers are sending travellers throughout these countries in this as in other branches of trade. Butter is mostly imported from Germany, Italy and the United States.

WOOD AND TIMBER.

The following shows the value of the imports during the three years:—

Year.	Value. £1,000
1908	15·7
1909	24·3
1910	31·5

Practically all of this timber for construction purposes was imported from the United States. A law has recently been passed in Congress imposing certain restrictions on the use of timber in constructional work, with the result that there is a considerable amount of dissatisfaction among importers. I have been informed that one of the objects of the law in question was to favour the use of reinforced concrete in the rebuilding of Cartago. A British company has entered into a contract with the Government for the construction of buildings in which the use of reinforced concrete predominates. This company, which has an authorized capital of £200,000, is actively engaged in building operations in different parts of the Republic, although the main object of the company is the rebuilding of the city of Cartago. I am informed that the bulk of the material imported by the company under its contract with the Government is of United States and German origin.

BRITISH CONSULS.

The following is a selected list of the more important British Consulates, with the names of officers in charge. Canadians have the privilege of consulting any of His Majesty's Consuls upon trade matters.

Abbreviations.—C.G., Consul General; C., Consul; V.C., Vice-Consul.

ALGIERS—
Algiers, C.G., B. Cave, C.B.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—
Bahia Blanca, V.C., C. C. Cummings.
Buenos Aires, C. H. G. Mackie.
La Plata, V.C., S. H. Pulleston.
Rosario, C., Hugh H. M. Mallet.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.
Brunn, V.C. George V. Newmark.
Budapest, C.G., E. M. Grant Duff, C.M.G.
Prague, C., Capt. A. W. Forbes.
Trieste, C.G., J. B. Spence.
Vienna, C.G., Sir F. W. Duncan.

BELGIUM—
Antwerp, C.G., Sir Cecil Hertslet.
Bruges, V.C., Lt.-Col. H. E. Boileau.
Brussels, V.C., Thomas E. Jeffes.
Ghent, V.C., Frank Lethbridge.
Liege, V.C., John B. Dolphin.

BOLIVIA—
La Paz, C.G., C. M. G. Gosling.

BRAZIL—
Bahia, C., W. H. M. Sinclair.
Para, C., George A. Pogson.
Pernambuco, C., C. L. M. Pearson.
Rio de Janeiro, C.G., Sir Roger Casement, C.M.G.
Sao Paulo, C., D. R. O'Sullivan-Beare.

BULGARIA—
Sofia, V.C., W. B. Heard.

CHILE—
Iquique, C., E. F. Hudson.
Santiago, C., Allen C. Kerr.
Valparaiso, C.G., E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.

CHINA—
Amoy, C., A. J. Sundius.
Canton, C.G., J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G.
Chefoo, C., H. Porter.
Toochow, C., E. T. C. Werner.
Hankow, C.G., H. E. Fulford, C.M.G.
Mukden, C.G., R. H. Mortimore.
Nanking, C., Herbert Goffe.
Shanghai, C.G., Sir E. D. H. Fraser, C.M.G.
Tientsin, C.G., Sir A. Hosie.
Wuchow, C., H. A. Ottewill.

COLOMBIA—
Bogota, C.G., P. C. H. Wyndham.

CUBA—
Havana, V.C., Denys Cowan.

DENMARK—
Santiago, C., Wm. Mason.
Copenhagen, C., R. Erskine.

ECUADOR—
Quayaquil, C., Alfred Cartwright.
Quinto, C., G. W. E. Griffith.

EGYPT—
Alexandria, C.G., D. A. Cameron, C.M.G.
Cairo, C., Arthur D. Alban.

FRANCE—
Bordeaux, C., Arthur L. S. Rowley.
Havre, C.G., Harry L. Churchill.
Lille, V.C., J. E. Walker.
Lyons, C., Edward R. E. Vicars.
Marseilles, C.G., M. C. Gurney, M.V.O.
Nantes, V.C., Alfred Trillot.
Paris, C.G., W. S. Harriss-Gastrell.
Rouen, C., C. B. C. Clipperton.
Toulon, V.C., P. Wilkinson.
Toulouse, V.C., Thomas Huggins.

GERMANY—
Berlin, C.G., H. Boyle.
Bremen, C., C. S. Scholl.
Breslau, V.C., H. Humbert.
Chemnitz, V.C., E. Zeissler.
Cologne, C., C. A. Niessen.
Danzig, C., A. Maclean.
Dresden, C., Ch. W. Palmie.
Dusseldorf, C.G., Dr. F. P. Koenig.
Frankfort-on-Main, C.G., Edwart Beit von Speyer.
Hamburg, C.G., W. R. Hearn.
Hanover, V.C., C. C. Stevenson.
Konigsberg, V.C., O. Birth.
Leipzig, V.C., R. M. Turner.
Lubeck, V.C., Daniel E. W. Eschenburg.
Mannheim, C., Dr. P. Ladenburg.
Munich, C., Lucien Buchmann.
Nuremberg, C., S. Shrenbacher.
Stettin, C., R. Bernal.
Stuttgart, C., James H. Hariss-Gastrell.

GREECE—
Patras, C., F. B. Wood.
Piraeus, C., C. J. Cook, I.S.O.

GUATEMALA—
Guatemala, C.G., Sir L. Garden, K.C.M.G.

HAYTI—
Port-au-Prince, C.G., A. P. Murray.

ITALY—
Florence, V.C., Alfred Lemon.
Genoa, C.G., W. Keene, M.V.I.
Leghorn, C., Montgomery Carmichael.
Messina, Sicily, V.C., J. Baylis Heynes.
Milan, C., Joseph H. Towsey.
Naples, C., S. J. A. Churchill, M.V.O.

ITALY—*Con.*

Palermo, Sicily, C., Reginald G. Maclean.
Rome, C., C. C. Morgan.
Turin, C., Major W. Percy Chapman.
Venice, C., Cav. Edoardo de Zuccato.

JAPAN—

Kobe, C.G., R. de B. Layard.
Nagasaki, C., R. G. E. Forster.
Osaka, V.C., E. H. Holmes.
Seoul, (Corea), C.G., A. M. Chalmers.
Yokohama, C.G., J. C. Hall, C.M.G.

JAVA—

Batavia, C., J. W. Stewart.

MEXICO—

Guadalajara, V.C., Percy G. Holmes.
Mexico, C.G., C. E. W. Stringer.
Tampico, C., Hubert W. Wilson.
Vera Cruz, C., Loftus, J. C. Nunn.

MOROCCO—

Fez, C.G., James MacIver MacLeod, C.M.G.
Morocco City, V.C., A. H. Cross.

NETHERLANDS—

Amsterdam, C., Wm. A. Churchill.
Rotterdam, C., Henry Turing.
The Hague, V.C., Gerrit Barger.

NICARAGUA—

Managua, C., H. C. Venables.

NORWAY—

Christiania, C., Edward F. Gray.

PANAMA—

Colon, V.C., H. C. Chalkley.
Panama, C.G., Sir Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G.

PARAGUAY—

Asuncion, C., F. A. Oliver.

PERSIA—

Teheran, V.C., W. A. Smart.

PERU—

Callao, C.G., Lucien J. Jerome.
Lima, C.G., Charles Louis de Graz.

PORTUGAL—

Lisbon, C., Philip A. Somers Cocks, C.M.G.
Oporto, C., Honorius Grant.

ROUMANIA—

Bucharest, V.C., L. Schondorf.

RUSSIA—

Baku, V.C., A. E. R. McDonell.
Kieff, C., John F. Douglas.
Moscow, C., Henry M. Grove.
Odessa, C.G., Chas. S. Smith.
Riga, C., V. H. C. Bosanquet.
St. Petersburg, C., Arthur W. Woodhouse.
Vladivostock, C., R. Macleod Hodgson.
Warsaw, C., C. Clive Bayley.

SALVADOR—

San Salvador, C., W. E. Coldwell.

SERVIA—

Belgrade, V.C., Charles L. Blakeney.

SIAM—

Bangkok, C., W. R. D. Beckett, C.M.G.

SPAIN—

Barcelona, C.G., J. F. Roberts, C.M.G.
Bilbao, C., Lord Herbert Hervey.
Corunna, C., A. F. Hastings Medhurst.
Madrid, C., A. Jackson.
Malaga, C., P. J. F. Staniforth.
Seville, C., Arthur L. Keyser.
Valencia, C., E. Harker.

SWEDEN—

Gothenburg, C., John Duff.
Stockholm, C., Henry M. Villiers, M.V.O.

SWITZERLAND—

Basle, V.C., Carl Oswald.
Berne, C., Gaston de Muralt.
Geneva, C., R. E. A. de Candolle.
Lausanne, C., Alfred Galland.
Zurich, C.G., Sir Henry Angst, K.C.M.G.

TRIPOLI—

Tripoli, Acting C.G., H. W. Satow.

TUNIS—

Tunis, C.G., E. J. L. Berkeley, C.B.

TURKEY—

Constantinople, C.G., Harry C.A., Eyres.
Salonica, C.G., Harry H. Lamb, C.M.G.

TURKEY-IN-ASIA—

Bagdad, C.G., J. G. Lorimer, C.I.E.
Beyrut, C.G., H. A. Cumberbatch, C.M.G.
Smyrna, C.G., H. D. Barnham, C.M.G.

URUGUAY—

Monte Video, V.C., T. D. Dunlop.

VENEZUELA—

Caracas, V.C., Guy B. G. Smith.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

BRITISH SUPPLY OF HOPS.

The Canadian High Commissioner has forwarded the following statement of the registered supply of hops from abroad in the United Kingdom in the months of November, 1911, 1912 and 1913, showing the countries of consignment:—

	1911. Cwt.	1912. Cwt.	1913. Cwt.
Russia	157	500	
Sweden	2	.....	
Denmark	.....	95	
Germany	4,810	15,393	7,308
Netherlands	.....	38	28
Belgium	12,570	7,755	3,382
France	145	361	350
Austria-Hungary	210	2,533	234
United States	12,141	17,500	85,231
Mexico	.....	.....	162
New South Wales	.....	.....	83
New Zealand	63	.....	98
Tasmania	2	.....	
Canada	57	5,661	2,250
	30,157	49,836	99,126

INCREASED TRADE OF BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

Based upon the trade returns for the nine months ended September 30, 1913, the total value of the sea-borne trade of British South Africa for the calendar year 1913 will be about $535,000,000, of which fully 60 per cent will represent South African produce. The imports for the nine months ended September 30 were valued at $154,320,000, against $141,680,000 for the corresponding period in 1912, while the exports for the two periods were valued at $246,160,000 and $224,570,000, respectively.

PRINCIPAL GAINS IN IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE.

The greater imports were due principally to last year's drought and the failure of the crops. The imports of articles of food and drink during the nine months ended September 30, 1913, were valued at $27,800,000, compared with $21,600,000 for the corresponding period in 1912, of which about $4,860,000 represented corn, grain and flour. There was also a large increase in the imports of motor cars and bicycles, their value for the first nine months of 1913 amounting to $4,620,000, or more than twice their value for the same period in 1912. The imports of mineral oil (including petrol and motor oils of various kinds) increased in value from $243,000 during the first nine months of 1912 to $812,000 for the corresponding period of 1913. There was also a good increase in the imports of wood and timber, cement and building material generally, which suggests that the building trade is reviving. Purchases in other lines were about the same as during 1912.

Exports showing a marked increase are given in the following table:—

Articles.	January-September. 1912.	1913.
Gold	$138,200,000	$140,200,000
Diamonds	33,200,000	48,550,000
Wool	13,480,000	16,560,000
Ostrich feathers	9,450,000	11,060,000
Hides and skins	5,560,000	7,400,000
Coal	4,340,000	5,000,000
Bark	1,120,000	1,170,000

PRESERVATION OF EGGS.

In a paper submitted to the Third International Congress of Refrigeration held at Chicago a few weeks ago M. F. Lescarde described a special system of preserving eggs in sterile air. The eggs are placed on end in horizontal fillers made of pasteboard and wood; then these fillers are put into tin cases which can be hermetically sealed, each case having a capacity of six fillers containing 160 eggs each. The covers of the filled cases are then soldered, and the cases are deposited in an autoclave (digester) which contains twelve cases of 960 eggs each. A vacuum is then made in the autoclave, and a duly proportioned mixture of two gases, carbon dioxide and nitrogen, is injected. This process is very simple because carbon dioxide and nitrogen in the form of compressed or liquefied gases, are on the market now, so that the manipulation of a few cocks, and the reading of a gauge suffice to produce the proper mixture. The process in the autoclave having been completed, the cases are taken out, hermetically sealed, and stored in cold storage rooms, at a temperature varying between +1° and +2° Cent. In a commercial test in 1912, the cost of treatment and preservation including all depreciation, amounted to 15 frs. per thousand. The average sale price of eggs per thousand delivered at the plant was 135 frs., thus leaving a net profit of 40 frs. per thousand, which is considerably greater than the profits made on ordinary cold storage eggs.—*(Swedish Chamber of Commerce Journal.)*

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS IN TURKEY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a complete (revised) list of the agricultural machines and implements which may be imported into Turkey free of Customs duty. The revised list includes all the machines and implements specified in the list of duty-free agricultural machines already published, with the addition of the following:—

Draining ploughs; motor ploughs; levellers; drill ploughs; twi-fallow horse ploughs; digging and dressing machines; liquid manure pumps; machines for potato planting; beetroot and potato washers; swing and steam cookers for beetroot and potatoes; motor threshers; cake crushers; straw elevators, and hand rakes.—*(Board of Trade Journal.)*

BRITISH TRADE STATISTICS.

The following summary table has been prepared at the Board of Trade showing the total imports and exports of merchandise of the principal countries for which the particulars can be given up to September, 1913, inclusive, and referring in all cases to the same period, viz., the nine months ended September. The corresponding figures for 1912 and 1911 are added for comparison:—

—	Imports (*see* NOTE). Nine Months ended September.			Exports (Domestic) (*see* NOTE). Nine Months ended September.		
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia	81,131,000	80,401,000	93,546,000	114,412,000	106,208,000	106,208,000
Germany	344,593,000	386,894,000	387,486,000	290,554,000	314,569,000	364,935,000
Belgium	124,665,000	133,713,000	134,705,000	100,099,000	111,627,000	105,319,000
France	240,160,000	241,923,000	248,081,000	176,254,000	193,241,000	201,683,000
Switzerland	51,115,000	54,883,000	54,811,000	36,447,000	39,709,000	40,267,000
Spain	29,509,000	29,770,000	38,291,000	26,928,000	29,693,000	30,818,000
Italy	101,207,000	106,423,000	105,642,000	63,323,000	67,785,000	70,940,000
Austria-Hungary	93,674,000	110,449,000	103,105,000	74,103,000	81,404,000	83,935,000
Egypt	20,293,000	8,766,000	20,240,000	17,483,000	19,901,000	18,122,000
United States	236,024,000	277,686,000	276,520,000	297,652,000	330,976,000	355,296,000
Brazil	38,817,000	45,610,000	51,381,000	43,621,000	48,460,000	42,280,000
Japan	43,185,000	48,818,000	57,506,000	33,230,000	37,563,000	45,851,000
British India	67,529,000	76,417,000	92,452,000	111,548,000	121,567,000	120,916,000
Canada	75,418,000	95,395,000	105,136,000	37,444,000	46,405,000	54,577,000
British S. Africa	28,217,000	29,543,000	32,384,000	14,405,000	16,194,000	20,517,000
United Kingdom	411,861,000	446,044,000	475,432,000	331,178,000	354,283,000	390,756,000

—(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF SWEDEN, 1912.

The Board of Trade of Sweden has issued a preliminary report on the imports and exports of Sweden during 1912, and according to these official statistics, the total value for that year of the foreign trade of Sweden is kr. 1,545,490,000, against kr. 1,360,190,000 in 1911, being an increase of kr. 185,300,000. Compared with previous years the result is most favourable:—

—	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports over Exports.
	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.
1912	784,870,000	760,620,000	24,250,000
1911	696,620,000	663,570,000	33,050,000
1910	671,630,000	592,860,000	88,770,000
1909	616,800,000	472,980,000	143,820,000

As will be seen from this table, the trade of 1912 has not only shown a larger increase, as compared with previous years, but the balance of the trade is more favourable, from a Swedish point of view, inasmuch as the excess of imports over exports is less than during any previous years.

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Public Elevators in the East, and Afloat.

Week ending December 18, 1913.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R	640,439	83,912	93,346	81,646	899,343
Consolidated	539,336	165,232	63,081	157,726	925,375
Empire Elevator Co.	493,127	294,838	133,452	211,292	1,132,709
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	375,137	135,119	15,689	.....	425,945
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	169,463	55,479	.....	206,416	431,538
G. T. Pacific	960,628	882,790	163,069	273,492	2,279,979
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	1,314,094	367,391	143,975	.....	1,825,460
Fort William Elevator	425,542	314,338	61,692	129,971	931,453
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	1,342,077	812,774	244,847	299,680	2,699,378
D. Horn & Co	115,443	58,014	61,320	182,550	417,327
Government Elevator	614,910	221,565	86,051	468,466	1,390,992
Eastern Elevator	131,675	403,083	207,549	.....	742,307
Total terminal elevators	7,122,051	3,794,535	1,274,071	2,011,239	14,201,896
Winter storage afloat	2,706,238	1,585,758	258,666	.....	4,550,662
Total terminal storage	9,828,289	5,380,293	1,532,737	2,011,239	18,752,558
Depot Harbour	232,947	419,496	153,476	.....	805,919
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	458,525	358,329	.....	.....	816,854
Midland Elevator Co.	202,880	.....	.....	.....	202,880
Tiffin, G. T. P	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Port McNicol	2,935,665	375,986	530,904	68,241	3,910,796
Collingwood	151,611	.....	.....	.....	151,611
Goderich	758,445	258,897	1,175	.....	1,018,517
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.	.....	.....	68,000	.....	68,000
Commercial Elevator Co.	87,212	.....	10,399	.....	97,611
Port Colborne	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Prescott	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1	.....	.....	121,570	66,068	187,638
" No. 2	148,878	544,272	323,123	177,812	1,194,085
Montreal Warehousing Co.	92,960	283,306	2,500	121,761	500,257
St. John, N.B.	233,778	.....	24,997	7,684	266,459
West St. John, N.B.	981,998	6,974	.....	.....	988,972
Halifax, N.S.	189,809	.....	.....	78,802	268,611
Total public elevators	6,474,438	2,247,260	1,236,144	520,368	10,478,210
Winter storage afloat	† 146,585	22,401	.....	.....	168,986
Total Eastern storage	6,621,023	2,269,661	1,236,144	520,368	10,647,196
Grand total storage	16,449,312	7,949,954	2,768,881	2,531,607	29,399,754

† 35,866 are wheat screenings.

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA,' or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, CALGARY AND CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DU DISTRICT DU MONTREAL.

(Readers of the Weekly Report using these Trade Inquiries, when communicating with firms abroad who are advertising for agents in Canada, should not fail to forward references, particularly if they are bankers' references.)

Please Quote Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

2383. **Barley and oats.**—Two important firms in Bremen, Germany, are open to receive offers for large quantities of Canadian feed barley and oats on basis of London contract, or German-Netherlands agreement. First-class references; New York; London.

2384. **Asbestos.**—Glasgow firm would like to secure agency for Great Britain and Europe for Canadian asbestos mines.

2385. **Timber.**—Some Glasgow brokers asks for quotations c.i.f. Glasgow on pine and spruce deals, birch and maple logs, also birch and maple planks 2 inches and thicker.

2386. **Timber.**—A Glasgow firm desires quotations on hardwood beech, birch and maple in planks and deals; quotations c.i.f. Glasgow, stating discounts.

2387. **London agency.**—A London firm is open to accept agencies for the sale of Canadian produce; or for manufactured iron and steel goods.

2388. **Condensed milk.**—A manufacturers' agent in South Wales is desirous of importing supplies of Canadian condensed milk, and would like to hear from shippers.

2389. **Paper.**—A St. John's firm is desirous of getting in communication with a Canadian manufacturer who can supply a grade of paper suitable for loose-leaf system, in colours, without ruling or printing, cut to size 19 x 26 inches without waste.

2390. **Typewriters.**—A large publishing firm in South Africa, with branches in all centres, is open to take up an agency or purchase direct, a small compact typewriter, selling to user from $60 to $80.

2391. **Electric supplies.**—A Cape Town firm established fifteen years in South Africa, requests correspondence from manufacturers of electric supplies of all kinds.

2392. **Grain.**—A Cape Town firm of produce brokers is prepared to handle Canadian grain on commission.

2393. **Flour.**—A Cape Town firm of produce brokers is prepared to handle Canadian flour on brokerage basis.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Annual Report.

PART I.—CANADIAN TRADE:—
Imports into and Exports from Canada.
(Itemized and General Statements.)

PART II.—CANADIAN TRADE:—
1. With France.
2. With Germany.
3. With United Kingdom.
4. With United States.

PART III.—CANADIAN TRADE:—
With Foreign Countries.
(Except France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States.)

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:—
Bounties.
Lumber and Staple Products.
Revenue and Expenditure of Department of Trade and Commerce.
Statistical Record of the Progress of Canada.
Tonnage Table.
Trade Commissioner Service.

PART V.—GRAIN STATISTICS.

PART VI.—SUBSIDIZED STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PART VII.—TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS.

Monthly Reports.

Census and Statistics.
Trade and Commerce.

Weekly Report.

(*Circulated within Canada only.*)
Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information.

Miscellaneous Publications.

Canada Grain Act.
Canada Year Book.
Census Returns.
Commercial Arrangements between Canada and Foreign Countries.
Export Directory.
Inspection and Sale Act.
List of Licensed Elevators.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, B.A., Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guina. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

Acting Trade Commissioner, 6 Kinkiang Road, Shanghai. *Cable address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, 6 Kiukiang Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable address, Stadacona.*

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg.

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Mexico.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Cuarto num 6, Edificio Ranco Internacional é Hipotecario de México, Mexico, D.F. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, F.R.G.S., Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwick Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. M. Mussen, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Acting Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

City Trade Branch, Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*
R. H. Curry Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd No. 4, Christiana, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
Great Britain—	
Leeds (Mr. J. M. Mussen)	1
Birmingham (Mr. J. E. Ray)	2
London (Mr. Harrison Watson)	3
Colombia (Mr. A. E. Beckwith)	6
British Agricultural Produce Imports	7
Canadian Produce Prices in England	8
Trade of Costa Rica	8
British Consuls	15
Notes on Foreign Trade	17
Canadian Grain Statistics	20
Trade Inquiries	21
Canadian Trade Commissioner Service	23

Issued every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
For Index and List of Trade Officials see last page.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa. Monday, January 12, 1914. No. 520.

WEST INDIAN MARKETS.

Mr. Watson Griffin Appointed Trade Commissioner to Investigate Opportunities Abroad for Canadian Producer.

The Department of Trade and Commerce has arranged to send Mr. Watson Griffin as a special Trade Commissioner to the British West Indies to investigate conditions and prepare reports with a view to developing trade with these Colonies. It has been felt that something in addition to the methodical and constant machinery of the Trade Commissioner Service could be employed to advantage in order to represent to Canadian business men outside conditions, and this is one of the first means decided upon to accomplish the result desired.

Mr. Griffin has had a long and varied experience in industrial life in Canada and has a wide knowledge of the resources of Canada and their adaptations to the foreign market. Besides his experience, as above stated, Mr. Griffin has also the added qualifications of being a practical journalist and having an intimate knowledge of the newspaper world of Canada. His first work will be to make a tour of the West Indian Colonies and countries and he will gather, in a comprehensive way all data necessary to represent the possibilities of Canadian trade in that portion of the foreign field. In addition to writing a series of running reports to which it is proposed to give wide circulation, he will prepare data for special articles and special points in these countries which will, after his return, from time to time be elaborated and likewise widely distributed.

Prior to Mr. Griffin's departure on January 2, the Minister directed a number of letters to prominent firms in the Dominion asking for suggestions as to the improvement of trade or as to lines in which special investigation might be made. Many replies have already been received, and the Department is anxious that the matter be not lost sight of by those firms to which a letter has been sent.

The Department intends to spend additional energy upon the publication side of its work, believing that if much expenditure is undertaken to gather data, it is poor economy to stop short in distributing it in the widest and most attractive way. Brochures will be prepared and will be published from time to time taking up special countries and special divisions of external commerce.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(Mr. J. E. Ray.)

Birmingham, December 23, 1913.

FISHING INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Statistics just issued show that the quantity of fish landed in England and Wales during the month of November, 1913, was 2,448,984 cwts. valued at £1,130,508, as compared with 1,409,913 cwts. valued at £893,247 in November of 1912. This is an increase of 1,039,053 cwts. and £237,261; being almost entirely accounted for by the quantity of herrings caught—1,077,448 cwts., valued at £226,876.

The quantity landed in Scotland during the same period exhibits a decrease from 227,999 cwts. to 203,281 cwts., but the value exhibits an advance from £142,584 to £147,386. The chief decline is in the catch of cod, it being less by 11,473 cwts.

According to official figures there is a marked decline in the quantity landed in Ireland during November, the total being 24,559 cwts., valued at £11,699, compared with 64,309 cwts. and £22,129 in the same month of 1912.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF LEAD.

The world's production of lead in 1912 and countries of origin are stated to be:—

Country.	1912 (short tons.)
Australia	118,387
Austria-Hungary	23,589
Belgium	62,941
Canada	17,968
France	36,376
Germany	181,880
Great Britain	31,967
Greece	15,983
Italy	22,597
Japan	4,960
Mexico	132,276
Russia	1,102
Spain	205,799
Turkey in Asia	13,770
Sweden	1,433
Other countries	13,448
United States (domestic refined)	392,517
Total	1,277,002

The world's production of lead in 1912 showed a gain of 52,770 short tons or 4·3 per cent more than the production of 1911. The largest individual increase was in the production of Belgium, with a gain of 14,109 tons, or 28·9 per cent. Spain had an increase of 12,786 tons, but the production did not equal the record output for 1910. France was third, with an increase of 10,362 tons, or 39·8 per cent over the 1911 figures. Australia, Canada, Germany, Great Britain and Italy each showed a good increase, and other countries contributed smaller gains. Mexico alone showed a decrease, the production for 1912 being 5,071 tons less than in 1911.

LIVE STOCK EXPORTS.

The value of live stock exports during November amounted to £218,344, or 71·67 per cent more than during the corresponding month of 1912. It is also the largest on

record for that month during the past nineteen years. There was a record demand for horses, and the price of same exhibited an increase in value of approximately £7 per head.

WORLD'S GRAIN CROP.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have been notified by the International Agricultural Institute that: The estimated total production of wheat in the following countries is 1,912,600,000 cwts. or 8·9 per cent above last year's production: Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, United Kingdom, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Roumania, Russia, Switzerland, Canada, United States, India, Japan, Algeria (excluding the Department of Algiers), and Tunis. The estimated production of rye in the same countries as for wheat, excluding Great Britain and Ireland, India, Japan, Algeria and Tunis, is 914,000,000 cwts. or 1·0 per cent below last year's production. The estimated production of barley in the same countries as for wheat, excluding India, is 653,000,000 cwts. or 7·7 per cent above last year's production.

The estimated production of oats in the same countries as for barley is 1,306,000,000 cwts. or 2·3 per cent above last year's production. The estimated production of maize in the following countries is 1,522,000,000 cwts. or 18 per cent below last year's production: Austria, Spain, Hungary, Italy, Roumania, Russia, Switzerland, Canada, United States, Japan, Egypt and Tunis.

The estimated production of sugar beet in the following countries is 982,000,000 cwts. or 2·5 per cent above last year's production: Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Italy, Netherlands, Roumania, Switzerland, Canada, United States, Prussia and Hungary (excluding Croatia and Salvonia). The estimated production cleaned cotton in the United States, India, Japan and Egypt is 83,000,000 cwts. or 2·1 per cent above last year's production.

PASTURE EXPERIMENTS.

The Herefordshire Education Committee has recently conducted interesting and successful experiments in the production of nutritious feed. It is believed that the result of these experiments will be highly appreciated in agricultural circles. The seeds and quantities in pounds to the acre used in the experiments were: Italian rye grass, 4; perennial rye grass, 3; cocksfoot, 4; timothy, 2; meadow fescue, 4; tall fescue, 1; rough stalked meadow grass, 1; perennial red clover. 2; alsike, 2; white or Dutch clover, 1; trefoil, 2; burnet, 4; chickory, 1½; 32 lbs. in all, at a cost of 34s. ($8.26). The result of this mixture is said to give ideal grazing.

GRANTS FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

The Board of Agriculture's annual report on the distribution of grants for agricultural education and research for the year 1912-13 was issued yesterday. The total sum set apart for this purpose was £34,325, compared with £28,690 in the year preceding. The following table shows all grants paid by the Board in respect of agriculture and forestry, &c.:—

	1912-13.
Educational grants to universities and colleges	£18,850
Grants for advisory work	1,568
Grants for research	9,442
Scholarships paid direct to research scholars	2,175
Grants for farm schools, technical classes, local lectures, &c	290

MIGRATION FROM RURAL DISTRICTS.

An interesting report on migration from rural districts in England and Wales has been issued by the Board of Agriculture. The investigation was undertaken at the request of the Dominion's Royal Commission. Since 1901 about 388,000 acres

have been withdrawn from agriculture altogether, and the fall in arable acreage during that time is 1,060,000 acres.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' EXCESS LUGGAGE.

The Railway Clearing House, London, has revised its charges on commercial travellers' excess luggage. The following rates will be operative on and after January 1, 1914:—

Not exceeding 50 miles	per lb.	⅛d.
Above 50 miles and not exceeding 100	"	5/16d.
Above 100 miles and not exceeding 150	"	⅜d
Above 150 miles	"	⅝d.

No excess charge will be made unless amounting to 6d. (12 cents) or upwards.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. E. D. Arnaud.)

BRISTOL, December 24, 1913.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

In a paper recently read before the Manchester Association of Engineers, Colonel R. E. Crompton, C.B., gave some highly interesting notes upon the relative value of tar-products and of bitumen as a binder of macadam. He holds the view that a coal-tar pitch, whatever its hardness, has the properties of a fluid, just as sealing-wax has.

As discovered years ago, a stick of sealing-wax supported at its ends bend down by its own weight if given time enough, while a tallow candle, though much softer than wax, will in similar conditions remain straight, being thus a soft solid. The tar-pitches having fluid properties, possess, Colonel Crompton, pointed out, a surface tension, and they had thus a natural tendency to reduce their surfaces and form rounded masses or beads of pitch. The viscosity of these beads lowered rapidly with a rise of temperature, so that whilst as brittle as glass in frosty weather, they would run freely at 100 deg. Fahr. The pure bitumen, on the other hand, possessed, Colonel Crompton stated, the properties of a solid, and having no surface tension, did not tend to form beads and withdrew themselves from the material they were intended to cement. They possessed, moreover, a certain elasticity or resilience which made them extremely valuable as binders for roads. The best method of using these bitumens in reconstructing roads was, Colonel Compton said, to make the crust in two layers—namely, a wearing crust composed of graded sand and bitumen, supported by a lower layer of coarser bituminous concrete, the latter resting either on the subsoil itself, or the old macadam surface of the road. This latter course could generally be adopted in country districts, where the rising of the road surface caused no inconvenience; but in towns levels were already fixed by the kerb of the pavement. If the old macadam surface was of full strength, Colonel Crompton said that the total thickness of the new crust might be made as little as 2¾ in., viz., 1½ in. of coarse material and 1¼ in. of the fine wearing coat. In cases where the existing macadam was inadequate the thickness of the coarse coat should be 3 inches, making the total thickness of the bituminous crust 4¼ inches; one ton of the bituminous concrete would

thus cover five to eight yards, according to whether a thick or thin crust was necessary.

At present prices of bitumen cost about twice as much as coal-tar pitches, and it was thus very necessary to economize the amount used. In the lower coat 7 to 8 per cent of binder was sufficient, whilst 10 to 14 per cent might be needed in the upper wearing layer. In compressed rock asphalt the bitumen formed, he said, only from 5½ to 8½ per cent of the total weight, the aggregate being a very fine powder of lime or magnesia carbonates. So far it had not been possible to produce satisfactory artificial asphalts with so small a proportion of binder, which in American practice averaged generally from 9½ to 12½ per cent. Laboratory experiments showed that the size and the shape of the grains of the aggregate were of the greatest importance. Natural sand was too round, and the sand produced by crushing gave much better results. In addition, a 'filler' should also be added, an artificial asphalt containing 10 per cent of bitumen, and 10 per cent of filler, and 80 per cent of sand being better than one with 10 per cent of bitumen, and 90 per cent of sand. By using for the 'filler' certain dusts, the residuals of manufacturing processes in the north of England, in place of the expensive Portland cement and lime process previously used, considerable economies could be effected. Artificial asphalt, Colonel Crompton proceeded, should contain also some 10 per cent or less of large grains of sand, so as to reduce its slipperiness.

CANADIAN APPLES.

At the close of the shipping season from the port of Montreal, the total shipment of apples consigned direct to this port has amounted to 13,389 barrels, and so far no complaint of any kind has reached your Commissioner with regard to the quality of the fruit, or of the packing. Prices are quoted locally as follows:—

Spys,	No. 1	per brl.	24s.
"	No. 2	"	22s.
Seeks,	No. 1	"	26s.
"	No. 2	"	22s.
Golden Russets,	No. 1	"	31s. 6d.
Fallawaters,	No. 2	"	21s.

HOLLAND AND SOUTHERN GERMANY.

Report of Acting Trade Commissioner.

(Mr. J. T. Lithgow.)

Rotterdam, December 22, 1913.

NETHERLANDS TRADE.

In examining the official trade returns of the Netherlands recently received, the information to be obtained, as far as the countries from which the imports are received, is not very satisfactory. The newspapers of Rotterdam have been endeavouring for some time to induce the Department of Customs to give more detailed statistics and correct information, so far without avail.

Everything imported from Canada is classified under the heading 'British America,' and includes not only Canada, but all British possessions on the American Continent, and any Canadian merchandise coming via the United States ports appears under the heading of the latter country. In the export trade the statistical information is likewise rather confusing; as an instance, condensed milk is classified under 'confectionery.'

The following table giving the imports from British America show, however, a very gratifying increase for the year 1912, as compared with 1911, in the products which are distinctively Canadian, especially wheat.

IMPORTS FROM BRITISH AMERICA.

	1911.	1912.
Vinegar, acetate of calcium	$ 159,809	$ 93,275
Sausage casings	50,828	13,785
Trees, plants, shrubs, bulbs and the like	31,709	20,106
Grains—		
Wheat	782,948	2,194,574
Barley	20,647	22,332
Oats	.....	32,385
Bran	36,542	276,047
Other waste of grains	.....	9,402
Other grains	157,240	170,569
Malt	.....	4,920
Maize	302,858	
Wheat flour	232,236	336,102
Flour and meal, n.o.p., including Semolina	9,925	62,133
Shipbuilders' and carpenters' wood—		
Unsawn	.....	7,119
Sawn	5,226	21,961
Iron ore	246,265	217,167
Old iron, waste of iron, &c	7,617	4,547
Linseed cakes and linseed meal	106,288	104,978
Pitch	.....	99,214
Lard	214,587	64,995
Cereal foods	7,280	9,003
Paints and dyestuffs unprepared	14,236	21,165
Oleo oil	199,288	
Fertilizers	4,784	
Silver in plates and raw aluminum	12,846	
All other articles	21,878	8,837
	$2,625,037	$3,794,616

THE LEATHER TRADE.

The importation of leather into Holland for the year ending 1912, entered for home consumption, was valued at $940,000. Practically none of this came from Canada. The principal countries from whence imported were Belgium, Great Britain, Germany and the United States. The imports of leather, in common with the rest of the Netherlands trade, are increasing each year.

All unmanufactured leather is admitted free of duty, and there is a considerable export trade done by the large importing houses in Amsterdam. This finds its way to Switzerland, Italy and other European countries, and is in addition to the quantity entered for home consumption.

The principal imports are hemlock sole leather, box calf, glazed kid, and patent leather. Sole leather imported from the United States at the present time is from 32 to 36 cents per Dutch pound, equal to 1·10 Canadian pound. Box calf is also largely used as upper leather, imported principally from Germany, Belgium, France, and a small quantity from the United States. The dimensions are from 9 to 14 sq. ft., prices from c14-c16 per square foot.

There is a very large market here for glazed kid, price varying from 6-60 cents. The 7 ft. skins at prices from 8-10 cents per sq. ft. are mostly in demand. A good quality can be purchased at 10 cents.

The terms of sale are, with the United States, cash against documents, and 5% discount. With European countries, mostly on 30 days with from 2 to 3% discount.

CANADIAN SHIPMENTS.

Canada exported over one million dollars of sole and upper leather during the year ending March 31, 1913, but has not apparently made any effort to secure a footing in this market.

All the large importers interviewed at Amsterdam and Rotterdam state that they would be pleased to receive quotations and samples of Canadian leather, having in view the establishment of permanent trade relations in this commodity.

The names and addresses of the principal leather importers in Holland have been published in recent Weekly Reports.

NETHERLANDS COMMERCIAL UNIVERSITY.

The Netherlands Commercial University has been established by the Netherlands Association for High Commercial Education. The official opening took place on the 8th November, and the college course began on the 10th. The University is specially designed for completing the education of merchants, consular officials, for commercial technologists, and teachers in commercial sciences.

Instruction is arranged under the following courses:

Economy and Statistic,
Commercial Science,
Science of Law,
Economical History and Geography,
Technical Sciences,
General Sciences,
Foreign Languages,
with Commercial Correspondence.

The instruction will be supplemented by practice in different branches. Regular visits to commercial and industrial institutions at Rotterdam and elsewhere. Studying trips.

The Association gets its revenue from subsidies, college fees, donations, legacies, subscriptions and other contributions. Annual fee f200 ($80).

WASTING CATALOGUES.

The question of the proper use of catalogues is perennially treated in trade publications. Canadian Trade Commissioners periodically refer to this means of increasing foreign trade, and yet it would appear that too much emphasis cannot be placed upon certain points.

The United States Consular Reports recently contained the following article which supplements much that has already appeared in the Weekly Report and is worth consideration:—

NO USE IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The waste of catalogues and trade circulars, not to mention letters, addressed to merchants and business men in Central America, as well as other countries of Latin America, is enormous. The mails are loaded with them—beautiful catalogues, works of art in every respect, the highest type of the best efforts of printers, and exhibiting the most experienced thought and ability of experts. Most of these publications are alluringly illustrated, and in the United States prove valuable and effective trade getters, yet in the Latin-American countries they are highly ineffective.

Trade circular letters so prepared that a trained observer could hardly detect the mark of the mimeograph, or the fact that each one was not an original personal

letter, also go to the wastebasket, mute evidence of misplaced energy and misdirected effort.

Not only is the cost of these expensive catalogues to be considered, and the postage of 5 cents a letter, and more for the heavy catalogues, but there is the time spent in sending and the labour. The main feature, however, is the depressing effect of the lack of results and its inevitable tendency to create a pessimistic view of further attempts to build up trade in the Tropics. Many houses in the United States have sent these handsome catalogues, have followed them up with carefully composed and perfectly appointed letters, but in the end have been unable to point to any return in the way of business. Is it remarkable? By no means; these catalogues and letters were all in English.

Imagine a house in Central America sending catalogues to the United States, every word in pure Spanish, and following them up with letters, all in Spanish, and then expecting good results. How much consideration would be given a publication of the sort; how long would it be studied, with its price list in a foreign currency and its text in a language not a word of which could be understood?

Yet business men, presumably good business men and successful, persist in sending to these countries catalogues and trade circulars and letters in the English language. They keep on, and send follow-up letters, either in English or bad Spanish, and then come to the conclusion that this talk of building up business in Central and South America has been greatly overrated; that the possibilities have been exaggerated, or do not exist. Instances of the sort are by no means uncommon, but it is a costly experiment, for the mere matter of postage is a considerable item. Moreover, when the effort proves a total loss of time, material and money, another American business man is added to the ranks of those who have had similar experiences, and who declare that there is no business to be had in these countries because he has 'tried it out.'

In almost any consular office in Central and South America may be found a mass of trade literature which is filed or placed on exhibition for use in interesting possible customers. The consuls are very keen to get business for houses, and exercise much effort and ingenuity to swing an order homeward; but though the consul may interpret and explain, the business man of Latin America would prefer to have a catalogue that he can study, read and understand himself. Most of all, he prefers to see a sample of the goods with his own eyes.

PROPER USE OF ADVERTISING MATTER.

One reason for this disinclination to use catalogues, even when they are printed in Spanish, lies in the fact that the business men of Central and South America are not prone to act on the spur of the moment. If a mistake is made in the selection, if the goods should after arrival prove unsuitable, it is not so easy to get rid of them as in the United States. Therefore, careful deliberation is necessary and the placing of an order is considered from all angles. Preferably a line of goods should be introduced by the personal efforts of a travelling man or local representative. After the goods are known, or the line is familiar to the merchant, catalogues may be used, but not often otherwise; certainly not to a great extent if they are in English and necessitate the services of an interpreter.

Whether there is sufficient business to justify a Spanish edition of a catalogue or a series of circular letters in Spanish is a matter that must be determined by each house. It may be stated, however, that the business resulting from the use of Spanish catalogues in Latin America is not relatively so large as that obtained from catalogue distribution in other countries. About the only way in which catalogues may be used effectively is, first, to have the line of goods introduced by a competent, Spanish-speaking travelling man of good address and personality, who can establish the personal relations that count so strongly in business there. A trial order will not create a regular market for goods; it may require several visits to interest the dealer

thoroughly and to get the line on a firm basis. Then, after the confidence of the dealer in the goods and the house has been established, catalogues may be used with a considerable degree of effectiveness, provided, of course, they are in Spanish.

To send to these countries publications or trade letters in a language not understood by the recipients is a waste of time and money; yet business houses fill the mails with them, and persist in it. The really unfortunate feature is that, if the expected results are not obtained, firms whose enterprise has not taken the proper channel are discouraged and unlikely to make a second attempt. Not only this, but their experience generally becomes bruited about and deters efforts by others who do not know the real reasons for the failure.

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended December 20, 1913, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

		Quantities, 1912.	Quantities, 1913.
Animals living:—			
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves		14	22
Sheep and lambs		–	501
Swine		–	
Horses		144	60
Fresh meat:—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)	Cwts.	149,560	188,573
Mutton " " "	"	101,345	103,675
Pork " " "	"	9,755	24,224
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	"	12,563	17,313
Salted or preserved meat:—			
Bacon	"	87,506	99,289
Beef	"	506	516
Hams	"	13,018	11,953
Pork	"	3,043	4,229
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	1,252	2,392
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	10,379	10,977
Dairy produce and substitutes:—			
Butter	"	77,518	85,670
Margarine	"	38,619	41,487
Cheese	"	20,775	20,755
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	330	
" cream	"	319	143
" condensed	"	26,327	28,504
" preserved, other kinds	"	113	61
Eggs	Gt. Hnd.	384,768	500,687
Poultry	Value £	214,217	237,178
Game	"	1,704	7,425
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	7,933	7,511
Lard	"	38,113	43,557
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—			
Wheat	"	2,593,800	1,974 200
Wheat-meal and flour	"	359,600	277,200
Barley	"	507,900	284,000
Oats	"	231,300	314,000
Peas	"	88,695	27,611
Beans	"	4,960	33,180
Maize or Indian corn	"	697,900	455,900
Fruit, raw:—			
Apples	"	119,090	115,829
Pears	"	974	736
Hay	Tons.	783	178
Hops	Cwts.	15,239	11,458

BRITISH SUPPLY OF DAIRY PRODUCE.

The Canadian High Commissioner has furnished the following return of the registered supply of butter, cheese and eggs, from abroad in the United Kingdom in the months of November, 1912 and 1913, showing the countries of consignment:—

	Butter.		Cheese.		Eggs.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Gt. Hnds.	Gt. Hnds.
Russia	36,483	28,733	42	385	1,052,940	1,249,005
Sweden	23,517	26,393		9	29,852	34,222
Norway	2,308	1,313	24	25	72	
Denmark	116,063	127,919	127	4	317,372	356,218
Iceland	5	34				
Germany	2		14	52	53,887	59,714
Netherlands	6,225	7,111	24,872	25,832	36,316	40,727
Belgium			52	45	1,860	5,726
France	27,811	15,439	1,361	2,364	28.765	33,728
Portugal					1,682	748
Switzerland			1,075	1,225		
Spain					4,332	2,544
Italy	95	31	7.714	8,684	35,676	68,434
Austria-Hungary	2				33,760	55,488
Roumania					20,604	27,816
Greece			2	6		
Egypt					63,027	
Turkey, Asiatic			5			61,102
Morocco					19,602	
U. S. of America			861	3,628		
Argentine Republic	10,395	3,150				
Channel Island	23				450	
Gibraltar					600	
Cape						32
Natal		75				
British India	87	40				
Australia:—						
West Australia	134	49				
South Australia	1,274	65				
Victoria	27,493	34,966				
New South Wales	13,181	11,996		138		
Queensland	1,322	7,718		1,200		
New Zealand	30,042	42,275	18,980	21,275	39	
Canada			140,721	175,810		
Total	296,462	307,307	195,850	240,682	1,700,836	1,995,504

COMPETITION IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

With the opening of the Panama Canal, there is every probability that trade in the Central American Republics will increase considerably. More stable political conditions should render possible more rapid commercial development. Presumably there will be an improvement in shipping facilities as well, all of which will elevate the importance of these markets.

The British Board of Trade has recently issued a report compiled by Mr. G. T. Milne, a special commissioner, who visited the Republics approximate to and comprising Central America, i.e., Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Venezuela. Extracts from his report in reference to several of these countries have already appeared in the Weekly Report.

In the following paragraphs, Mr. Milne sums up the general results of his inquiries:—

VALUE OF TRADE.

The total population of the eight Republics may be estimated at approximately twelve millions (five millions in Central America and seven millions in Colombia and Venezuela). The following table shows for each Republic the average value of the exports and imports during the last five years for which statistics are available in each case, together with the shares of the three chief competing countries, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Germany, in the *import* trade. In the case of Colombia, owing to the absence of complete statistics, the value of the exports is not stated, and the value of the imports is an estimate.

Republic.	Exports.	Imports.	Imports from		
			United Kingdom.	United States.	Germany.
	£	£	£	£	£
Central America—					
Guatemala	1,700,000	1,000,000	217,000	405,000	235,000
Salvador	1,300,000	800,000	260,800	272,000	85,600
Honduras	450,000	550,000	62,700	372,900	48,400
Nicaragua	790,000	600,000	145,200	310,800	68,400
Costa Rica	1,750,000	1,450,000	288,550	696,000	207,350
Panama	325,000	1,850,000	384,800	1,021,200	194,250
Total	6,315,000	6,250,000	1,359,050	3,077,900	839,000
Percentage of Total Imports			21·7	49·2	13·4
Colombia	?	*3,000,000	*990,000	*840,000	*450,000
Venezuela	3,750,000	2,500,000	793,600	670,000	505,000
Total		*5,500,000	*1,783,000	*1,510,000	*955,000
Percentage of Total Imports			32·4	27·5	17·4

* Estimated.

Thus, the total import trade of the eight Republics may be estimated (on the average for recent years) at about twelve million pounds per annum, and of this the share taken by the United Kingdom has been rather more than one-quarter. In Central America the United Kingdom's proportion of the import trade of the several Republics ranged from 11·4 per cent in Honduras to 32·6 per cent in Salvador; the United States' share ranged from 34 per cent in Salvador to 67·8 per cent in Hon-

duras; whilst for Germany the range was from 8·8 per cent in Honduras to 23·5 per cent in Gautemala. In Venezuela and Colombia respectively the proportions were: United Kingdom, 31·7 per cent and 33 per cent; the United States, 26·8 per cent and 28 per cent; Germany, 20·2 per cent and 15 per cent.

It is important, however, in considering the above figures, to remember that a considerable part of the imports into these Republics from the United States consists of commodities, such as flour and petroleum, in respect of which there is no competition from the United Kingdom. If we take only the imports of manufactured goods (*i.e.*, goods of the kinds included under the heading of 'Goods wholly or mainly manufactured' in the United Kingdom Trade Accounts) the following result is obtained:—

Republic.	Imports of Manufactured Goods from		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Germany.
	£	£	£
Central America—			
Guatemala	195,000	205,000	215,000
Salvador	235,000	190,000	80,000
Honduras	55,000	235,000	40,000
Nicaragua	130,000	180,000	60,000
Costa Rica	230,000	385,000	155,000
Panama	305,000	520,000	95,000
Total	1,150,000	1,715,000	645,000
Colombia	940,000	600,000	360,000
Venezuela	770,000	365,000	395,000
Total	1,710,000	965,000	755,000
Total (8 republics)	2,860,000	2,680,000	1,400,000

FOREIGN COMPETITION.

In Central America in particular the most serious competition which British trade has to encounter is that of the United States. A certain amount of misconception seems to prevail in the United Kingdom on this point; while of course British manufacturers meet with competition from those of German origin (especially in such lines as hardware and stationery), it is far less important than that from the United States. The relatively high percentage of German trade with Guatemala is largely due to the heavy investments of German capital in the coffee estates of that country.

The trade of the United States owes not a little of its predominance to geographical proximity, which those engaged in it are taking advantage of more fully every year, by providing improved shipping facilities ensuring the rapid filling of orders at lower freights than those charged by European steamship lines. The bulk of the export trade of the United States to Central America is from the port of New York, but that from New Orleans is increasing; on the Pacific the shipments from San Francisco are mainly confined to such lines as flour (an important item), paraffin oil, and heavy machinery. United States exporters are showing great activity in studying the Central American market; there are more travellers representing United States firms to be met with than those from Europe, in almost every line of business. The ground is prepared by the issue of circulars and priced catalogues in Spanish, accompanied where possible by samples; this is followed up by a traveller. These efforts to secure trade are seconded by the press of the United States to an extent which is little appreciated here, while the chambers of commerce throughout the country also help in the work of diffusing information. The United States Government shows its interest by missions in charge of special agents of the Department of Com-

merce and Labour, and by its direct association with the work of the Pan-American Union.

In Colombia and Venezuela the United Kingdom has the leading share in the import trade, but while that of the United States is less than its share in the Central American section, that of Germany is higher. With regard to the United States the proximity factor is not so pronounced and shipping facilities are not so great as those from Europe; moreover, while the railways in Central America are mainly under American control (although the capital may be largely European), those in Colombia and Venezuela are mostly in British hands. The relation between investment and trade is in all those countries of great importance and deserving of careful consideration. So far as could be ascertained, investments of British capital in the eight Republics total £30,000,000, half of this being in Colombia and Venezuela.

BRITISH CONSULAR REPORTS.

BARBADOS.

Report on Trade of Barbados.

(By Acting Colonial Secretary.)

ANNUAL TRADE FIGURES.

The trade of the colony for 1912, compared with that of the previous year, is shown in the following table:—

——	1912.	1911.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Value of imports	1,465,431	1,539,710	....	74,279
Value of exports	1,085,569	1,005,931	79,638	
Excess of imports	379,862	533,779		

Compared with 1911, imports show a decrease of £74,279 and exports an increase of £79,638. The decrease in imports may be attributed to the fact that in expectation of short crops of sugar and cotton, following the severe drought experienced in 1912, orders for goods from abroad were reduced in the latter months of the year. The improved prices received in 1912 for sugar products will account in a large measure for the increase in the value of exports.

IMPORTS.

The following table shows the countries from which imports chiefly came in 1912 and 1911:—

——	1912.	1911.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	559,629	599,390		39,761
Canada	183,800	188,281		4,481
Newfoundland	24,299	23,512	787	
British West Indies and British Guiana	87,970	107,568		19,598
India	74,965	75,465		500
Foreign Countries—				
United States	426,652	428,831		2,179
Foreign West Indies	12,608	12,245	363	
Chili	6,500	6,930		430
France	7,074	15,799		8,725
Denmark	5,024	4,614	410	
Germany	17,044	16,099	1,035	
Holland	12,297	12,952		655
Argentine Republic	30,701	16,173	14,528	

The percentage of imports from the principal countries of origin for the past two years is as follows:—

	1912. Per cent.	1911. Per cent.
United Kingdom	38	39
Canada	12	12
United States of America	29	28

The value of the principal imports from Canada in 1912 and 1911 is shown in the following table, namely:—

(*a*) Articles showing an increase:—

——	1912.	1911.	Increase.
	£	£	£
Hay	2,070	835	1,235
Bran and pollard	1,941	1,841	100
Sulphate of ammonia	41,026	22,970	18,056
Iron nails, &c	1,384	1,242	142

(*b*) Articles showing a decrease:—

——	1912.	1911.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
Flour	39,414	40,832	1,418
Oats	12,670	13,331	661
Oilmeal and Oilcake	590	953	363
Fish	20,970	23,259	2,289
Butter	542	895	353
Cheese	2,244	2,443	199
Wood	32,339	43,778	11,439
Staves and Shooks	3,334	5,385	2,051
Hardware	38	1,145	1,107
Motor Cars	1,373	2,247	874
Fruit and Vegetables	1,197	1,267	70
Beef and Pork	726	916	190
Shingles	10,891	11,685	794

EXPORTS.

The following table gives a comparison of the value of exports the produce and manufacture of the colony with the value of exports the produce and manufacture of British and foreign countries:—

——	1912.	1911.	Increase.
	£	£	£
Produce, &c., of the Colony	765,528	722,746	42,782
" " other Countries	320,041	283,185	36,856

A comparison of the value of the principal exports the produce and manufacture of the colony in 1912 with those of 1911 is given in the next table:—

——	1912.	1911.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Bananas	833	1,802	....	969
Bread	13,048	10,478	2,570	
Cotton, Raw	26,191	43,182	....	16,991
Cotton Seed Meal	4,769	3,704	1,065	
Hides and Skins	4,605	3,550	1,055	
Molasses:—				
Choice	81,739	100,268	....	18,529
Fancy	301,876	246,757	55,119	
Sugar:				
Crystals	152,763	78,542	74,221	
Muscovado	159,910	210,717	....	50,807

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

The following table compares the sugar and molasses shipments in the matter of quantity as well as of value:—

——	1912.	1911.	Increase.	Decrease.
Molasses, choice—				
Puncheons	21,510	25,067	....	3,557
Value	£ 81,739	100,268	....	18,529
Molasses, fancy—				
Puncheons	63,553	59,820	3,733	
Value	£ 301,876	246,756	55,120	
Sugar, crystals—				
Hogsheads	12,841	7,135	5,606	
Value	£ 152,763	78,542	74,221	
Sugar, Muscovado—				
Hogsheads	15,991	23,413	....	7,422
Value	£ 159,910	210,717	....	50,807

Showing a net increase in value of above exports of £60,005. The increase in the export of crystal sugars is again to be noted, and is due to the erection and extension of modern factories with improved milling powers.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

The quantities and values of the cotton exports in 1912 and 1911 are shown in the following comparative table, namely:—

——	1912.	1911.	Decrease.
Cotton, raw.. ..lbs.	415,887	740,269	324,382
Value.. £	26,191	43,182	16,991

——	1912.	1911.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cotton Seed and Meal..lbs.	763,184	592,570	170,614	
Value.. £	4,769	3,704	1,065	

While there is a slight increase in the value of the cotton seed meal exported, there is a very large decrease in the quantity and value of the raw cotton exported, the net decrease in the value of the product being £15,926. The decrease in quantity is due in part to the comparative failure of the cotton crop in 1912 owing to the severe drought, which caused a reduction in the yield, and also to the diminished vitality and impaired disease resisting qualities of the cotton plant.

The places to which the products of the colony have been principally exported as compared with 1911 are given in the next table:—

——	1912.	1911.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	57,455	100,473		43,018
Canada	525,506	422,726	102,780	
United States	66,956	79,888		12,932
Newfoundland	53,887	69,023		15,136

SUGAR TRADE.

The destination of the bulk of the sugar has been:—

——	1912	1911.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdon	18,830	45,991		27,161
Canada	261,941	201,134	60,807	
United States	2,280	25,938		23,658
Holland	6,932	7,110		178

And of the molasses:—

	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	7,014	7,883		869
Canada	263,469	221,449	43,020	
Newfoundland	52,766	68,289		15,523
United States	58,504	47,757	10,747	

As compared with 1911, the export trade of the goods in transit shows the gratifying increase of £36,856. The figures for the past five years are:—

1908	£340,173
1909	311,756
1910	305,705
1911	283,185
1912	320,041

In view of the fact that this has been a steadily diminishing trade for some years it will be interesting to observe whether the improvement shown in 1912 will be maintained. The ground lost since the transfer of the headquarters of the Inter-Colonial Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's service to Trinidad would seem to be in a fair way of being regained—a consummation devoutly to be hoped for.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

SWEDEN'S TIMBER TRADE.

The Swedish Timber Export Association, of Stockholm, have now published their statistical tables relating to the exports and imports of Swedish timber during 1912, and it is gratifying to note that the increase in the exports of deals, battens and boards (planed and not planed, etc.), staves, boxboards, etc., has been maintained. The export figures of all wood goods for the whole of Sweden, for the last six years, are as follows:—

ST. PETERSBURG STANDARDS.

1907	945,811
1908	881,216
1909	792,412
1910	968,893
1911	975,349
1912	1,043,574

Great Britain maintains her position as the largest importer of Swedish wood goods and retains a good lead over France, her nearest competitor for these goods. However, a remarkable fact is that the exports to Great Britain and Ireland have been decreasing during the last ten years. In 1903 Sweden exported 389,178 standards to the United Kingdom, against 259,064 standards in 1912. France, on the other hand, is steadily increasing her imports of these goods from Sweden, and Germany can also show a rapid increase—from 116,891 standards, in 1903, to 153,828 standards last year. We are perfectly aware of the fact that the market for Russian goods in the United Kingdom is extending, but nobody will be bold enough to say that the Russian wood goods can take the place of Swedish, where the question of quality is concerned. It seems, therefore, that if any conclusion is to be drawn from the Swedish timber statistics, it should be this: While France and Germany increase their demand for superior qualities of wood goods, Great Britain is abandoning more and more the best qualities in favour of inferior qualities. Among other countries which have increased their imports of Swedish wood goods are Holland, Spain, Norway, Turkey, Algeria, Tunis, Morocco, Egypt, and parts of South America. The statistics also give particulars of the timber exports from Russia, Finland and Norway, and details of imports of the principal consuming countries.—(*Swedish Chamber of Commerce Journal.*)

BRITISH SHIPPING IN BLACK SEA.

December 19, 1913.

The shipping season now drawing to a close has been one of the 'blackest' on record for the British shipbrokers, or, more correctly described, the speculative

charterers in the Black Sea ports, who have all suffered heavy losses; it is the British shipowners alone who have done a profitable trade. Three months ago the season opened under the most promising auspices, and a superabundance of tonnage was chartered at a standard freight-rate of 12s. 6d. Then came an unlooked-for slump, and the rate rapidly declined to 8s. 6d., and is to-day 7s. 6d. The chartering brokers have paid differences of £1,000 and upwards on each of a crowd of steamers. The fleet of British ships bringing coal cargoes out for the Russian railways further depressed freight-rates, but the primary cause of the extraordinary slump has been the stagnation in the grain-export trade. The prices for barley, wheat, and rye on the western marts have been lower than the spot prices in these emporia, owing to the competition of the abundant Canadian supplies, and the western importers have been nothing loth to administer a salutary lesson to the South Russian grain shippers. The western importer who buys, for instance, Canadian wheat, knows that he receives 100 per cent of clean grain of first-rate quality; but from South Russia there is always a rubbishy adulteration of at least 5 per cent. With the desultory aid of Government inspectors and by other means the local Bourse Committees have endeavoured from time to time to prevent this systematized adulteration, but with little or no practical success. Commercial rectitude is an unknown attribute among the great majority of the South Russian grain-shippers; they have virtually ruined the former reputation of the South Russian grain-exports trade.

This season the large grain-producers and peasant-holders have manifested a remarkable independence in holding back their stocks for better prices, and this they are enabled to do on the advances made to them by the credit banks, which are supported by the State Bank. The advances made during the last three months by the credit banks aggregate three hundred million roubles, or over £30,000,000. If there should be a crop failure, or partial failure, next season the large and small proprietors will benefit, but in case of an abundant harvest next year they will find themselves heavily handicapped in the repayment of the credit bank advances; and, so far, the prospects for next year are excellent, as the propitious autumn weather favoured ploughing and sowing operations.—(*British Press clipping.*)

IMPORTS INTO VENEZUELA IN 1912.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Caracas (Mr. G. B. Gilliat-Smith) has forwarded a copy of the 'Annuario Estadistico' of Venezuela, from which the following tables giving figures relating to the total value of the foreign trade of the Republic with various countries, and the quantity and value of the principal exports during 1912, have been extracted. [Comparative figures for the preceding year are not available]:—

	Imports. Bols.	Exports. Bols.
United States	35,403,000	51,367,000
France	13,556,000	35,825,000
Germany	16,577,000	20,429,000
United Kingdom	22,971,000	8,478,000
Spain	4,800,000	7,587,000
Netherlands	8,658,000	3,691,000
Italy	3,734,000	1,101,000
Austria-Hungary	38,000	1,405,000
Belgium	739,000	595,000
Other countries	99,000	408,000
Total	106,575,000	130,886,000

EXPORTS OF UNITED STATES WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The exports of wheat and wheat flour (reckoning 4½ bush. wheat to a barrel of flour) from all U.S. ports as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, monthly for four years, were as follows (in bushels) :—

	1913-14.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1910-11.
July	12,967,000	2,975,000	6,276,000	3,133,000
August	28,289,000	8,910,000	10,176,000	4,949,000
September	17,513,000	16,948,000	10,700,000	6,185,000
October	13,069,000	20,746,000	8,823,000	7,451,000
November		16,154,000	6,576,000	6,755,000
December		14,466,000	7,986,000	8,043,000
January		13,445,000	5,816,000	7,000,000
February		9,194,000	5,031,000	5,128,000
March		8,829,000	5,853,000	5,581,000
April		10,819,000	4,923,000	5,241,000
May		11,178,000	4,385,000	5,852,000
June		9,148,000	3,149,000	3,958,000
Total season		142,802,000	79,694,000	69,276,000

(Millers' Gazette.)

UNITED STATES FRUIT FOR PARAGUAY.

One importer of produce and fruit in Asuncion receives weekly from Buenos Aires 30 boxes of 10 dozen California apples each. They come in three shipments of 10 boxes each, and are disposed of as fast as they are received. There are two grades selling, respectively, at 18 and 24 pesos a dozen. (At the present rate of exchange 1 peso is equivalent to about 6½ cents in American money.) The importer referred to states that he also sends a small quantity of California apples weekly to Corumba, Brazil, a journey of 800 miles by river north of Asuncion, requiring four to five days to make.

It is evident that there is a ready market for apples in Paraguay, which will be increased as transportation facilities improve. Through train service from Buenos Aires to Asuncion is now in operation, the run requiring 49½ hours. While there is but one train a week, the service is sure to be augmented as traffic increases. The time by steamer from Buenos Aires is four to five days.—*(U.S. Consular Reports.)*

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Public Elevators in the East, and Afloat.

Week ending December 25, 1913.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R	743,095	72,211	93,347	81,646	990,299
Consolidated	555,581	177,269	64,589	182,139	979,578
Empire Elevator Co	701,721	348,224	143,104	248,627	1,441,676
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co	453,903	204,545	18,616		677,064
Western Terminal Elevator Co	170,503	45,818		256,895	473,216
G. T. Pacific	960,628	882,790	163,069	273,492	2,279,979
Grain Growers' Grain Co	1,339,783	356,059	125,635		1,821,477
Fort William Elevator	456,284	283,699	60,144	146,530	946,657
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co	2,129,913	903,862	318,695	407,559	3,760,029
D. Horn & Co	82,037	41,992	61,899	185,501	371,429
Government Elevator	868,680	224,348	95,101	531,840	1,719,969
Eastern Elevator	111,741	379,833	147,243		638,817
Total terminal elevators	8,573,869	3,920,650	1,291,442	2,314,229	16,100,190
Winter storage afloat	3,037,273	2,019,601	334,832	200,000	5,591,706
Total terminal storage	11,611,142	5,940,251	1,626,274	2,514,229	21,691,896
Depot Harbour	231,947	392,073	116,576		740,596
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co	492,351	302,875			795,226
Midland Elevator Co	175,875				175,875
Tiffin, G. T. P	939,026	543,687	188,599	50,039	1,721,351
Port McNicol	2,711,475	302,605	514,527	59,661	3,588,268
Collingwood	116,515				116,515
Goderich	758,445	258,897	1,175		1,018,517
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co			68,000		68,000
Commercial Elevator Co	87,208	62,437	8,979		158,624
Port Colborne	1,179,265	254,780	31,695		1,465,740
Prescott				† 65,430	65,430
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1			121,570	66,068	187,638
" No. 2	150,273	514,108	319,790	177,813	1,161,983
Montreal Warehousing Co	926	267,248	2,354	12,176	282,704
St. John, N.B	312,591		24,997	12,284	349,872
West St. John, N.B	1,259,337	6,974			1,266,311
Halifax, N.S	219,410			47,551	266,961
Total public elevators	8,634,644	2,905,684	1,398,262	491,021	13,429,611
Winter storage afloat	146,585	22,401			168,986
Total Eastern storage	8,781,229	2,928,085	1,398,262	491,021	13,598,597
Grand total storage	20,392,371	8,868,336	3,024,536	3,005,250	35,290,493

† Corn 65,430.

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those specially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'The Inquiries Branch, The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa,' or The Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, Toronto, or The Secretary of the Board of Trade at London, Toronto, Brandon, Halifax, Montreal, St. John, Sherbrooke, Vancouver, Victoria, Winnipeg, Calgary and Chambre de Commerce du District du Montreal.

(Readers of the Weekly Report using these Trade Inquiries, when communicating with firms abroad who are advertising for agents in Canada, should not fail to forward references, particularly if they are bankers' references.)

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

1. **Hardwood.**—A large importing firm in Rotterdam, wishing to enter into correspondence with exporters of beech, oak, &c.

2. **Leather.**—An importing house in Rotterdam wishes quotations and is prepared to take agency for Canadian exporters of sole leather and glazed kid.

3. **Leather.**—A large importing firm in Amsterdam will be pleased to receive samples of Canadian sole and upper leather, with prices, &c.

4. **Cores, skins and apple waste.**—A firm in Rotterdam wishes to receive quotations as above.

5. **Lumber.**—A firm in Rotterdam will be pleased to hear from Canadian exporters of spruce, pine, Douglas fir, &c.

6. **Birch dowels.**—A Glasgow firm asks for quotations on best quality white birch dowels for cabinet and chair makers.

7. **Wall paper.**—A St. John's N.F., commission agent desires to represent a Canadian manufacturer of wall paper.

8. **Automobile and motor cycle accessories.**—Agency is desired by a Newfoundland commission agent.

9. **Office specialties.**—A commission agent desires to correspond with Canadian manufacturers of office devices, loose-leaf systems and filing cabinets, wishing to be represented in Newfoundland.

10. **Gunpowder.**—A St. John's, N.F., importer asks for names of Canadian manufacturers and exporters.

11. **Timber.**—A Glasgow firm asks for quotations c.i.f. Glasgow on spruce and hemlock in the ordinary deal sizes.

12. **Furniture.**—A firm of brokers in Havana wishes to represent Canadian manufacturers of furniture.

13. **Paper.**—A Havana firm of brokers would like to hear from Canadian manufacturers of paper.

14. **Glass.**—A firm in Havana inquires for Canadian manufacturers of glass.

15. **Potatoes.**—A firm in Havana is open to handle Canadian potatoes on commission.

16. **Hay.**—A commission merchant in Havana is open to represent Canadian exporters of hay.

17. **Oats.**—A firm in Havana inquires for Canadian exporters of oats.

18. **Condensed milk (sweetened).**—A large firm of importers in Havana is open to receive quotations from first-class Canadian manufacturer of condensed milk.

19. **Potatoes.**—Canadian exporters of potatoes are invited to communicate with large Havana firm.

20. **Oats.**—Canadian exporters of oats desirous of extending their trade to Cuba are invited to correspond with Havana firm.

21. **Potatoes.**—A Havana firm of commission merchants would like to hear from Canadian exporters of potatoes.

22. **Bran.**—A Havana firm would like to get in touch with Canadian exporters of bran.

23. **Oats.**—Inquiry is made by commission merchants in Havana for the names of Canadian exporters of oats.

24. **Hay.**—Canadian exporters of hay are invited to correspond with first-class Havana firm of commission merchants.

25. **Potatoes.**—A Havana firm of commission merchants is open to represent first-class Canadian exporters of potatoes.

26. **Hay.**—Canadian exporters of hay are invited to correspond with first-class Havana firm of commission merchants.

27. **Oats.**—Canadian exporters of oats desirous to appoint a representative in Cuba are invited to correspond with a good firm of commission merchants in Havana.

28. **Hardware.**—Canadian exporters of hardware desiring to appoint a selling agent for Cuba should correspond with firm in Havana.

29. **Produce.**—A commission merchant in Havana wishes to act as selling agent for Canadian exporters of produce.

30. **Lumber.**—A commission merchant in Havana would like to correspond with Canadian exporters of lumber.

31. **Potatoes.**—Canadian exporters are invited to correspond with Havana firm of commission merchants.

32. **Oats.**—A large firm in Havana is open to receive quotations on oats.

33. **Hay.**—A Havana firm of commission merchants is open to represent Canadian exporters of hay.

34. **Codfish.**—Canadian exporters of codfish are invited to correspond with leading firm in Havana.

35. **Bran.**—A Havana firm would like to get in touch with Canadian exporters of bran.

36. **Potatoes.**—Canadian exporters of potatoes desirous of extending their trade to Cuba are invited to correspond with Havana firm.

37. **Water-paint.**—A firm in Santo Domingo Republic is anxious to get in touch with Canadian manufacturers of water-paints.

38. **Lumber.**—Canadian exporters of lumber desirous of extending their field to the Republic of Santo Domingo are invited to correspond with firm in Santo Domingo.

39. **Fish.**—Canadian exporters of fish are invited to correspond with firm in Santo Domingo Republic.

40. **Wire (fencing).**—A firm in Santo Domingo Republic is desirous of establishing connections with first-class Canadian manufacturers.

41. **Nails.**—A firm in Santo Domingo Republic inquires for Canadian manufacturers of nails.

42. **Faucet and spigot pipe.**—A large firm in Havana is anxious to get in touch with first-class Canadian manufacturers of faucet and spigot pipe for water and gas service and fittings for same with a view of representing them in the Island of Cuba.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, B.A., Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guina. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

Acting Trade Commissioner, 6 Kinkiang Road, Shanghai. *Cable address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, 6 Kiukiang Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable address, Stadacona.*

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg.

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Mexico.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Cuarto num 6, Edificio Ranco Internacional é Hipotecario de México, Mexico, D.F. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, F.R.G.S., Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwick Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. M. Mussen, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Acting Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, City Trade Branch, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*
R. H. Curry Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd No. 4, Christiana, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
West Indian Markets	25
Great Britain—	
Birmingham (Mr. J. E. Ray)	26
Bristol (Mr. E. D. Arnaud)	28
Holland and Southern Germany (Mr. J. T. Lithgow)	29
Wasting Catalogues	31
British Imports of Agricultural Products	33
British Supply of Dairy Produce	34
Competition in Central America	35
British Consular Reports, Barbados	37
Notes on Foreign Trade	41
Grain Statistics	44
Trade Inquiries	45
Canadian Trade Commissioner Service	47

Issued every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
For Index and List of Trade Officials see last page.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa. **Monday, January 19, 1914.** **No. 521.**

AUSTRALIA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. D. H. Ross.)

MELBOURNE, December 12, 1913.

DECREASE IN THE COMMONWEALTH REVENUE.

The contraction in the values of imports into Australia, foreshadowed in reports from this office, is reflected in the reduced customs revenue for the first five months (July to November) of the fiscal year 1913-14. Since the beginning of the financial year there has been a decrease in the receipts from customs and excise duties of £563,334. The decrease for the month of November was £148,192. The receipts from the different states for the five months of the current financial year, in comparison with the receipts for the same period in 1912, are shown in the following table:—

State.	For the Five Months ended Nov. 30, 1912.	Nov. 30, 1913.
New South Wales	£2,875,931	£2,694,237
Victoria	2,061,487	1,793,308
Queensland	669,192	611,222
South Australia	522,462	498,489
Western Australia	428,985	404,704
Tasmania	112,367	105,130
Total	£6,670,424	£6,107,090

Against the decrease in the receipts from customs and excise revenue, however, there is an increase in the revenue derived from the post office. For the month of November the increase was £30,059, and for the five months past the increase has been £126,468. The details of the receipts are shown in the following comparative table:—

State.	For the Five Months ended Nov. 30, 1912.	Nov. 30, 1913.
New South Wales	£ 655,035	£ 687,968
Victoria	424,609	485,341
Queensland	245,536	262,053
South Australia	157,063	167,620
Western Australia	133,331	136,163
Tasmania	61,651	64,548
Total	£1,677,225	£1,803,693

CAPITAL AND RESOURCES OF BANKS TRADING IN AUSTRALIA.

Including the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (established by the Commonwealth Government) there are now 24 banks trading in Australia of which four have their head offices in London and one in Paris. The capital, reserve funds and the dividends, tabulated below, show the figures to the banking year preceding June 30, 1913. Where two rates of dividends are shown, the higher rate shows the net dividend with bonus added:—

Name of bank.	Dividend.			
	Capital Paid up.	Rate per cent.	Amount.	Reserve Fund.
	£		£	£
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	(a)			
Bank of Australasia	1,600,000	14-16	136,000	2,010,000
Union Bank of Australasia, Ltd.	1,500,000	14	105,000	1,493,349
English, Scottish and Australian Bank	539,438	8	× 43,155	282,434
London Bank of Australia, Ltd	548,393	P. 7 O. 5	× 30,449	195,093
Bank of New South Wales	3,253,540	10	156,339	2,250,000
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, Ltd	1,750,000	10	87,383	1,630,000
Australian Bank of Commerce, Ltd	1,195,399	3	17,929	3,619
City Bank of Sydney	400,000	5	10,000	26,116
National Bank of Australasia, Ltd	1,498,220	7	52,438	435,000
Commercial Bank of Australia, Ltd	2,212,994	P. 3	31,760	6,360
Bank of Victoria, Ltd	1,478,010	6	44,340	327,843
Colonial Bank of Australasia, Ltd	439,281	7	15,375	203,894
Royal Bank of Australia, Ltd	300,000	8	12,000	195,459
Queensland National Bank, Ltd	413,418			
Royal Bank of Queensland, Ltd	544,160	5	13,565	76,500
Bank of North Queensland, Ltd	162,059	6	3,917	29,614
Bank of Adelaide	500,000	10	25,000	490,000
Western Australian Bank	250,000	20	25,000	675,876
Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Ltd	175,000	14	12,250	219,449
National Bank of Tasmania, Ltd	152,040	7	5,321	7,007
Bank of New Zealand	2,000,000	G.S. 4 P. 10 O. 12-3	165,000	1,418,117
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris	8,000,000	8	×640,000	1,573,805
Ballarat Banking Co., Ltd	85,000	8	3,400	80,000
	28,996,952		1,635,621	13,629,535

(a) The Commonwealth Bank of Australia is authorized to issue debentures up to £1,000,000 by Section 53 of Act No. 18, 1911.

G.S. guaranteed stock; P. preference shares; O. ordinary shares.

× Dividends for 12 months, other amounts of dividends for 6 months.

AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF AUSTRALIAN BANKS.

With the exception of the French bank, the business of the banks is confined to Australia and in (some instances) New Zealand. The principal Australian banks have branches in London to obtain the profitable exchange business and transact general banking. In the appended return will be found a statement of the liabilities and assets of banks transacting business in Australia down to June 30, 1912 (later complete figures not being available):—

Liabilities.		
Notes in circulation	£	536,984
Bills in circulation		1,002,062
Balances due other banks		872,946
Deposits not bearing interest		65,408,841
Deposits bearing interest		84,397,756
Total deposits		£149,806,597
Total liabilities		£152,218,589
Assets.		
Coin, gold, silver, &c.		£ 27,581,368
Gold and silver in bullion or bars		1,104,644
Government and municipal securities		4,787,948
Landed and other property		4,956,593
Notes and bills of other banks		1,171,506
Balances due from other banks		1,761,701
All other debts due to banks		118,972,677
Australian (Commonwealth) notes		5,434,819
Total assets		£165,771,256

PUBLIC DEBT OF STATES TO JUNE 30, 1912.

While statistics are now available the total debt of the Commonwealth and State governments down to June 30, 1913 (referred to in a subsequent paragraph), yet the figures disclosed do not permit of an analysis being made later than the previous financial year. The appended figures explain, in concise form, the debt of the various Australian states to June 30, 1912, (sinking funds not being deducted):—

State.	Redeemable in London.	Redeemable in Australia.	Total debt.
New South Wales	£67,525,305	£32,527,330	£100,052,635
Victoria	37,392,128	25,427,721	62,819,849
Queensland	39,572,847	8,967,046	48,539,893
South Australia	20,212,172	14,899,788	35,111,960
Western Australia	21,107,453	5,176,070	26,283,523
Tasmania	8,054,144	3,295,261	11,349,405
	£193,864,049	£90,293,216	£284,157,265

Total sinking funds	£ 5,755,022
Portion redeemable in London	193,864,049
Portion redeemable in Australia	90,293,216
Debt redeemable in London at fixed rates	129,210,986
Debt redeemable in Australia at fixed rates	62,810,164
Debt redeemable in London at optional rates	64,507,713
Debt redeemable in Australia at optional rates	26,833,847
Total redeemable at fixed rates	192,021,150
Total redeemable at optional rates	91,341,560
Total interminable debt	532,889
Total other debt	261,666

INTEREST ON STATE DEBTS TO JUNE 30, 1912.

The subjoined schedule illustrates that practically all the loans, contracted by the states, have been expended upon public works of a reproductive character:—

Interest payable in London		£ 6,939,739
Interest payable in Australia		3,163,971
Total interest		£10,103,710
Net revenue, railways	£6,957,370	
Net revenue, water works	832,157	
Net revenue, sewer works	34,446	
Net revenue, other works	849,076	
		8,673,049
Interest provided from other sources		£1,430,661

The variation of the interest payable and the amounts under each rate are shown thus:—

Rate of interest.	Amount.
3 per cent	£ 46,663,944
3¼ "	49,718
3½ "	135,065.277
3¾ "	27,530,425
4 "	72,417,618
4½ "	46,400
5 "	145,050
6 "	156,200

TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT, COMMONWEALTH AND STATES, JUNE 30, 1913.

During the last thirteen years, the increase of the Australian public debt floated in London has been only £32,821,894, while the increase floated in the Commonwealth amounted to £73,854,135—showing that about 30 per cent only was obtained outside the country. To-day, about 32 per cent of the public indebtedness is represented by loans raised within Australia. It is claimed by financial experts, that there is a greater tendency to invest in government securities than in industrial enterprises.

The federal debt to the extent of £2,000,000, bearing interest at 3½ per cent, is represented by Commonwealth inscribed stock purchased by the government out of trust funds, and the balance of £5,430,949, is in connection with Northern Territory and railway loans taken over from the state of South Australia.

The total public debt of Australia on June 30, 1913, is shown thus:—

Debt of the State governments	£294,472,486
Debt of the Commonwealth government	7,430,949
Total	£301,903,435
Total at $4.86 to £	$1,467,250,649

PROPOSED COMMONWEALTH LOANS OF £3,080,000.

A Bill is now before the Commonwealth parliament for the purpose of giving authority to the treasurer to issue Commonwealth inscribed stock, from time to time as required, to the extent of £3,080,000 for expenditure upon the following public works:—

1. Railway construction, Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta	£1,400,000
2. Railway construction, Northern Territory	400,000
3. Railways and wharfs, Papua (New Guinea)	60 000
4. Post and telegraph purposes	170,000
5. Land for defence purposes	300.000
6. Conduits for laying wires underground	425.000
7. Machinery, wharfs, &c., Cockatoo Dock, N.S.W.	175.000
8. Erection Commonwealth offices, London	150,000
	£3,080,000

STATE DEBTS MATURING 1914 TO 1930.

The various Australian states have loans of considerable magnitude maturing within the next seventeen years, but the final date of the payment of existing loans extends to 1953. Where the governments have the option of fixing the date of redemption the loans are included in the earliest year they may be redeemed. In the appended schedule will be found the amounts—principal and interest—maturing in each year from 1914 to 1930:—

Year.	Amount principal maturity.	Amount interest maturity.
1914	£ 2,864,061	£ 111,179
1915	21,662,945	816,834
1916	14,623,573	497,610
1917	13,123,712	466,046
1918	15,017,564	535,089
1919	15,783,492	600,378
1920	16,327,434	606,832
1921	15,452,164	539,361
1922	8,102,607	268,673
1923	10,685,400	375,582
1924	32,034,434	1,170,319
1925	308,545	9,891
1926	3,865,990	137,848
1927	5,907,990	195,564
1928	1,605,940	57,756
1929	12,546,771	412,821
1930	17,987,400	632,180

FINANCIAL RESULTS AUSTRALIAN POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report, No. 485, contained a review of the various services—postal, telegraph and telephone and the charges in connection therewith—operated by the Australian postal department. The first complete balance sheet and profit and loss account of the Postmaster General's Department for the financial year ended on June 30, 1913, was recently presented to the Commonwealth parliament. Summarized. the financial results of the working of the department for the year 1912-13 is shown thus:—

		£ s. d.
Total earnings		4,243,291 15 7
Total working expenses		4,263,373 6 4
Deficit		20,081 10 9
Interest on capital	£376,409 0s. 0d.	
Pensions, &c.	10,611 15s. 2d.	
		387,020 15 2
Total deficit		407,102 5 11

PARTICULARS OF LOSS IN WORKING POST OFFICE BRANCHES.

Analysed under branches, the results as shown in the report are, after charging interest at 3½ per cent on capital, as follows:—

	Loss. £ s. d.	Profit. £ s. d.
Postal branch	.....	23,132 2 8
Telegraph branch	164,108 8 0	
Telephone branch	221,756 16 8	
Wireless branch	11,599 8 9	
Pensions and interest on assets	32,769 15 2	
	430,234 8 7	23,132 2 8
Less profit	23,132 2 8	
Net loss	407,102 5 11	

The fact that the public has had the benefit of penny postage within the last two years, and reductions in the postage of other matter, has been a factor in the deficit, as the estimated loss from that source alone for the year 1912-13 would have resulted in the total deficit being turned into a profit.

INCIDENCE OF DENSITY OF POPULATION ON POSTAL REVENUE.

The effect which density of population has upon the working results of the postal service is well illustrated in the case of the state of Victoria, as shown in the following analysis of the profit and loss in that branch in respect to the various states:—

	Loss. £ s. d.	Profit. £ s. d.
New South Wales	.....	6,086 12 4
Victoria	.....	102,879 15 0
Queensland	36,750 1 4	
South Australia	1,166 15 7	
Western Australia	46,688 9 0	
Tasmania	1,228 18 9	
	85,834 4 8	108,966 7 4
Net profit		23,132 2 8

PROPOSED REVISION OF TELEGRAPH RATES IN AUSTRALIA.

In connection with the loss of £164,108 shown to have been incurred in the working of the telegraph branch, it is pointed out that telegrams to the value of £79,000 were transmitted during the year on meteorological and shipping business, for which the department obtains no monetary return, besides adding to the cost of working. It is also pointed out that, considering the extent of territory, and the long and expensive lines which have to be maintained to give communication to the farthest ends of it, the rates are, by strict comparison, among the cheapest, if not the cheapest, in the world. The rates are also stated to be anomalous in that the extra charge per word after the first sixteen bears no fixed relation to the charge for that number, and the opinion is expressed in the report that, whether it be decided to make this branch of the department self-supporting or not, the rates should be revised, and the rate of each word adopted, with a minimum charge per message. The working results of the telegraph service in the various states are shown in the following statement:—

	Loss. £ s. d.	Profit. £ s. d.
New South Wales	61,072 5 9	
Victoria	24,475 4 5	
Queensland	36,785 5 10	
South Australia	.....	6,464 14
Western Australia	36,977 16 8	
Tasmania	11,262 9 7	
	170,573 2 3	6,464 14 3
Total net loss	164,108 8 0	

CHEAP TELEPHONES AND LOSS THEREON.

The Australian telephone service, which the report states is more of the nature of a commercial enterprise than any other branch of the postal department, discloses a deficiency of £221,756, equal to a loss of about 25 per cent. This, it is claimed, indicates that the rates, which are much lower than in any other part of the world, where anything like similar conditions prevail, are insufficient to make the service self-supporting. The results of the working of the telephone branch in respect to the various states are shown to be as follows:—

	Loss. £ s. d.	Profit. £ s. d.
New South Wales	124,549 4 1	
Victoria	55,644 9 7	
Queensland	18,985 11 6	
South Australia	.....	1,955 11 8
Western Australia	13,574 9 6	
Tasmania	10,958 13 8	
	223,712 8 4	1,955 11 8
Total net loss	221,756 16 8	

FARM PRODUCE BY PARCEL POST.

In Weekly Report, No. 501, appeared an intimation that the question of making the parcel post system available for farm produce was being investigated by the postal authorities. The committee, composed of representatives of the Post Office Department and the Victorian railways, appointed for the purpose of submitting a practical scheme, have recently reported upon the matter. It is proposed to start the system on July 1, 1914, in the state of Victoria, for the purpose of proving whether it is feasible to extend its operation to the other states. Victoria being a compact state, with an extensive railway system, has been chosen for the experiment. At the outset, farm produce can only be mailed at country railway stations and delivery will be made in the cities and towns in which the post offices are provided with motor delivery wagons. The delay in starting the scheme is to enable the postal department sufficient time to purchase and put into operation the motor cars necessary for the purpose.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FOR INLAND DISTRICTS.

Within three years, nineteen wireless stations (some of high power) have been established by the Commonwealth government to link the whole of the inhabited coast line. In Australia, as elsewhere, wireless telegraphy was established, primarily, for costal and open sea purposes. During recent months, however, the postal department has been working out a scheme for operating inland stations which, if successful, may revolutionize the present Australian system of overland communication. With the population pressing further from the coast line, the department had to face heavy expenditure for erecting telegraph poles and wire, with the result that telegraphic facilities had to be refused to many remote country districts. Under favourable conditions, the cost of erecting poles and wire varied from £20 to £25 per mile. The wireless installation recommended, by the departmental expert officer, for use in an inland system—for distances of, approximately, 50 to 100 miles—will cost less than £100 for each station established. Twelve wireless stations will be immediately placed into effective working in the country districts of New South Wales and Queensland. Experiments will be conducted with a view of proving whether these comparatively inexpensive stations are reliable. If the experiments prove as successful as is anticipated, the development of the inland wireless system, to many districts now isolated, is promised by the postal department. The low cost at which inland wireless stations can be established is due to the fact that for sending or receiving messages up to a distance of 120 miles no high power engines are necessary, an ordinary battery being sufficient for the purpose. Nor is it necessary to erect high masts, as frequently the aerial could be fastened to a tree, a chimney or the roof of a building. With two days' tuition, it is stated that any qualified telegraph operator should be able to take charge of an inland station. The system contemplated, in preference to ordinary telegraphing, is considered feasible and capable of great extension throughout the Commonwealth.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE WITH BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

Canadian exporters to the South African Union are doubtless interested in the figures relating to the Australian exports—of goods and products of a somewhat analogous character—to the same market. The value of the exports of merchandise (as apart from specie) has shown little variation in recent years, although the character of the items, obviously, varies from season to season. While the total Australian exports decreased in 1912 by £239,660, as compared with the previous year, yet this is more than accounted for in the item of specie which declined by £274,200. In subsequent schedules will be found particulars of the exports in 1911 and 1912, showing increases and decreases. The following comparative table is submitted for general information:—

	1911.	1912.	+Increase. —Decrease.
Australian imports to British South Africa....	£ 1,717,894	£ 1,488,153	—£229,741
Australian imports from British South Africa..	223,769	463,429	+ 239,660

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPORTS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Upon reference to the appended schedules it will be observed that the principal lines of merchandise shipped from Australia to the South African Union were wheat, flour, butter, meats—fresh and preserved—jam, soap, tallow, sheep, leather, lumber and agricultural implements. The exports of wheat and flour in 1912 showed marked decreases, but lumber, live sheep (for breeding purposes) and frozen beef show substantial advances. Some years ago, refined sugar was quite an item in this trade, but it has recently ceased.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS TO SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.

Class 1.—Foodstuffs of animal origin.	Value. 1911.	Value. 1912.	+Increase. —Decrease.
Butter	£119,642	£113,099	—£ 6,543
Cheese	10	.....	— 10
Bacon and hams	7	1	— 6
Beef, frozen	67,940	97,601	+ 29,661
Mutton and lamb, frozen	28,365	23,919	— 4,446
Pork, frozen	459	.....	— 459
Poultry and game, frozen	4,227	3,307	— 920
Rabbits and hares, frozen	2,394	2,622	+ 228
Other meats, frozen	1,245	1,535	+ 290
Preserved meats	38,364	30,556	— 7,808
Sausage casings	.....	25	+ 25
Milk and cream	1,435	5,296	+ 3,861
Other animal foodstuffs	.....	9	+ 9
Total Class 1	£264,088	£277,970	+ £13,882
Class 2.—Foodstuffs of vegetable origin.			
Biscuits	£ 109	£ 213	+ £ 104
Confectionery, n.e.i.	5,761	6,037	+ 276
Fodders	642	109	— 533
Fruits, dried	1,872	3,824	+ 1,952
Apples, fresh	2,739	4,415	+ 1,676
Other fresh fruit	671	238	— 433
Pulped fruit	968	305	— 633
Fruits and vegetables preserved	633	1,670	+ 1,037
Oats	525	1,730	+ 1,205
Wheat	415,982	355,813	— 60,169
Other cereals	59	178	+ 119
Bran, pollard and sharps	54	28	— 26
Flour	267,705	221,532	— 46,173
Oatmeal, wheatmeal, &c.	1,073	.....	— 1,073
Beans and peas	779	2,880	+ 2,101
Jams and jellies	9,818	10,204	+ 386
Sugar cane	57,896	3	— 57,893
Onions	3,447	53	— 3,394
Potatoes	29	.....	— 29
Other vegetables	200	328	+ 128
Total Class 2	£770,962	£609,560	—£161,402
Class 6.—Live animals.			
Cattle	£ 1,850	£ 3,223	+£ 1,373
Horses	500	815	+ 315
Sheep	21,531	49,683	+ 28,152
Other animals	137	305	+ 168
Total Class 6	£24,018	£54,026	+ £30,008

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS TO SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.—*Continued.*

Class 8.—Vegetable substances, &c.	Value. 1911.	Value. 1912.	+Increase. —Decrease.
Plants, trees and bulbs	£1,018	£1,637	+£ 619
Seeds, other	4,309	1,029	— 280
Other vegetable substances, &c.	97	66	— 31
Total Class 8.	£5,424	£5,732	+ £308
Class 9.—Apparel, textiles, &c.	£600	£740	+ £140
Class 10.—Oils, fats and waxes.			
Oils, cocoanut	£17,402	£ 2,209	— £15,193
" other, &c.	10	128	+ 118
Tallow (unrefined)	76,811	65,131	— 11,680
Other fats	66	.....	— 66
Total Class 10.	£94,289	£67,468	— £26,821
Class 13.—Specie.			
Gold	£305,000	£25,000	—£280,000
Silver	.....	5,800	+ 5,800
Total Class 13.	£305,000	£30,800	—£274,200
Class 16.—Machinery and metal manufacturers.			
Agricultural, dairying, &c.	£2,165	£12,423	+ £10,258
Other machinery	2,241	3,283	+ 1,042
Other metal manufactures	2,161	3,199	+ 1,038
Total Class 16.	£6,567	£18,905	+ £12,338
Class 17.—Leather and manufactures, &c.			
Rubber manufactures	£ 254	£ 711	+ £ 457
Leather	84,393	91,801	+ 7,408
Leather manufactures, &c.	710	250	— 460
Total Class 17.	£85,357	£92,762	+ £7,405
Class 18.—Wood and manufactures thereof.			
Timber, undressed and logs	£132,124	£271,079	+£138,955
Other timber	276	621	+ 345
Furniture and wood manufactures	5,822	4,771	— 1,051
Total Class 18.	£138,222	£276,471	+£138,249
Class 20.—Paper and stationery	£2,018	£19,109	+ £17,061
Class 23.—Drugs, chemicals, &c.	£7,101	£9,090	+ £1,989
Miscellaneous.			
Personal and household effects	£ 1,983	£ 837	—£ 1,146
Soap	5,418	6,271	+ 853
Vehicles and parts	1,558	460	— 1,098
Miscellaneous articles	5,259	(a) 17,952	+ 12,693
Australian produce	£1,652,430	£1,444,271	—£208,159
Other produce	65,464	43,882	— 21,582
Total	£1,717,894	£1,488,153	—£229,741

(a) Includes vessels transferred abroad, £13,000.

IMPORTS FROM BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

Details of the classification and values of goods and products imported into Australia from the South African Union, will be found in the accompanying schedules. Depending upon seasonable requirements of the market, there has been

a marked development in the imports of maize (corn), attributable to low return freights offered by the cargo steamers engaged in the trade, and to the preference in duty being 1s. (24 cents) per cental to the South African Union as against 1s. 6d. (36 cents) per cental to other countries. Tanning bark (which is duty free) is finding a larger demand. It may be observed that jewellery and allied goods come first in the South African exports to Australia. The variety of the imports is limited, but the trade is steadily increasing. The particulars of the imports are given thus:—

	Value. 1911.	Value. 1912.	+Increase. —Decrease.
Class 1.—Foodstuffs of animal origin	£1,122	£2,380	+ £1,258
Class 2.—Foodstuffs of vegetable origin.			
Maize	£1,980	£162,635	+£160,655
Oats	.....	15,389	+ 15,389
Other foodstuffs	15	266	+ 251
Total Class 2	£1,995	£178,290	+£176,295
Class 7.—Animal substances (not foods)	£6,048	£7,318	+ £1,270
Class 8.—Vegetable substances and fibres.			
Bark, tanning	£30,898	£50,918	+ £20,020
Other vegetable substances, &c.	280	1,143	+ 863
Total Class 8	£31,178	£52,061	+ £20,883
Class 12.—Coal	£57	£1,769	+ £1,712
Class 21.—Fancy goods, jewellery, &c.	£145,691	£190,637	+ £44,946
Miscellaneous.			
Explosives	£ 27,439	£ 19,508	—£ 7,931
All other articles	10,239	(a) 11,466	+ 1,228
Total imports	£223,769	£463,429	+£239,660

(a) Includes tobacco, £3,515.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT YIELD, SEASON 1913-14.

Despite exceedingly dry weather experienced for an extended period this year throughout many parts of the Commonwealth, the heavy rainfall from September on to November brought forward a backward growth of cereals to such an extent as that the most sanguine estimates are likely to be exceeded. Even in the state of South Australia, where an average return of four bushels of wheat per acre was expected two months ago, an average of at least eight bushels is now looked for. New South Wales is the only important wheat producing state for which no official pre-harvest estimate has been published, but export advices indicate that a yield of 38,000,000 bushels is not improbable, for that territory, under existing conditions. Taking this total as a basis, it is possible to form an approximation of the wheat production of the Commonwealth for the current season, and the following comparative table is compiled for that purpose:—

	1911-12 Bushels.	1912-13. Bushels.	1913-14. Bushels.
New South Wales	25,080,111	32,475,813	38,000,000
Victoria	20,891,877	26,223,104	35,496,075
South Australia	20,352,720	21,496,216	19,491,586
Western Australia	4,358,904	9,125,245	13,969,000
Queensland	285,109	1,260,000	2,000,000
Tasmania	659,615	800,000	800,000
Totals	71,628,336	91,380,378	109,756,661

The requirements of the Commonwealth for food and seed amount approximately to 35,000,000 bushels, so that if the above estimate be realized there will be about 75,000,000 bushels available for export, worth somewhere near £11,000,000 on the farm. During the season just terminating shipments of wheat and flour overseas approximate 52,000,000 bushels of grain, out of an actual yield of 91,380,378 bushels, so that the carry over of old grain will be relatively small. The feature of the figures given in the above table is the great expansion shown by Western Australia as a wheat producer, the yield in that state having trebled in the last two years.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN AUSTRALIA.

Cotton growing on a small scale has been tried in Queensland, but so far without marked success. The area under cotton has shown an increased tendency during the last five years. In Queensland over 600 acres were devoted to this crop in 1912, giving a yield of 186,894 pounds of seed cotton, valued at £4,672. The extension of the industry depends materially upon the possible invention of a machine for the picking of cotton, as the cheap labour available in the principal cotton-producing countries is not obtainable in Australia. The soil and conditions in the tropical portions of the Commonwealth are stated to be eminently suitable for this crop. Through the advocacy of the Dominions Royal Commission (which recently visited Australia) a conference was held in London, a few weeks ago, between representatives of the British Cotton Growing Association and representatives of the Commonwealth and Queensland governments with the result that £1,500 has been made available to send an expert to Queensland to study conditions in that state and to make a series of experiments.

DELAY IN ARRIVAL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON SHIPMENTS.

At this time of the year—the summer and Christmas holiday season—the demand for groceries of quality, especially canned goods, is at its height. While salmon in tall cans is now in full supply in Australia, yet the market is bare of the much favoured (particularly Sockeye) British Columbia salmon in ½-lb. and 1-lb. flat cans, pending the arrival of the steamer *Canada Cape* which, after being delayed by the shipping strike at Wellington, N.Z., is due at Sydney, N.S.W., to-day. The long delay in the arrival of this vessel has caused importers considerable inconvenience, as it was not anticipated that the Vancouver packers would make shipment by a cargo steamer calling at New Zealand. There has been an active demand for 1-lb. flats, but sellers are conserving their limited stocks for regular customers.

MOVEMENTS OF EASTERN CANADIAN CARGO.

The steamer *Whakatane* from Montreal (October 2) arrived at Melbourne on November 22, completing the voyage from port to port in 51 days. The manifest disclosed large shipments of the usual lines of Canadian goods and products for both Melbourne and Sydney. This steamer was delayed for some time at Sydney, through the wharf labourers' strike, before proceeding to New Zealand ports. The next steamer is the *Karamea,* which left Montreal on October 25, and is due to arrive at Melbourne about December 24.

DELAY IN DEPARTURE OF VANCOUVER STEAMER.

Owing to the New Zealand wharf labourers' strike having extended to Sydney, in so far as the Union Steamship Company's Vancouver and San Francisco steamers are concerned, the departure of the *Makura* from Sydney has been postponed from the 15th to the 18th of December. This steamer has a good turn of speed, and the delay of three days will, it is expected, be made up on the run across the Pacific—via Auckland, Suva and Honolulu—so that the mails will likely arrive at Vancouver on the scheduled date of January 6.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE CONDITIONS IN 1913.

General trading throughout Australia in the year just closing has experienced marked vicissitudes. In the earlier months, the financial stringency, specifically referred to in Weekly Report No. 473, caused traders serious inconvenience through the withdrawal by the banks of the financial accommodation usually depended upon by importers. The position became more accentuated when, after seeding time, a long period of dry weather was experienced and the harvest prospects appeared gloomy. Then good rains fell over a great portion of the country which improved the outlook. The increase in the wool clip, combined with the expansion in the exports of dairy and other produce, has relieved the financial pressure very materially. Despite a recent reduction in the customs revenue, which reflects a contraction in the volume of imports from oversea, the year 1913 has upon the whole proved a profitable trading period throughout the Commonwealth. There have been no commercial failures of magnitude and business remains upon a sound and encouraging basis.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. J. E. Ray.*)

BIRMINGHAM, January 1, 1914.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

A mass of information relating to the Empire is contained in the latest statistical abstract, for the several British self-governing Dominions, Crown Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates from 1898 to 1912.

The gross amount of public revenue for 1912, with comparisons for 1911, of some of the Dominions, Crown Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates is as follows:—

	1911. £	1912. £
British India	82,835,750	86,980,600
Commonwealth	50,615,942	55,967,810
New Zealand	11,149,121	11,817,830
Union of South Africa	14,448,151	17,369,030
West Africa	4,227,312	4,651,332
Canada	27,977,800	34,675,147
West Indies	3,001,657	3,080,878

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

The gross amount of public expenditure was as follows:—

	1911. £	1912. £
British India	78,895,416	83,687,900
Commonwealth	50,407,844	55,582,678
New Zealand	10,243,635	11,170,705
South Africa	13,596,928	16,547,381
West Africa	3,938,537	4,447,305
Canada	20,177,630	23,034,460
West Indies	2,870,889	3,174,274

There is a generally increased expenditure from loans on public works (including railways) as the following figures indicate:—

	1911. £	1912. £
New South Wales	3,921,758	5,491,103
Victoria	2,657,271	2,974,149
South Australia	1,567,210	1,756,050
West Australia	1,484,367	2,344,070
Tasmania	300,216	435,557
Queensland	1,995,301	3,324,248
New Zealand	2,268,216	2,343,230
South Africa	1,578,422	3,336,772
Canada	6,536,456	6,606,875

The following table gives the total amounts of customs revenue for the countries named:—

	1911. £	1912. £
British India	7,060,088	7,665,000
Commonwealth	10,507,080	12,071,434
New Zealand	3,304,943	3,425,162
South Africa	3,787,936	4,508,644
West Africa	2,511,139	2,765,142
Canada	17,798,263	23,341,843
West Indies	1,369,414	1,308,027

GROWTH OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Public liabilities have grown enormously, as is shown by the public debt outstanding in the various states. Some of the chief figures, with comparisons with 1898 are:—

	1898. £	1912. £
British India	212,097,511	303,680,788
Commonwealth	182,658,487	266,028,763
New Zealand	46,938,006	90,060,763
South Africa	.....	106,172,534
West Africa	.....	11,984,831
Canada	60,529 312	99,331,136
West Indies	4,251,635	5,905,090

In addition to the outstanding debts shown above, some of the Dominions, &c., had treasury and deficiency bills or notes outstanding, including the following:—

New South Wales	£ 2,114,516
Victoria	6,758,860
South Australia	3,402,462
West Australia	973,070
Tasmania	852,610
Queensland	1,125,650
South Africa	11,088,000

VALUE OF IMPORTS.

The value of the imports into some of the self-governing Dominions is quoted thus:—

	1911. £	1912. £
British India	131,627,739	152,292,070
Straits Settlements	46,437,349	52,504,552
Ceylon	10,960,386	12,133,333
Australia	66,967,488	78,158,600
New Zealand	19,545,879	20,976,574
South Africa	38,035,495	39,845,210
Rhodesia	2,975,112	2,969,958
West Africa	11,540,000	12,636,000
North America	117,722,582	145,279,654
West Indies	11,234,179	10,977,557

The total imports were:—

1911	£480,345,000
1912	552,323,000

Of this the United Kingdom supplied £223,867,000, British Possessions £83,292,000, and foreign countries £245,164,000.

The exports totalled £522,792,000, against £478,653,000 in 1911. Of this £219,095,000 (compared with £205,765,000 in 1911) went to the United Kingdom. £80,555,000 (compared with £75,060,000) to British Possessions, and £223,142,000 (compared with £197,828,000) to foreign countries.

GALVANIZED SHEET TRADE COMBINATION.

It is reported authentically that every maker of galvanized corrugated sheets in Great Britain has consented to join the new combination. Commenting upon the organization, the London *Times* states:—'The new association will differ from the old one in several important features. There will be no official selling price, and each member will be left to make his own terms with customers, but there will be a strict control of the output. To each firm there will be allotted a certain output based upon their production for the past three years, and members exceeding the stipulated limit will pay a proportionate contribution to the pool, while firms whose production is below the average will be recouped from the pool. The new arrangement provides that as soon as prices fall below a level at which they cease to be remunerative by reason of the scarcity of orders or any other cause, the output of the various works shall be reduced until the lost ground has been recovered.

'The object of the association is to check the ruinous competition from which the trade has suffered during the last few years. No maximum selling price has been named by the association at present, but it is considered by some makers that it will be necessary to fix a limit beyond which prices shall not go. It is hoped that the association will be in full working order early in the new year.'

TELEGRAPHIC EXPERIMENTS.

Some interesting telegraphic experiments are being conducted at the Birmingham telegraph office. For some time past there has been in existence at the Birmingham office what is known as the Baudot quadruple duplex system of telegraphy, a device which enables eight separate messages to be sent simultaneously on the same wire. That has been so successful that now an improvement of this wonderful instrument is being tried. It is called the Baudot sextuple duplex, and it is claimed that by its means it will be able to have twelve messages passing and repassing on the same single wire at the same time. One of these instruments has been installed in Birmingham, and experiments in the way of signals are now being made with it between Birmingham and London.

So successful have these tests been that there is every probability of the new system being brought into practical operation in connection with the ordinary service early this year. Its introduction as part of the ordinary mechanism of the department will prove a great economy in wires.

AN EXPERIMENTAL FIREPROOF TRAIN.

An experimental fireproof train is now running on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, the principal features of which are:—

1. All outside panels, instead of being made of wood, are of steel.
2. The carriage floor, in addition to being double and insulated, is covered on the underside with fireproof material.
3. Salvage tools and extinguishers are carried in each guard's van.
4. The underframe and bogies are entirely of steel.
5. The gas reservoirs, carried on the underframes, are separated from the floor by coverings of steel plates, and are also protected at the ends by steel plates to prevent any possibility of damage.

6. Each gas reservoir is fitted with an automatic valve, and if the gas pipes are broken this valve closes and instantly prevents the escape of gas.

7. Emergency windows are fitted near the centre of each car, which can be used, if required, for the egress of passengers.

EXTENSIVE ORDERS FOR TINPLATES.

It is reported that orders have been placed in South Wales by United States canners and the oil trust for the delivery of 35,000 tons of Welsh tinplates between now and June next. These orders are the result of United States tariff alterations. Four hundred thousand boxes are needed.

IMPORTS OF TIMBER.

The quantities of hewn and sawn timber imported by the United Kingdom during the eleven months ended November 30, 1913, are officially quoted as 10,393,878 loads, in comparison with 9,022,404 during the corresponding period of 1912.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Report of Acting Trade Commissioner.

(*Mr. J. E. Ray.*)

Glasgow, January 2, 1914.

BRITISH MOTOR TRADE WITH CANADA.

A report, drawn up by the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce in London, dealing with the prospects of Canada from the point of view of the British motor manufacturer, states that at present Great Britain's share of the Canadian motor trade is but 3½ per cent in value and 2⅔ per cent in number, of the total, in spite of the tariff on British cars being 22½ per cent, against 35 per cent on the foreign vehicle. The report further states:—'As the outcome of information gathered from a great variety of sources in Canada, I believe that the only really effective way to tackle the Canadian trade is by British motor vehicle manufacturers establishing themselves in Canada by means of depots. By a depot is meant a receiving and distributing branch, with, of course, offices attached, garage and repairing shops, and, finally, an assembling factory to develop ultimately into a branch factory.

'The establishment by British manufacturers of these depots in Canada on such a scale as to enable them effectively to cover the whole of the Dominion would, I quite anticipate, be rather more than one could expect them to undertake without being assured of the economic soundness of the proposal. That undertaking of course is one that cannot be given. Realizing, however, that any proposal which renders the overhead expenses of sale greater than the possible profit of the trade in sight is one that is impracticable. I now venture to suggest a project which it is thought would be a satisfactory solution to the problem.

'To cover the Dominion effectively there should be depots at Montreal or Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina or Saskatoon, Calgary or Edmonton, and at Vancouver or Victoria, or at all of these places. The Chamber's suggestion now is that small groups of motor manufacturers, each specializing in a distinct and different type of motor vehicle, should between them arrange for the flotation of a subsidiary company in Canada with a Dominion charter. This is an inexpensive matter, and

gives full legal status in Canada. Say a group of five manufacturers were to establish five joint depots at selected points.

'For example, a suggested group might be: A. & Co., steam wagons and tractors, &c.; B. & Co., motor busses, motor lorries and fire appliances; C. & Co., light parcel vans, cycle carriers, &c.; D. & Co., agricultural motors, &c.; E. & Co., pleasure cars and motor cabs; Z. & Co., tires; Y. & Co., accessories, &c., &c., &c.

'Chief offices and depot, Toronto. Depots at Halifax, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver.

'The project possibly has many faults, but it also has many advantages. Firstly, it enables a firm to have, say, five depots at the expense of one; it enables their travellers on the other side to have what are practically headquarters in the principal cities; it would enable each firm to be constantly kept fully informed of the actual needs of the Dominion from the motor point of view, from the Atlantic to the Pacific; it would create in each city in which a depot was established a sentiment in favour of the firms who took the trouble to establish themselves there. It would enable the travellers to pass on information frequently from one to the other as to mutual opportunities which may exist. It will enable each firm to specialize in only one type for the Canadian trade (by the way equally useful for the other Dominions) and therefore ultimately manufacture more economically.'

CATTLE FEEDING EXPERIMENTS.

The results of a series of experiments in the fattening of cattle carried out last winter in connection with the East of Scotland College of Agriculture are recorded in a report published by the college. The object of this particular trial was to compare the relative merits of linseed cake and wheat bran as part of the rations. All three lots of bullocks received 98-lb. Swedish turnips per head daily along with 10-lb. oat straw. One lot were given 3-lb. Bombay cotton cake and 2-lb. linseed cake per head; another 3-lb. Bombay cotton cake and 3-lb. bran; and a third five pounds of a mixture comprising two parts Bombay cotton cake, three parts bran, and one part each of linseed cake decorticated cotton cake and maize meal. The experiment emphasize the suitability of both bran and linseed cake. The animals throve well and made good prices, while the quantity and quality of the beef indicated that the materials in all respects gave similar results. The details show a money balance in favour of the bran. The cake-fed animals made a slightly larger gain in live weight, but the bran being cheaper there was a margin of a little over 6s. per head in its favour. In the words of the report, the bran was more profitable than linseed cake by 21s. 3d. per ton. Thus when the consuming value of linseed cake is £6 15s. 6d. per ton, that of bran, according to the report, is £5 3s. 9d., so that when the respective manurial values are added bran appears to be worth £6 10s., as compared with linseed cake at £8 6s. 9d. It is claimed that the experiment has resulted in the discovery of a concentrated feeding stuff 12s. per ton cheaper than a mixture of equal parts of linseed cake and Bombay cotton cake.

COMPANY PROMOTION IN SCOTLAND.

During 1913, 419 companies with an aggregate capitalization of £7,764,661, were registered in Scotland, representing an increase of 27 companies, and £208,000 over the preceding year. Five-sevenths of the capitalization was represented by private companies. There was a heavy decline in the iron and steel trade companies registered. The cinema 'boom' is maintained, 48 companies, capitalized at £190,000 being registered.

GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE.

It is announced by the Postmaster-General that from January 1, 1914, a system of weekly payments for government life insurance will come into force.

A simplified proposal form has been issued on which is printed a table showing the sum that may be secured at death in return for premiums ranging from 2d. to 6d. a week payable until the age of sixty is attained. Applications from those who desire to set aside more than 6d. a week will be specially dealt with.

Persons of either sex between the ages of fourteen and fifty are eligible for insurance under this scheme. All premiums cease at sixty.

Insurances not exceeding £25 can be effected with or without medical examination. Above that amount examination is necessary. In no case is any fee charged, and the contract issued to those who undergo examination provides for full benefit in the event of death after the first quarter's premium has been paid. In the absence of a medical examination the full amount of the insurance will not be payable until four quarters' premiums have been received, but in the event of death within the first year the amount of the premiums paid will be refunded. Every contract which has been in force for two years and on which eight quarters' premiums have been duly paid will acquire a surrender value or the alternative of a paid-up insurance of an amount equivalent to the surrender value. Insurants may reside in any part of the world without the payment of any extra premium. The premiums will be payable by means of ordinary postage stamps to be affixed weekly by the insured person within a premium book which will be supplied when the contract is issued. At the end of each thirteen weeks the premium book is to be presented at a post office, and the officer receiving it, after satisfying himself that stamps to the value of the quarter's premium have been affixed, will despatch the slip containing them and will give a receipt for the amount in the space provided on the counterfoil. This receipt will bear the date stamp of the office and will constitute the insurant's evidence of payment.

THE MONEY TURNOVER IN 1913.

Mr. R. Martin-Holland in his annual report on the operations of the Bankers' Clearing House, states that the turnover for 1913 establishes a fresh 'record,' the total amount of bills, cheques, &c., paid at the Bankers' Clearing House during the past year amounting to £16,436,404,000, an increase of £474,631,000, equal to 2·9 per cent as compared with 1912, the previous 'record' year. Towards this increase the first quarter contributed £119,443,000, the second quarter £281,591,000, the third quarter, £111,049,000, but the fourth quarter recorded a decrease of £37,452,000. Thus the second quarter from April 1 to June 30 shows the largest increase, but there was a setback in the last quarter of the year.

The figures for 1913 and 1912 are given in the subjoined table:—

	1913.	1912.
Grand total	£16,436,404,000	£15,961,773,000
Town clearing total	14,191,275,000	13,813,447 000
Metropolitan clearing total	855,648.000	841,264,000
Country cheque clearing total	1,389,481,000	1,307,062,000
4ths of the months	662,288,000	643,156,000
Consols settling days	781,892,000	725,293,000
Stock Exchange account days	2,082,031,000	2,362,212,000

NEW TARIFF AMENDMENTS.

The following tariff amendments have been received at the Department of Trade and Commerce since the publication of the last Weekly Report. Copies thereof will be promptly furnished applicants:—

St. Vincent—No. 100, 4th edition, October, 1913.

South Africa—9th supplement to No. 42, 3rd edition, August, 1913.

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended December 27, 1913, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

		Quantities, 1912.	Quantities, 1913.
Animals living:—			
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves		100	1
Sheep and lambs		–	–
Swine		–	–
Horses		45	158
Fresh meat:—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)	Cwts.	150,700	136,363
Mutton " " "	"	47,889	69,053
Pork " " "	"	9,769	22,648
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	"	11,841	8,844
Salted or preserved meat:—			
Bacon	"	67,993	88,940
Beef	"	845	715
Hams	"	7,928	11,218
Pork	"	1,988	3,578
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	1,543	2,644
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	3,469	11,466
Dairy produce and substitutes:—			
Butter	"	70,460	66,583
Margarine	"	17,636	19,357
Cheese	"	26,929	20,719
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	225	-
" cream	"	365	221
" condensed	"	16,284	19,258
" preserved, other kinds	"	4	1
Eggs	Gt. Hnd.	404,349	356,344
Poultry	Value £	39,356	47,151
Game	"	794	2,053
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	1,843	2,100
Lard	"	35,088	48,984
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—			
Wheat	"	1,490,300	1,771 900
Wheat-meal and flour	"	255,700	289,900
Barley	"	738,600	150,900
Oats	"	262,000	331,900
Peas	"	65,733	63,280
Beans	"	48,950	25,250
Maize or Indian corn	"	933,600	350,900
Fruit, raw:—			
Apples	"	46,633	65,298
Pears	"	16	232
Hay	Tons.	473	276
Hops	Cwts.	3,281	5,609

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended December 24, 1913:—

Cheese—				
Bristol	65s. 6d.	—68s. 6d.	per cwt.	
Liverpool	65s. 6d.	—68s.	"	
London	67s.	—68s.	"	
Glasgow		—68s.	"	
Butter—None reported upon.				
Bacon (Sides)—				
Bristol	68s.	—69s.	"	
Liverpool	64s.	—68s.	"	
London	67s	—70s.	"	
Glasgow	69s.	—70s.	"	
Bacon (Cumberland cut)—				
Bristol	–	–		
Liverpool	–	–		
London	–	–		
Glasgow	72s.	—76s.	"	
Hams (long cut, green)—				
Bristol	80s	—82s.	"	
Liverpool	76s.	—79s.	"	
London	79s.	—82s.	"	
Glasgow	74s.	—76s.	"	

Foreign Animals Market, Deptford.—No sales reported.
Foreign Animals Market, Birkenhead.—No sales reported.

No. 1.—Summary of the Trade of Canada.

	Twelve Months Ending October.			
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Imports for Consumption.	$	$	$	$
Dutiable goods	262,658,920	307,804,520	404,163,959	448,967,191
Free goods	160,513,931	179,653,076	211,456,015	225,346,035
Totals, merchandise	423,172,851	487,457,596	615,619,974	674,313,226
Coin and bullion	10,621,565	16,682,212	16,290,174	5,813,365
Total Imports for consumption	433,794,416	504,139,808	631,910,148	680,126,591
Duty collected	68,352,014	80,582,880	105,466,608	116,458,689
Exports.				
Canadian produce—				
The mine	40,692,417	43,571,950	51,461,843	58,123,916
The fisheries	16,107,322	16,417,087	16,219,337	19,204,369
The forest	47,016,024	40,795,608	43,353,926	42,749,039
Animal produce	53,218,654	51,648,813	43,759,806	46,803,704
Agricultural products	98,661,261	88,116,117	132,191,415	186,892,558
Manufactures	33,717,589	34,341,139	40,469,492	51,201,279
Miscellaneous	184,371	192,198	93,037	116,916
Totals, Canadian produce	289,597,638	275,082,912	327,548,856	405,091,781
Foreign produce	17,515,889	17,543,767	20,487,005	24,836,170
Totals, merchandise	307,113,527	292,626,679	348,035,861	429,927,951
Coin and bullion	2,723,798	7,486,900	11,840,665	17,228,157
Total exports	309,837,325	300,113,579	359,876,526	447,156,108
Aggregate trade	743,631,741	804,253,387	991,786,674	1,127,282,699
Imports for Consumption by Countries.				
Australia	500,695	474,800	361,414	626,013
British Africa	975,066	395,847	390,550	521,983
" East Indies	4,274,514	4,586,054	6,162,864	7,177,095
" Guiana	3,506,816	4,433,290	4,276,884	3,337,741
" West Indies, including Bermuda	6,636,902	5,693,852	6,514,770	4,137,992
Newfoundland	1,676,724	1,755,213	1,928,878	2,090,788
New Zealand	841,267	791,997	2,174,671	3,205,960
United Kingdom	107,061,841	111,209,703	130,368,304	143,220,018
Other British	836,126	887,581	1,069,723	1,488,745
Argentine Republic	2,398,167	2,188,584	3,703,410	3,157,431
Belgium	3,794,970	3,576,382	3,725,057	4,656,254
France	11,253,942	11,415,688	14,401,297	14,948,692
Germany	8,405,443	11,085,599	12,873,722	15,648,381
Holland	2,017,688	2,331,884	2,826,626	3,105,506
Japan	2,304,196	2,382,012	3,481,113	2,728,420
United States	262,614,994	323,989,540	412,657,022	442,343,544
Other foreign	14,720,065	16,941,782	24,993,843	27,739,714
Exports by Countries.				
Australia	3,861,746	3,863,535	4,137,192	4,476,975
British Africa	2,488,632	2,675,720	2,980,290	3,800,753
" East Indies	105,983	214,120	395,645	637,510
" Guiana	621,686	583,266	639,897	614,359
" West Indies, including Bermuda	4,520,247	4,419,762	4,741,317	4,552,757
Newfoundland	3,905,261	4,256,451	4,390,548	4,833,180
New Zealand	914,928	1,044,554	1,579,970	2,005,702
United Kingdom	155,773,010	139,551,778	167,758,351	212,467,641
Other British	716,920	800,476	612,017	1,902,144
Argentine Republic	2,820,760	2,792,731	2,857,188	2,308,784
Belgium	2,826,812	3,127,973	4,129,138	5,955,990
France	2,841,098	2,493,195	2,396,518	2,849,435
Germany	2,808,005	2,975,862	3,849,052	3,795,704
Holland	2,041,352	1,557,439	2,382,472	5,594,090
Japan	654,848	486,885	738,502	1,507,150
United States	112,478,564	119,747,951	145,721,650	179,050,796
Other Foreign	10,457,473	9,521,881	10,566,779	10,803,168

No. 2.—Principal Articles Imported for Consumption into Canada.

Articles Imported.	Twelve Months Ending October.			
	1912.	1913.		
		Total.	From United Kingdom.	From United States.
	$	$	$	$
Ale, beer and porter	1,219,761	1,412,021	454,068	924,613
Animals, living	4,173,507	2,998,076	495,336	2,366,823
Books, periodicals, &c	6,013,245	6,732,189	1,436,812	4,916,882
Breadstuffs	11,521,531	11,207,569	931,604	7,756,500
Bricks, tiles, clays and mfrs. of	3,419,956	3,460,037	622,424	2,825,817
Carriages, carts, wagons, cars, &c.	16,985,607	22,845,506	877,228	21,855,217
Cement	1,864,364	659,926	94,750	558,589
Coal, coke, &c	41,755,134	49,767,757	164,605	49,565,557
Cocoa, chocolate, &c	1,757,611	2,580,941	1,120,231	868,068
Coffee	2,527,088	2,622,409	296,144	303,421
Cordage, rope and twine	3,080,410	4,085,363	436,805	3,636,498
Cottons	35,532,659	38,946,994	18,813,159	17,349,423
Curtains	747,951	697,080	530,509	95,948
Drugs, dyes, chemicals, &c	14,133,623	16,256,487	3,139,792	8,455,082
Earthenware, china and graniteware	2,990,658	3,425,768	2,074,407	635,966
Electric apparatus	7,418,034	10,033,552	1,267,472	8,349,289
Fancy goods	4,760,274	5,043,959	1,908,479	1,159,461
Fish	2,292,157	2,435,251	242,197	843,074
Flax, hemp, jute and mfrs. of	7,844,133	9,479,985	5,528,575	759,288
Fruits	16,649,457	16,923,059	1,178,011	12,789,949
Furs, skins and mfrs. of	7,204,630	6,563,887	1,134,677	3,612,958
Glass	4,750,563	5,693,732	1,564,324	2,290,052
Gloves and mitts	2,542,703	2,858,698	1,268,576	367,221
Grasses, fibres and mfrs. of	1,978,194	2,373,212	123,789	1,594,365
Grease	1,311,320	1,080,658	40,213	1,001,660
Gunpowder and explosives	1,724,014	1,298,268	530,456	695,507
Gutta percha, India rubber and mfrs. of	9,971,391	10,773,348	2,743,346	7,682,811
Hats, caps, bonnets, &c	5,444,654	6,006,883	3,159,129	2,259,663
Hides and skins other than fur	11,888,995	10,495,575	1,047,832	2,485,068
Leather and mfrs. of	8,302,039	9,346,764	1,968,518	7,263,779
Metals, minerals, &c.—Total	152,564,345	172,362,938	22,115,704	143,094,346
Brass and mfrs. of	4,584,925	5,223,062	469,000	4,561,323
Copper and mfrs. of	6,714,607	7,357,343	111,514	7,161,223
Iron and steel and mfrs. of	122,303,432	139,972,571	16,955,141	117,848,454
Tin and mfrs. of	6,442,221	7,368,897	1,789,426	5,198,235
Musical instruments	1,775,585	2,304,023	132,561	1,842,595
Oils	14,003,845	16,585,077	611,041	15,429,213
Oilcloth	2,254,672	2,628,466	2,101,299	505,699
Paintings, drawings, engravings, &c	2,362,367	2,011,329	654,527	1,038,392
Paints and colours	2,134,411	2,407,768	931,323	1,139,749
Paper and mfrs. of	7,494,445	8,681,599	1,866,664	5,886,177
Precious stones	3,932,867	3,776,102	1,638,207	203,686
Provisions	10,437,323	11,467,830	676,997	8,191,450
Ribbons	1,592,052	1,724,810	586,216	152,283
Seeds	1,325,553	1,684,692	181,054	1,269,730
Settlers' effects	15,969,727	15,127,801	4,589,109	9,968,274
Silk and mfrs. of	8,637,198	9,688,307	3,718,621	1,560,427
Soap	1,266,221	1,341,409	144,045	1,026,691
Spirits and wines	6,271,055	7,107,930	3,269,173	160,748
Sugar, molasses, &c	22,190,692	17,999,152	1,153,143	1,149,618
Tea	7,171,563	6,598,944	2,616,824	37,019
Tobacco	6,694,278	7,177,398	613,116	5,028 182
Vegetables	3,258,998	3,333,509	194,324	2,547,975
Watches	1,592,803	1,821,453	139,087	1,045,949
Wood and mfrs. of	25,104,559	27,678,829	639,990	26,417,862
Wool and mfrs. of	32,088,729	34,323,488	28,603,368	2,249,197
Total value of Principal and other articles Imported for Consumption:—				
Dutiable Goods	404,163,959	448,967,191	111,018,476	279,063,322
Free Goods	211,456,015	225,346,035	32,200,125	157,477,868
Total, merchandise	615,619,974	674,313,226	143,218,601	436,541,1 90
Coin and bullion	16,290,174	5,813,365	1,417	5,800,650
Total Imports for Consumption	631,910,148	680,126,591	143,220,018	442,341,81

No. 3.—Principal Articles of Canadian Produce Exported from Canada.

Articles Exported.	Twelve Months Ending October.			
	1912.	1913.		
		Total.	To United Kingdom.	To United States.
	$	$	$	$
Animals, living—Total	3,102,328	4,919,677	820,678	3,985,579
Cattle	2,398,502	4,121,812	712,171	3,257,571
Horses	496,187	584,465	6,670	542,517
Sheep	93,037	95,241	.....	79,610
Breadstuffs—Total	108,516,313	150,797,726	119,096,038	15,823,503
Barley	2,167,692	6,541,161	5,790,299	561,417
Bran	1,994,076	1,496,703	28,680	916,748
Cereal foods	2,460,897	2,034,130	1,335,221	41,418
Oats	4,665,077	6,886,005	4,551,938	1,472,791
Oatmeal	1,035,276	628,745	621,314	11
Wheat	76,827,250	112,636,352	94,665,341	12,610,299
Wheat flour	18,774,757	20,044,701	11,892,690	28,206
Coal, coke, cinders and charcoal	5,887,775	4,440,599	26,432	3,521,962
Cordage, rope and twine	875,688	708,026	596	614,329
Fish—Total	15,087,573	18,638,513	5,716,045	5,918,901
Cod, &c., dry salted	3,917,566	4,885,532	101,723	961,289
Lobsters, canned	2,931,243	2,981,303	1,054,586	818,136
Salmon, canned	3,707,050	5,435,832	4,415,246	91,437
Fruits—Total	4,974,204	5,023,816	4,271,709	178,004
Apples, fresh	4,231,188	4,095,726	3,795,648	23,690
Furs, skins and mfrs. of	4,634,601	5,556,322	3,133,988	2,036,394
Hay	6,225,993	1,821,498	463,464	1,164,197
Hides and skins, other than fur	6,144,667	8,359,700	3,679	8,317,177
Leather and mfrs. of—Total	1,377,645	2,277,888	1,860,743	214,889
Sole and upper	1,087,415	1,785,227	1,529,802	111,554
Metals, minerals, &c.—Total	55,855,844	66,166,148	16,809,572	38,468,569
Aluminum in bars, blocks, &c	2,138,582	1,618,652	578,869	731,949
Asbestos	2,308,431	2,744,127	169,484	2,108,694
Copper	7,891,850	9,777,292	376,991	9,400,151
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, &c	9,141,465	12,399,769	.....	12,398,869
Iron and steel and mfrs. of	8,728,832	10,853,477	878,629	1,832,454
Nickel	4,446,310	5,010,480	708,192	4,302,288
Silver	19,179,920	20,775,166	13,567,908	5,646,584
Paper	4,586,161	10,157,701	565,738	7,865,390
Potatoes	728,032	942,157	19	188,067
Provisions—Total	28,058,831	25,305,135	24,263,810	517,468
Butter	266,366	280,378	31,914	99,111
Cheese	20,576,642	19,643,862	19,466,045	31,664
Meats—Bacon and hams	6,283,059	4,522,050	4,489,395	21,918
Seeds	10,566,944	27,164,556	12,766,230	11,950,194
Settlers' effects	2,109,218	2,567,775	227,240	2,259,273
Whisky	1,003,462	1,032,587	26,487	835,951
Wood and mfrs. of—Total	49,737,309	49,202,785	11,679,201	33,692,302
Logs	951,707	760,947	120,366	638,926
Lumber—Deals, pine	1,507,679	1,279,219	1,181,726	68,612
" spruce and other	5,778,689	6,371,394	5,679,741	600,744
Laths, palings and pickets	1,979,372	1,948,739	18,494	1,886,281
Planks and boards	20,284,122	20,148,389	2,068,866	15,342,891
Shingles	1,387,029	1,331,692	362	1,297,126
Timber, square	1,783,161	479,874	452,954	12,581
Wood blocks for pulp	6,834,196	7,130,459	.....	7,130,459
Wood pulp	5,583,766	5,635,231	903,648	4,476,990
Total Value of Principal and other Articles Exported:				
Canadian produce	327,548,856	405,091,781	205,098,146	147,677,983
Foreign produce	20,487,005	24,836,170	7,369,075	14,183,606
Total exports, merchandise	348,035,861	429,929,951	212,467,221	161,861,569
Coin and bullion	11,840,665	17,228,157	420	17,189,227
Total Exports	359,876,526	447,156,108	212,467,641	179,050,796

CANADIAN SAILINGS TO FOREIGN PORTS.

The Department publishes once each month a list of steamship sailings by Canadian lines to British and other foreign ports. The explanation of the form in which these appear as under is simply that under the heading of countries are arranged the ports of destination for the various steamship lines, the ports of departure, and the names of vessels and dates of sailing.

The following list is for the month of February, and is as complete as possible from the information furnished in time for publication by the companies whose names are given:—

Adriatic Ports.

To Venice and Trieste—Austro-Americana Steamship Co., Ltd.: From Portland, *Emilia,* February 17.

Australia.

To Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney—The New Zealand Shipping Company: From St. John, N.B., *Kia Ora,* February 24.

British West Indies.

To Turks Island, Santiago, Cuba and Jamaica—Pickford & Black, Ltd., Jamaica Service: From Halifax, *Anita,* February 19.

To Santiago, Cuba and Jamaica—Pickford & Black, Ltd., Jamaica Service: From Halifax, *Boston,* February 5.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara—Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.: From St. John, *Caraquet,* February 1; from Halifax, *Caraquet,* February 17.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara—Royal Mail Steam Packet Company: From St. John, *Chaleur,* February 15; from Halifax, *Cobequid,* February 3.

China.

To Shanghai and Hong Kong—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Steamship Line: From Vancouver, *Monteagle,* February 19.

France.

To Calais—Thomson Line: From Portland, Me., *Cairndon,* February 15.

To Havre—Allan Line: From St. John, *Pomeranian,* February 5.

Great Britain.

To Bristol, &c.—Canadian Northern Steamships, Ltd.: From St. John *Royal Edward,* February 25. Dominion Line: From Portland, *Manxman,* February 7; *Turcoman,* February 21.

To Glasgow—Allan Line: From Portland, Me., *Pretorian,* February 5; from Boston, *Sicilian,* February 12; from Portland, Me., *Numidian,* February 26. Donaldson Line: From St. John, *Cassandra,* February 19.

To Leith—Thomson Line: From Portland, Me., *Cairndon,* February 15.

To Liverpool—Allan Line: From St. John, *Grampian,* February 4; from Halifax, *Scotian,* February 7, *Tunisian,* February 14; from St. John, *Victorian,* February 18; from Halifax, *Alsatian,* February 28. Furness Withy & Co., Ltd.: From

Halifax, *Almeriana*, February 12, *Durango*, February 26. White Star-Dominion Line: From St. John, *Teutonic*, February 11; from Portland, *Canada*, February 7; *Cornishman*, February 14; a steamer, February 21; *Dominion*, February 28.

To London—Allan Line: From St. John, *Pomeranian*, February 5. Furness Withy & Co., Ltd.: From Halifax, *Shenandoah*, February 14; *Rapphanock*, February 25. Cunard Line: From Portland, Me., *Ascania*, February 7.

To Manchester—Manchester Liners, Ltd.: From St. John, *Manchester Importer*, February 14; *Manchester Corporation*, February 28.

Japan.

To Yokohama, Kobe and Moji—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Steamship Line: From Vancouver, *Monteagle*, February 19.

Mediterranean Ports.

To Algiers—Austro-Americana Steamship Co., Ltd.: From Portland, *Emilia*, February 17-19 .

New Zealand.

To Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, Dunedin—The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.: From St. John, *Kia Ora*, February 24.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO SOUTH AMERICA.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has entered into a traffic arrangement with the United Fruit Company for the operation of a weekly service between Boston and Jamaica, Colon, Panama and Port Limon, Costa Rica. At Colon connections are made with lines serving all ports on the West Coast of South America, namely:—

Colombia—Bonaventure and Tumaco.

Ecuador—Manta, Esmeraldas, Guayaquil, Bahia and Machlilla.

Peru—Lima, Mollenda and Arequipa.

Bolivia—La Paz.

Chile—Conception, Arica, Iquiqui, Antifagasta, Valparaiso, Santiago and Talchuan.

COMPETITION IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

The general interest in Central American markets, as affected by the opening of the Panama canal, warrants the reproduction of further extracts from the report of the special British Trade Commissioner, Mr. G. T. Milne, to which reference has previously been made in the Weekly Report. The following paragraphs deal with business methods of leading competitors, supplemented by tables of import statistics. While the figures are not quite as recent as could be desired, they may be taken as a fair indication of the present size of import trade and are, therefore, useful as a means of comparison. The excerpts follow:—

GUATEMALA.

The import trade is almost entirely in the hands of foreigners—German, Swiss and Belgian houses dealing in soft goods, hardware and general merchandise, taking

about 60 per cent. A few of the larger of these are branches of continental firms. French houses deal mainly in fancy goods, Spanish and Italian firms hold the bulk of the provision trade, while Chinese, of whom there are several, said to be financed by firms of their countrymen in San Francisco and China, do an extensive business, both wholesale and retail, in cottons, silks, &c. The competition of the Chinese is keenly felt, their low operating expenses enabling them to undersell merchants of European nationality established in the country. They enjoy a high reputation for probity in their dealings. There are few native importing houses of any importance.

There are, so far as can be learned, only five British firms established in the country. One of these is a branch of a Manchester house established in Guatemala for over forty years. It does an extensive business, principally in cottons, and has several branches in the interior, besides its chief establishment in Guatemala City. Two London houses own large coffee and sugar estates, and are mainly interested in the export trade. Of the two remaining firms, one conducts a commission and private banking business, while the other, of which the principal partner is an Englishman, imports articles of men's wear, hosiery, fancy goods, toilet necessaries, tobacco and cigarettes. In a market such as this, there is a tendency to combine different lines under one firm.

There is one large United States firm engaged in the import of cottons, hardware and provisions, while the United Fruit Company imports extensively for the supply of its labourers and staff, and at the same time supplies the general public at its trading stations.

European and United States manufacturers, as well as shippers, are represented by resident agents, while large numbers of travellers from Europe and the United States visit the country annually. There is no tax on commercial travellers. The representation of British firms is mostly in the hands of non-British residents.

While the bulk of the import business is done on current account, an increasing amount is done by drafts sent to the local banks, or to the shipper's agent, for acceptance by importers and subsequent collection. On the draft being accepted, the bank or agent hands over the shipping documents. From figures furnished to me through the courtesy of local bank officers, the amount of drafts sent for collection in this way, based on an average of the last three years, may be estimated at about £125,000 annually. These drafts are usually drawn at from three to four months sight, but forty days are sometimes allowed for acceptance. Renewals are frequently asked for as importers find it necessary to give long credits to their customers in the country—from six to eighteen months—while the state of exchange is for the importer an important matter in all relations of his business. If the importer has a current account, the usual terms are six months' credit with interest at six per cent. If this term be exceeded one-fourth of the interest is charged in addition.

Guatemala City, the capital of the Republic, is the most important commercial centre. The population is stated to be about 100,000, but this is probably an overestimate. The city is situated on a plateau, at an altitude of about 5,000 feet above sea-level in a fine climate, and it is well laid out in the Spanish style. In common with all the capitals of the Central American States, Guatemala City is situated at some distance from the ocean, but as the ports of the Republic are not distributing centres, it appears likely to retain its commercial importance, both on account of its being the centre of administration, and of its proximity to the great centres of production and consumption in the country.

Other important commercial centres have been mentioned in connection with the railways. In addition to these there are several towns throughout the country, with populations of 7,000 to 12,000 inhabitants, that have no railway facilities.

IMPORTS INTO GUATEMALA.

The following table of imports has been compiled from official data for the period 1903-10, inclusive, complete figures for a longer period not being available at the time

of the preparation of this report. The table shows total imports, with percentages for the three principal countries, average rate of exchange, and equivalent of sterling in currency.

In compiling statistics the customs authorities add 25 per cent to prime cost of imports for packing, freight, insurance, commission and petty charges, but in the table this has been deducted, and the figures therefore represent prime cost (approximately):—

Year.	Total Imports, 000's omitted.	United Kingdom and Possessions.	Germany.	United States.	Other Countries.	Equivalent in Currency of $1 U.S. Gold.	Equivalent in Currency of $1 Sterling.
	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
1903	469·1	18·7	20·7	45·2	15·4	14·90	79·50
1904	806 5	25·6	25·2	35·7	13·5	12·88	69·40
1905	1,095·1	22·5	20·5	44·8	12·2	11·25	71·25
1906	1,156·8	21·2	22·9	42·0	13·9	10·38	56·90
1907	1,173·5	21·7	21·5	39·7	17·1	11·50	62·50
1908	931·0	22·3	27·0	36·9	13·2	14·63	78·15
1909	837·2	21·6	23·8	41·6	13·0	16·35	86·75
1910	1,061·0	21·2	22·5	42·6	13·7	16·20	83·01

While the figures do not show a serious falling off in the British share of the total imports, there has been a considerable decline in certain lines, as will be shown later.

The average of percentages for the first four years, compared with those of the last four, give the following results:—

Countries.	1903–6.	1907–10.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
United Kingdom and possessions	22·00	21·85		0·15
Germany	22·32	23·70	1·38	
United States	41·93	40·20		1·73
Other Countries	13·75	14·25	0·50	
	100·00	100·00		

SALVADOR.

The import trade is practically all in the hands of foreigners, an increasing number of small firms (Syrians and Chinese, for example) engaging in it in competition with the larger and older established houses. There are practically no natives of the country engaged in it except in the drug business. French and German-American houses import soft goods and general merchandise, while the hardware business is mainly in Spanish hands. In a market such as Salvador it is customary to combine several lines and also for the same firm to conduct both a wholesale and retail business. Several of the larger firms are branches of continental houses. Many of them engage in the purchase of coffee and other produce for export. It may be said that the export and import trades are to a great extent in the same hands.

There is only one large British importing firm in the country. It has been established in the capital for twenty-five years, and does an extensive wholesale and retail business in textiles, hardware, and fancy goods. There is a small firm estab-

lished in San Miguel as general merchants, and there are also three or four commission agents of British nationality representing British and foreign manufacturers and shippers.

By far the larger portion of the import business is done on current account, but there is also an increasing amount done by the smaller houses by draft usually drawn at three or four months against delivery of shipping documents sent to an agent or banker. From figures furnished to me by the courtesy of bankers in the capital the amount of business done in this way during 1911 may be estimated at about £140,000.

Formerly United States houses were willing to do business on a cash basis only, but now they give greater facilities, extending credit where necessary. Drafts sent for acceptance sometimes have a condition inserted that, if payment is made before the expiry of the term, certain discounts are allowed. This provision forms an inducement to the local merchant to take advantage of favourable exchange for remittances.

Trade representation, especially by United States travellers, is very active. Outside of cotton goods and lace, in both of which lines numbers of British travellers visit the country annually, our representation by travellers is very limited, those representing hardware, machinery, or stationery being very rarely seen. Our United States competitors in particular pay far more attention to sending catalogues (in Spanish, of course) than we do, and appear to spare neither time nor money in their efforts to secure orders.

Foreign commercial travellers with samples to sell wholesale to merchants must pay 100 pesos (about £8) on entering the country if their stay does not exceed two months; a further sum of 25 pesos (about £2) is payable for each additional month the visit lasts, the amount being collected by the Administrator of Customs at the time of the traveller's departure.

IMPORTS INTO SALVADOR.

The following table shows the imports for the period of 1902-11, with the proportions for the four principal countries. With the exception of the figures for 1911, which were furnished to me by the courtesy of the Director of the Statistical Department (the full figures for that year not having been published), the detailed statement is taken from a government publication compiled by the Statistical Department and entitled 'Nuestro Comercio Exterior en la ultima decada 1901 à 1910.' Although not free from error, it is the best available official publication, in convenient form, covering a period of years.

The figures do not include imports by parcel post or by land routes from the neighbouring republics. Imports are entered in the table at invoice value, and are classified according to the country in which the port of shipment is situated.

Year.	Value.	United Kingdom and Possessions.	United States.	Germany.	France.
	£1,000	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1902	549·4	35·5	31·4	13·1	11·7
1903	617·7	35·9	27·5	18·0	7·5
1904	722 0	36·1	27·6	11·2	6·6
1905	869·2	30·2	31·1	10·8	7·8
1906	832 7	33·9	30·9	10·4	8·9
1907	688·1	29·5	34·8	10·6	9·0
1908	848·1	36·2	30·3	10·4	6·4
1909	835 4	34·4	32·1	11·5	6·8
1910	748·9	31·1	35·0	10·3	7·0
1911	1022·7	32·1	37·6	10·4	7·7

Belgium, Italy and Spain, in the order named, shared most of the balance.

The great increase in the imports for 1911 was due to the necessity of replenishing stocks lost by two or three serious fires and to increased demand on account of festivities in connection with the centenary of the independence of the republic.

Taking the averages of the percentages in periods of three years, we obtain the following results:—

Countries.	1903–5	1906–8	1909–11.	Increase or decrease between First and Third Periods.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
United Kingdom and Possessions	34·07	33·2	32·53	−1·54
United Statates	28·73	32·0	34·9	+6·17
Germany	13·33	10·47	10·9	−2·43
France	7·3	8·1	7·17	−0·13

The increase in imports from the United States has amounted to 10·1 per cent between the years 1903 and 1911, there being an unchecked advance between 1908 and 1911.

In the first period the United Kingdom was well ahead of its chief competitor by 5·34 per cent of the total. This position has not only been lost in the third period, but the United States had then 2·37 per cent more than we had, a net gain over the United Kingdom of 7·71 per cent, or more than the total average of France's share for the whole three periods. It should be borne in mind, however, that the importation of flour and petroleum oil alone represented about 10 per cent of the total average imports of the country for the period 1908-10.

The decline in the German imports between the first period and the second and third is not easily explained. Several business people appear to regard the government statistics as incorrect, but I do not think they are so to such an extent as would account for the relatively heavy drop in imports from Germany.

HONDURAS.

The import trade is chiefly in the hands of Germans, French, Americans and Chinese, although there are also some important native firms. An increasing number of Syrians compete in a small way with the larger firms and by clubbing together import textiles and small wares, mainly from France, on joint order. American houses are practically confined to the Atlantic coast, where the greater part of the import trade is carried on.

One of the largest firms in the country has headquarters in Hamburg, with branches in Manchester and New York. It has been established at Amapala for over thirty years and has several agencies throughout the country. It is closely identified with the government in financial matters. There are no strictly British firms in Amapala or in the capital, but there are one or two on the north coast. Practically all the merchants have general stores, as the market is too limited to deal in special lines. The larger firms combine a wholesale and retail business.

Most of the import trade is done on current account with half-yearly settlements, but in this matter there appears to be no fixed rule. Some of the larger houses, formerly importing textiles from the United States through commission houses in New York, now buy through manufacturers' agents, paying cash and thus securing better terms. I was informed of a case in which the New York commission house charged 9 cents per yard for cotton goods, while the manufacturer's agent's price was 8¼ cents, less 2 per cent discount.

The amount of the drafts collected by the Bank of Honduras during 1911 from small importers having no current account was under £10,000, but remittances are also effected through business houses. The length of credit given varies in individual cases, but may be stated at from 30 days from receipt of documents to four or five months from date of invoice. Importing houses sometimes give long credits (from nine to twelve months) to their customers in the interior against promissory notes, charging generally 1 per cent monthly if the note is not met punctually. One large native firm sells for cash only. Great care has to be exercised in giving credit, owing to an alteration having been made in the law relating to the recovery of debts. In Tegucigalpa business appears to be depressed. Yet when fresh stocks arrive containing attractive novelties in the way of dress materials they are readily disposed of. Merchants are stated to make an all round average profit of 20 to 30 per cent on their sales, and competition cannot be said to be so keen as in Salvador or in Guatemala.

With regard to trade representation, it may be said that while travellers representing United States houses as well as those from Germany regularly visit the country, British travellers are rarely seen, at least in the capital. They visit the north coast, however. The activity of United States houses in sending out well got-up catalogues published in Spanish is noticeable in Honduras as in other Central American States. There is no tax on commercial travellers.

TRADE STATISTICS FOR HONDURAS.

The following table shows the value of the imports for the period July, 1902-3, to July, 1910-11, with percentages showing proportion for the three principal countries supplying Honduras. The figures, which were supplied to me by the Government Statistical Department, do not include imports by parcel post or by land routes from neighbouring countries. Imports from British possessions are not included, as figures showing these are not obtainable for the whole period under review. They are, however, small in amount, being about one-half per cent of the total imports for 1910-1911.

Imports are entered at invoice value and are classified according to the country in which the port of shipment is situated. Details of imports by articles are not published, but I was enabled to make extracts from a list of these for the year 1910-11 compiled in the Government Statistical Department. It forms the basis of the 'Notes on some principal articles of import.'

Year.	Value.	United Sates.	United Kingdom.	Germany.
	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1902-3	286,880	70	7	8
1903-4	444,574	69	8	9
1904-5	472,552	71	9	7
1905-6	502,322	63	11	10
1906-7	466,307	67	11	9
1907-8	566,007	66	12	8
1908-9	518,425	68	9	9
1909-10	539,181	68	12	9
1910-11	712·188	70	13	8

The considerable increase in the imports for 1911 was partly due to shipments to the Atlantic coast of material for railway construction, and partly to imports of mining machinery.

The averages of the percentages for periods of three years give the following results:—

Countries.	1902-3 to 1904-5.	1905-6 to 1907-8.	1908-9 to 1910-11.	Increase or decrease beween first and third periods.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
United States	70	65·3	68·7	— 1·3
United Kingdom	8	11·3	11·3	+ 3·3
Germany	8	9·0	8·7	+0·7

The increase in the imports between 1902-3 and 1910-11 has been over 240 per cent. While the United States and Germany had, respectively, 70 per cent and 8 per cent of the total in 1902 and 1910, the British share, which was only 7 per cent in 1902, increased to 13 per cent in 1910. This encouraging advance can doubtless be maintained and increased.

NICARAGUA A RESTRICTED MARKET.

In a relatively restricted market such as Nicaragua, importing houses are generally of the nature of general stores, in which, while *e.g.*, textiles may form the main line of business, hardware, provisions, stationery, &c., are also sold. The larger houses engage in both a wholesale and a retail trade and have branches in the principal trading centres of the country. There is a large hardware and machinery store in the capital owned by a German firm.

So far as ascertained, there are only four or five British importing houses in the country. While the business in Managua, Leon, Granada and Matagalpa is mainly in the hands of Germans, French and Italians, with a few large native firms, that on the Atlantic coast is mostly in the hands of Americans. While these houses are usually branches of New Orleans firms, the largest of them has its headquarters in New York.

European and United States manufacturers and shippers are represented by agencies, usually held by foreign merchants, but there are also a few commission firms. The banks accept commissions for the purchase of goods abroad. Representatives of United States, German, British, French and Italian firms visit the country in considerable numbers. The representative of an Italian manufacturers' association is stated to have increased his sales considerably of late, especially in the line of drills.

There is no tax on commercial travellers.

Although figures are not readily obtainable, probably two-thirds of the import business is done on current account, the usual terms being six months with interest after that time at 6 per cent. The smaller firms do business by drafts sent to local banks or agents for collection. The terms generally vary from cash on delivery to 30 to 60 days' credit from date of draft, but in some cases longer terms are conceded. Merchants give credit varying from three to six months to their customers in the interior against promissory notes. If not met, these bear interest at from 1 to 2 per cent per month.

TRADE STATISTICS.

The following tables have been compiled from data (mostly unpublished) in the Auditor General's office at Managua. The figures for 1909 are incomplete, as those for the Atlantic Customs for the latter half of that year were not incorporated owing to the revolution then in progress. No figures for 1911 were available at the time of the preparation of this report.

There has been no tabulation of articles by groups in the Government Department except during one or two years. The only sources of information, therefore, have been the totals as regards countries and the unclassified alphabetical list of imports. The classification of imports is now in charge of the Collector General of Customs.

The tables show imports and exports in each year for the period 1902-1910, with percentages showing the shares of the three principal countries. Imports by parcel post or land routes are not included. Separate figures for British possessions are not available, the particulars being grouped with 'other countries.' Imports are given in terms of United States gold, entered at actual values as stated in consular invoice, according to the country in which the port of shipment is situated. Throughout these reports United States gold has been reduced to sterling at the rate of $5 per pound.

IMPORTS INTO NICARAGUA.

Year.	All Countries.	United States.	United Kingdom.	Germany
	£1,000.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1902	433·9	55	18	11
1903	492·2	59	21	10
1904	640·5	52	24	12
1905	686·9	55	21	12
1906	681·8	56	22	11
1907	644·8	49	25	13
1908	591·8	48	27	10
1909	516·7	51	24	11
1910	571·3	55	23	12

France, Italy and Spain are the countries which supply most of the remaining imports.

Taking the averages of the percentages in periods of three years, the following are the results:—

—	1902-4.	1905-7.	1908-10.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) between first and third periods.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
United States	55·3	53·3	51·3	− 4
United Kingdom	21	22·7	24·7	+ 3 7
Germany	11	12	11	No change.

The average imports of the second period showed an increase of 28 per cent over the average of those of the first, but this was followed by a considerable decline, so that those of the third period only marked an advance of about 7 per cent over those of the first. During the years 1905 and 1906 when the value of imports was highest, exchange was more or less steady at between 500 per cent and 600 per cent premium. The year 1908 marked the introduction of the new tariff on a gold basis, and this probably tended to restrict imports.

From the figures in the second table it will be noted that while the imports from the United States have declined and those from Germany have remained stationary, the share of the United Kingdom has increased. The unfavourable showing for United States trade would be only slightly modified were the figures from Atlantic ports for the latter half of 1909 available. Imports of flour and paraffin oil alone, which come exclusively from the United States, represented over 10 per cent of the total in 1910.

LOCAL FIRMS IN CONTROL IN COLOMBIA.

The foreign import trade of the principal centres of the interior is to a large extent controlled by Colombian firms, although a considerable number of foreigners are also engaged in it. Among these Germans predominate. There are few British firms in the country—one in Barranquilla forming the entire British representation on the Atlantic coast; there are none in Cartagena, Medellin, or Bagota. Agents representing firms of European and United States manufacturers and shippers are found in the principal towns, while numerous travellers visit the country. Although the central government imposes no tax on commercial travellers, the departmental and municipal authorities sometimes impose such a tax, *e.g.*, while there is no tax on travellers visiting Barranquilla, those visiting Cartagena are subject to a tax of $25 gold. Partners of the larger importing firms visit the principal European and United States markets periodically to make purchases. To enable a traveller to study the Colombian market properly, a residence of some months in the country is necessary owing to the difficult means of communication. Firms doing business on the West Coast of South America, as well as around the Caribbean, might divide Colombia between the two spheres.

According to one of the principal bankers in Barranquilla, probably 90 per cent of the total import trade of the country is done on current account; this nominally signifies six months' credit with interest at 6 per cent in the case of European firms, and from three to four months' credit with the same interest in the case of United States' firms. The business done by draft collections is chiefly made up of a large number of small amounts, the usance varying from payment at sight to six months' date or sight; these long terms are stated to be granted by German, French and Spanish firms, the usual limit for British firms being 90 days' date or sight. Practically all of the Spanish import trade is effected by long term drafts. United States firms frequently sell for cash on delivery, giving discounts; their terms for provisions, where there is no current account, are drafts at 30 days. The terms conceded by importing houses to their customers vary from 15 days for provisions and dry goods in the city of Cartagena to 30 days for places outside; for hardware sold in the interior from three to four months are granted; these credits, however, are to a large extent matters of arrangement. In Medellin the 'three sixes' credit system is in operation, viz., promissory notes at 6, 12 and 18 months date being the terms commonly granted by Medellin importing firms to their customers in the interior.

COLOMBIAN TRADE STATISTICS.

In Colombia statistical information regarding trade is very defective, no consecutive series of figures showing the total export and import trade for a period of years being available. Such figures as have been published are practically useless for the purpose of comparing the shares of the competing nations, *e.g.*, during 1908 and 1909 the imports are recorded by weight only, no value being stated; for 1910 the total value only is stated, that contributed by each country not being published; for 1911, however, the quantities and values of the imports classified under a number of separate headings, with the country whence exported, are given. In the circumstances it has been found possible to show only the exports to Colombia for a series of years from the United Kingdom, France, Germany and United States only. This is done in the following table, which has been compiled from official sources:—

IMPORTS INTO COLOMBIA FROM CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

Year.	United Kingdom.		France.		Germany.		United States.		Total of Four Countries.
	£1,000	Per cent.	£1,000	Per cent.	£1,000	Per cent.	£1,000	Per cent.	£1,000
1902	594	32·5	423	23·1	202	11·0	609	33·3	1,828
1903	761	28·6	610	22·9	406	15·2	885	33·2	2,662
1904	945	29·0	849	26·0	514	15·7	959	29·3	3,267
1905	575	25·8	559	25·1	353	15·9	734	33·0	2,221
1906	948	38·3	501	20·0	301	12·1	722	29·2	2,472
1907	1,019	38·9	628	23·9	335	12·7	636	24·2	2,618
1908	933	36·6	548	21·5	353	13·8	710	27·9	2,544
1909	885	35·6	544	21·9	299	12·0	756	30·4	2,484
1910	1,197	37·7	700	22 0	467	14·7	810	25·5	3,174
1911	1,086	32 0	749	22·1	549	12·2	1,007	29 7	3,391

Taking the average of the percentages for the five years 1902-6 and comparing them with the averages for the period 1907-11, the following are the results:—

Country.	1902-6.	1907-11.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Per cent.	Per cent.		
United Kingdom	30·84	36·16	5·32	
United States	31·60	27·54		4·06
France	23·44	22·28		1·16
Germany	13·90	13·88		0·10

The value of the total imports from the four countries during the last period was only about 14¼ per cent greater than in the first period.

The following figures show that for nearly thirty years the trade of the country changed but little in value:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1880	£2,424,296	£3,167,389
1885	1,375,906	2,834,248
1895	2,304,644	3,017,663
1905	2,456,344	2,462,983
1909	2,423,585	3,059,537

The last two years, however, show a great increase as appears from the following figures; when those for 1912 are available they will show a still further advance:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports
1910	£3,405,127	£3,557,361
1911	3,621,773	4,475,180

VENEZUELA IN NORMAL CONDITION.

After a long period of uncertainty, trade in Venezuela may now be regarded as returning to a more normal condition; but for the recent severe drought it would have shown still further expansion.

In some of the countries bordering on the Caribbean sea, prosperity or otherwise depends in a large degree on one product, viz., coffee. The recent high prices of coffee have been due to the success which has attended the Brazilian Valorization scheme and have enabled coffee-producing countries to increase their import trade. In Venezuela this dependence on one crop is not as marked a feature, as, for example, in Guatemala or Salvador, and in this respect the economic position generally is on

a sounder basis. Further, throughout all its troubles the Venezuelan government has adhered to a sound monetary system. Notwithstanding these favourable factors, however, the country remains comparatively poor, the average value of imports per head of population in 1910 only amounting to about £1 1s. The very high duties on imports undoubtedly restrict trade, and, as has been pointed out, the people have now to content themselves with imported goods inferior in quality to those used a quarter of a century ago. Any substantial reduction in customs duties can hardly be looked for in the immediate future, as, although the foreign claims recognized under the Washington Protocols have now been finally paid off, the revenue ear-marked for their settlement will in future be applied to the construction of roads, sanitation and other improvements. If, however, the programme of public improvements is honestly carried out, the new conditions should make for increased facility of communication, better health, and increased exports. An effort is about to be made to introduce immigrants, but one may seriously doubt whether any practical results will follow therefrom. The greater part of the country is quite unsuited to the establishment of European colonies.

Despite some uncertainty in the political situation foreign, including British, capital is coming into the country; and proportionately with the introduction of foreign capital for legitimate business schemes, provided it be adequately assured of the support of foreign governments, the general condition of the country will tend to become more settled. This has generally been the case in the southern half of South America.

The absence of British firms established in the country has been mentioned. Foreign business firms, such as the large German house mentioned above, which has been trading in the country for over half a century, do not seem to attach such importance to the risks of revolution as British firms. Occasional losses are probably far outweighed by profits. It has been repeatedly remarked to me in the course of the present mission, that the most effective means of increasing the sale of goods of British manufacture would be the establishment of British importing houses; and I have no doubt whatever of the general soundness of this view.

As regards commercial morality, the country stands probably as high in this respect as its neighbours. The practice prevalent among some travellers of selling to the large importing firms first and then taking orders from the smaller firms, to whom the first-mentioned are accustomed to sell, is suicidal and cannot be too strongly condemned. So far as could be learned, travellers representing British firms rarely adopt this policy.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

CHINESE IMPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

At present this part of the Far East is importing fresh dairy products to the value of about $550,000 annually. The imports of butter, cheese and oleomargarine into China proper, exclusive of the imports into Hong Kong for local and ship use during 1911 and 1912 were as follows:—

Articles.	1911.	1912.
Butter	$276,568	$489,291
Cheese	184,415	74,258
Butterine, &c.	12,307	11,207
Total	$473,290	$574,756

The fluctuations in the imports of butter and cheese are accounted for by unusual purchases from Siberia of cheese in 1911 and of butter in 1912, owing appar-

ently to special conditions in North China. The total amount of such goods imported into Hong Kong cannot be ascertained. The Hong Kong trade is in comparatively high-grade goods. The imports of these goods from Russia include large amounts of cheap butter and 'ghee,' which do not enter into competition with the products of other countries.

Imports of butter of high grade, mostly for use of Europeans resident in China, probably reach a value of $200,000 for China and $100,000 for Hong Kong in an ordinary year. Butter in tins is imported from Great Britain, Germany, Netherlands and Denmark through Hong Kong. American butter was formerly sold in considerable quantities along the China coast, but it has been supplanted by the cheaper Australian product, which now constitutes about two-thirds of the imports of high-grade product.

The normal imports of cheese probably reach a total value of about $55,000 for China and $20,000 for Hong Kong. Of such imports the United States furnishes about half, Netherlands, Germany and Great Britain supplying the remainder in the order named. Cheese is thus the only dairy product of the United States that is competing successfully with dairy products of other countries in these markets. Foreign cheese is used extensively for ship supplies at Hong Kong.

The use of oleomargarine, butterine and artificial butter is increasing in far eastern ports. The imports into China as given in the table should probably be increased about $10,000 to include the Hong Kong trade. The product comes chiefly from Germany, with some supplies from Great Britain and the Netherlands, but the United States has no part in the trade. Artificial butter is used more and more on ships and is served at second-class restaurants in Hong Kong.—*U.S. Consular Reports.*

THE PRICE OF OIL.

Rumours have been current, says the *Financial Times*, to the effect that the price of oil is to be once more raised in the near future, the general impression being that the advance will amount to 3d. per gallon. There is, of course, every probability that this statement is correct; possibly, however, the precedent set on previous occasions in connection with an advance in oil prices will be followed on this occasion, that is to say, the increase will be fixed for some little distance ahead, while consumers will be given the opportunity meanwhile of entering into forward contracts on the basis of current quotations. Any stiffening of petrol prices is particularly interesting just now, in view of the determined efforts which have been made of late to introduce substitutes, such as paraffin and other low-grade oils. This course has been attended by satisfactory results to those who have adopted it; nevertheless the fact is becoming more and more obvious that the world's known resources of this spirit are quite insufficient to meet the demand. There are many who predict that this state of affairs will not last long, and that with the opening of fresh sources of supply, and the completion of the Panama canal, an important revolution will occur. Be this as it may, one has to deal with the facts as they are, and, this being so, one cannot deny that among the probabilities of the immediate future is an all-round advance in the market value of power-producing spirit. To some extent the action now contemplated by the controlling interests has been dictated by the exceptional requirements of the Admiralty, from which quarter contracts for large quantities of oil on forward account have been arranged of late, and this, of course, has restricted to a corresponding extent the quantity available for other consumers.—(*Oil Trades Gazette.*)

WORLD'S WHEAT CONSUMPTION.

The consumption of wheat has been estimated for various countries, with results as given in the accompanying tabulation. The estimates are based upon the average production for ten years, exports or imports of wheat, including wheat flour reduced

to wheat equivalent and exclusive of that used for seed. Canada is easily in the lead, an average Canadian using nineteen times as much wheat as a Japanese in his native country. The figures are:—

	Bushels.
Canada	9·5
Belgium	8·3
France	7·9
Spain	6·1
United Kingdom	6·0
Switzerland	6·0
Australia	5·5
Italy	5·4
United States	5·3
Uruguay	5·3
Argentine	5·2
Bulgaria	5·0
Austria-Hungary	4·3
Netherlands	4·2
Roumania	4·0
Denmark	3·5
Chile	3·4
Germany	3·2
Russia	2·7
Servia	2·5
Sweden	2·5
Egypt	2·5
Portugal	1·8
British India	·8
Mexico	·8
Japan	·5

Various conditions affect the accuracy of such estimates; the amount to be deducted for seed can be only roughly approximated, for, while data of wheat acreage are regularly published, the amount of seed used per acre in the different countries is not definitely ascertainable. The degree of accuracy varies considerably for the different countries: for instance, the estimate for such countries as England, France and most countries of Western Europe, are probably within three per cent of the truth, whereas for Mexico and Egypt the estimate may be as much as 25 per cent wide of the mark. The figures given for the United States may be an under-estimate of 2 to 4 per cent. Generally, however, it is believed that most of the figures are less than ten per cent in error.—(*Exchange.*)

CANADA'S PROXIMITY TO WORLD'S MARKETS.

The following figures will serve to emphasize the advantages over the newer countries of the world which Canada enjoys by reason of her geographical position.

According to Lloyd's Calendar, it requires from 36 to 42 days for mail to pass from the principal ports of New Zealand to London, the hub of European markets; from 26 to 33 days for mail to pass from the principal ports of Australia to London; from 17 to 22 days from the principal ports of South America; from 17 to 21 days from the ports of South Africa; and 14 to 16 days from the ports of India; but only from 7 to 8 days from the principal ports of Canada. The time required for the despatching of freight cargoes is longer than for mail, but the relative time required for a cargo of freight to pass between London and the principal ports of any of the countries just mentioned is indicated by the above mentioned figures. These figures also indicate the relative time required and the cost of cable despatches, a consideration of great and growing importance to trade and commerce. The market second in importance is that of the United States, and as regards this market, none of the newer countries is so favourably situated as is Canada. Japan and China form the market third in importance and with regard to this market also, Canada is as favourably situated as any of the above mentioned new countries and much more so than most of them. Canada thus lies midway between two of the world's greatest markets and is separated from the third only by an imaginary boundary line.

What this proximity to the great markets of the world means to this country, only those can adequately appreciate who know the advantage of being able to take orders more quickly and deliver the goods in less time than competitors. Moreover, the difference in cost of communication and transportation is a big advantage to the Canadian producer and exporter.—(*Canadian Journal of Commerce.*)

SOME USES FOR WASTE SAWDUST.

Sweeping compounds are largely composed of sawdust and silicious material, together with some such binding medium as rosin, tar or some of the crude oils in the market. The idea is to impregnate the sawdust with some cheap mineral oils that oxidize but little and keep moist for a long time. Aqueous oils are also considerably used, as they mix readily with water. If too little fluid or oil is used, the sawdust will not be given its highest absorbent efficiency, and if too much is used, oil or flat stains are likely to show on the swept surface.

The following formula will give an idea of the ingredients and processes necessary for making a sweeping compound: Melt 2 ounces of paraffin wax in 2 quarts of paraffin oil over a water bath; add 6 ounces coarse salt, 5 pounds of white sand, 10 pounds of pine sawdust and 1 ounce oil of eucalyptus—the latter is merely to give a pleasant odour. Mix thoroughly and knead until every particle shows moisture. Heap and leave over night, so the oil may soak into the fibre and spread evenly. This formula would probably prove much more profitable if a cheaper oil were substituted for the paraffin, and it is merely given to show proportions. Such a compound is packed in boxes and retailed by grocers at 10 cents for the 1 pound size and 25 cents for 3 pound packages.

The grocery stores also handle the fire-kindlers, which are largely composed of sawdust. In certain localities, where gas is not used, there is a considerable market for these. Ordinarily they are made by melting 6 pounds of resin in 2 quarts of tar. Cool slowly, and, when quite cool, mix with as much coarse sawdust as can be worked in with a little powdered charcoal added. Spread on boards or specially constructed frames until set, then cut into blocks one inch square. These blocks are retailed by the dozen and burn with a blaze strong enough to light any kind of a fire.

Sawdust is being used to a considerable and growing extent in many machine shops as a substitute for cotton waste. It has been used with cement to make a concrete floor into which nails may be driven. A floor of this kind in the public library of Springfield, Mass., is said to be a success. Reports from Hamburg, Germany, state that sawdust mixed with magnesium chloride is used there extensively for floors in the larger commercial buildings, where it is said to be popular because of its cheapness and partly fireproof qualities—(*Wood-Worker.*)

THE FUR INDUSTRY.

That the fur industry of the North American continent is not likely to become extinct, nor are the fur bearing animals being killed off the various parts of the country, is the view of dealers in raw furs. There are more animals killed and thus the collection is greater, but in spite of the fact that thousands upon thousands of animals are being killed every year still the supply does not seem to be lessening. But whatever may be the condition of the raw fur collections, there is no question but what the demand of fashion, the competition of the large circular houses and the general utility of fur garments have sent the price of furs to an enormous height. Thus a clever trapper can make a small fortune if he handles his catch properly.

The fur trade has rightly been called the greatest of our natural resources. No industry, agricultural, mineral or otherwise, has been the origin of so much wealth to Canada as the fur industry. Before a single field was cultivated, a single mine

opened, or a single railroad constructed, the fur-bearing animals of this country were the only source of revenue. This was one of the main reasons for the rapid colonization of our country, especially of the West. It was the trappers' trail that formed the path of the first highway and the trappers' fur that formed the first cargo that was ever freighted on any of the inland waters. It was also the trappers' catch that brought the first foreign wealth to this country, and ever since America has been practically supplying the world with furs. No other of our natural resources have been productive for so long a time or have yielded such an aggregate wealth as the fur-bearing animals, so after all, the fur industry is not dying out. The fight is getting keener, and this promises to be the banner year for trapper and shipper of raw furs.—(*Fur Magazine.*)

SCOTTISH CATTLE FEEDING EXPERIMENTS.

The Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture has undertaken a cattle-feeding experiment with the object of contrasting the feeding value of linseed cake, wheat bran, and a complex mixture which contains both of these ingredients and others as well. The result of that experiment for the year 1912-13 has been issued in pamphlet form, and indicates that, on the whole, the most profit is obtained by the use of bran, which is not much consumed in this country as a cattle food. Some 48 Irish cattle were tested in the experiment, Lot 1 having 3-lb. Bombay cotton cake and 2-lb. linseed cake; Lot 2 3-lb. Bombay cotton cake and 3-lb. bran; and Lot 3 a complex mixture. This complex mixture was made up of two parts of Bombay cotton cake, three parts of bran, and one part each of decorticated cotton cake, linseed cake, and maize meal. In addition, the cattle for the first four weeks received 98-lb. of yellow turnips. The bran was fed dry and the turnips were fed whole, but during the time the cattle were most troubled with their teeth roots were cut roughly in the troughs with a chopper.

The roots were served twice a day, morning and afternoon, and the concentrated food was also given twice, one-half as a first feed in the morning and the other at midday. The oat straw was served long in racks. So far for a preliminary period. The experimental period, which existed nineteen weeks, was divided into four periods of four weeks and one period of three weeks, the ration being of a differential kind and gradually increasing until the finishing period, when Lot 1 got 4-lb. Bombay cotton cake, 5-lb. linseed cake, 109-lb. swedes, 4-lb. oat straw; Lot 2 4-lb. Bombay cotton cake, 7-lb. bran, 109-lb. swedes, 4-lb. oat straw; Lot 3 9-lb. complex mixture, 109-lb. swedes, 4-lb. oat straw.

The live weight results indicated that the increase per head in the case of Lot 1 was 2·033 lbs., of Lot 2 2·009 lbs., and Lot 3 2·036 lbs.

Dealing with the cost of these increases, it would appear that the outlay for feeding per cwt. of live weight increase for the respective lots was linseed cake 43s. 4d., bran 40s. 8½d., and the complex mixture 42s. 4d.. When the bullocks were sold the price per cwt. obtained for them ranged from 41s. for the complex mixture-fed animals to 41s. 2d. for the bran-fed animals. In an examination of the weight of carcases, the figures show very close agreement, the bran-fed cattle killing nearly 1½ per cent better than the others. The following table of the finishing results puts the matter in a nutshell:—

——	Linseed cake.			Bran.			Comple Mixture.		
	Cwt.	qrs.	lb.	Cwt.	qts.	lb.	Cwt.	qts.	lb.
Weight at start—16 "store" bullocks	131	0	0	131	3	20	131	2	21
Weight at finish—16 "fat" bullocks	160	2	16	170	0	13	170	1	15
Total increase	38	2	16	38	0	21	38	2	22
Net cost of food consumed	£83	10	11	£77	14	8	£79	6	4
Value at start at 37s. per cwt	242	7	0	244	1	4	243	12	5
Value at finish at 40s. per cwt	339	5	8	340	4	8	340	15	4
Difference being gross profit	13	7	9	18	8	8	17	16	7
Gain compared with linseed cake	....		....	5	0	11	4	8	10

The use of bran was more profitable than linseed cake by 21s. 3d. per ton, and the experimental figures indicate that when the consuming value of linseed cake is £6 15s. 6d. per ton, that of bran is £5 3s. 9d., and with the addition of manurial values bran appears to be worth £6 10s., as compared with linseed cake £8 6s. 9d.—(*Farmer and Stockbreeder.*)

MILITARY DAIRY FARMS IN INDIA.

The military dairy farms in India are now furnishing interesting illustrations of what may be done to get a supply of wholesome milk. Every regiment in the British Army in India has its own dairy farm from which milk, cream and butter are supplied not only to officers and soldiers of the army but also to their families. The cows are carefully selected and kept in clean surroundings, and persons experienced in sanitary dairying are in charge. There has been a considerable outlay on buildings and dairy machinery. The products are delivered in army wagons in which soldiers are always on guard duty, in order to prevent irresponsible native drivers from stealing or adulterating the milk.

These military dairy farms, together with the practice of inoculation, have undoubtedly been the means of greatly lessening the prevalence of typhoid or enteric fever among officers, soldiers and their families. Among the European troops the sick rate for typhoid or enteric fever has dropped from 20 per 1,000 in 1863 to 2 per 1,000 in 1912, and the death rate from 5·6 per 1,000 in 1863 to 0·4 per 1,000 in 1912. There have also been great reduction recently in the sickness and mortality from cholera, dysentery and other diseases contracted through impurities in food and drink. In 1912 there were 71,000 European troops and officers in India, and with them were 4,248 women and 7,046 children. The health of the women seems never to have been so good as that of the men, but the constantly sick rate for women dropped from 32 per 1,000 in 1863 to 21 per 1,000 in 1912. Their death rate is now 9 per 1,000 as compared with 44 in 1863. As regards children, the death rate, which in 1863 was 90 per 1,000, was 33 in 1912. Of each 1,000 infants of 6 months of age in 1863, 301 died annually, and of those from 6 to 12 months of age 235 died per 1,000. These rates continued until about 1880. While it is still unsatisfactory, the mortality now stands at 142 per 1,000 for infants under 6 months of age and 73 for those between 6 and 12 months. As regards Indian troops, the mortality shows an improvement of about 46 per cent over that of 1863, as compared with 82 per cent among the European troops. —(*U.S. Consular Reports.*)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Public Elevators in the East, and Afloat.

Week ending January 1, 1913.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R	689,658	48,212	85,272	81,647	904,789
Consolidated	635,170	208,323	61,178	197,760	1,102,431
Empire Elevator Co.	840,906	355,599	144,019	205,684	1,546,208
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co	481,840	223,637	25,679		731,156
Western Terminal Elevator Co	218,620	46,050		152,949	417,619
G. T. Pacific	1,153,593	751,254	131,349	348,219	2,384,415
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	1,003,529	357,049	122,618		1,485,196
Fort William Elevator	447,423	280,460	54,276	150,696	932,855
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co	2,414,900	1,159,335	370,524	476,605	4,421,364
D. Horn & Co	82,037	41,992	61,899	185,501	371,429
Government Elevator	1,017,749	241,084	101,394	391,563	1,751,790
Eastern Elevator	109,056	399,559	166,729		675,344
Total terminal elevators	9,094,481	4,122,554	1,324,937	2,190,624	16,722,596
Winter storage afloat	3,610,465	2,173,797	334,832	400,443	6,519,537
Total terminal storage	12,704,946	6,286,351	1,659,769	2,591,067	23,242,133
Depot Harbour	242,857	387,873	116,576		747,306
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	492,351	269,915			762,266
Midland Elevator Co.	175,874				175,874
Tiffin, G. T. P	925,560	488,954	198,019		1,612,533
Port McNicol	2,567,000	301,105	390,936	59,661	3,318,702
Collingwood	99,431	30,135			129,566
Goderich	758,202	276,266			1,034,468
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co			68,000		68,000
Commercial Elevator Co	87,208	72,346	5,457		165,013
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1			121,570	66,068	187,638
" No. 2	148,187	478,648	316,040	177,812	1,120,687
Montreal Warehousing Co	91,190	255,675	2,354	111,761	460,980
St. John, N.B	345,358		36,100		381,458
West St. John, N.B	1,330,821	6,970			1,337,791
Halifax, N.S.	189,809			78,802	268,611
Total public elevators	7,453,848	2,567,887	1,255,052	494,106	11,770,893
Winter storage afloat	110,719				110,719
Total Eastern storage	7,564,567	2,567,887	1,255,052	494,106	11,881,612
Grand total storage	20,269,513	8,854,238	2,914,821	3,085,173	35,123,745

Number of Cars of Grain and Total Quantities inspected at Winnipeg and other points in the Western Division for the undermentioned periods.

—	Month of December, 1913.	4 Months ended December 31, 1913.	Same period, 1912.
Wheat, Spring—	No.	No.	No.
One Hard	43	670	192
One Man. Northern	6,446	57,031	9,781
Two Man. Northern	4,831	26,441	25,921
Three Man. Northern	1,427	6,146	16,337
Number Four	372	1,217	3,212
Feed	10	27	162
Rejected One, smutty	608	2,864	132
" Two and smutty	.....	.....	558
No Grade	197	620	12,650
Rejected	304	4,191	2,432
Condemned	6	76	14
No. 5	121	330	645
No. 6	53	182	437
No. Established Grade	12	37	19
No. 1, White Fife	1	10	2
Screenings	.....	.....	22
No. 2 Goose	1	5	1
Total Spring Wheat — Cars	14,432	99,847	72,517
Total Spring Wheat — Bushels	16,236,000	112,327,875	*81,944,210
Wheat, Winter—			
One Alberta Red	5	36	119
Two "	43	440	351
Three "	30	251	299
Four	9	38	135
Five	4	6	64
One White Winter	2	10	3
Two "	3	11	1
Three "	2	7	4
Four "	.....	2	1
One Mixed Winter	.....	.....	
Two "	.....	2	
Three "	.....	.....	
No Grade	.....	.....	58
Rejected One	.....	1	
" Two	.....	.....	
"	1	1	7
No. 4	.....	.....	
No. 5	.....	.....	
Total Winter Wheat — Cars	99	805	1,042
Total Winter Wheat — Bushels	111,375	905,625	1,177,460
Total Wheat — Cars	14,531	100,652	73,559
Total Wheat — Bushels	16,347,375	113,233,500	*83,121,670
Oats—			
Extra Number One	.....	4	
Number One Canadian Western	27	121	12
" Two "	2,975	13,548	4,851
" Three "	1,676	5,041	1,049
Extra Number One Feed	139	450	1,972
Number One	56	165	986
" Two	440	1,688	585
Rejected	69	356	144
No Grade	126	373	3,010
Condemned	8	40	27
No. 1-2 and 3 Black	.....	.....	
No. 2 Mixed	4	4	6
Mixed Grain	111	513	32
Total Oats — Cars	5,631	22,303	12,674
Total Oats — Bushels	10,980,450	34,490,850	*24,714,300

* Cars, 1,130 bushels wheat.
" 1,950 " oats.
" 1,300 " barley.
" 1,050 " flax.
" 1,000 " rye.

Number of Cars of Grain and Total Quantities inspected at Winnipeg and other points in the Western Division for the undermentioned peiods—*Continued.*

	Month of December, 1913.	4 Months ended December, 1913.	Same period 1912.
	No.	No.	No.
Barley—			
Number Two	1	10	2
" Three Extra C.W.	89	588	68
" Three	705	4,524	3,620
" Four	427	2,202	1,142
Rejected	171	1,112	367
No Grade	23	63	890
Condemned	8	9	4
Cleanings	...	...	45
Feed	41	224	106
Total Barley—Cars	1,465	8,732	6,244
Total Barley—Bushels	1,904,500	11,351,600	* 8,117,200
Flaxseed—			
Number One N. W., Canada	2,202	8,061	6,983
" 2 C. W	77	327	961
" 3 C. W	14	41	159
Rejected	13	33	13
No Grade	19	55	234
Condemned	1	5	8
Total Flaxseed—Cars	2,326	8,522	8,358
Total Flaxseed—Bushels	2,442,300	8,948,100	* 8,775,900
Rye—Cars	30	52	8
Rye—Bushels	30,000	52,000	8,000
Screenings—Cars	25	103	corn. 1
Screenings—Bushels	25,000	103,000	*1,200
Recapitulation.			
Grain—			
Wheat—Cars	14,531	100,652	73,559
Wheat—Bush.	16,347,375	113,233,500	83,121,670
Oats—Cars	5,631	22,303	12,674
Oats—Bush	10,980,450	34,490,850	24,714,300
Barley—Cars	1,465	8,732	0,244
Barley—Bush	1,904,500	11,351,600	8,117,200
Flaxseed—Cars	2,326	8,522	8,358
Flaxseed—Bush	2,442,300	8,948,100	8,775,900
Rye—Cars	30	52	8
Rye—Bush	30,000	52,000	8,000
Screenings—Cars	25	132	1
Screenings—Bush	25,000	132,000	1,200
Total grain—Cars	24,008	140,393	100,844
Total grain—Bush	31,729,625	168,208,050	124,738,270
Canadian Pacific Railway	10,296	78,050	57,976
" " Calgary	776	2,889	3,235
Canadian Nortnern Railway	9,676	40,870	25,511
Great Northern Railway, Duluth	213	2,108	2,380
Grand Trunk Pacific	3,047	16,476	11,742
Total	24,008	140,393	100,844

Number of Cars of Grain and Total Quantities inspected at Winnipeg and other points in the Western Division for the undermentioned periods—*Concluded.*

		Increase + Decrease—	Increase.
			per cent.
Increase or Decrease in cars handled and Percentage of same	C.P.R.	20,074	
	Calgary	— 346	
	C.N.R.	15,359	
	G.T.P.	4,734	
	Duluth	— 272	
Total		39,549	39·20%

Average contents of cars, crop 1912—

Wheat	1,125	bushels.
Oats	1,950	"
Barley	1,300	"
Flax	1,050	"
Rye	1,000	"

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those specially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'The Inquiries Branch, The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa,' or The Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, Toronto, or The Secretary of the Board of Trade at London, Toronto, Brandon, Halifax, Montreal, St. John, Sherbrooke, Vancouver, Victoria, Winnipeg, Calgary and Chambre de Commerce du District du Montreal.

(Readers of the Weekly Report using these Trade Inquiries, when communicating with firms abroad who are advertising for agents in Canada, should not fail to forward references, particularly if they are bankers' references.)

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

43. **Wheat.**—A South African milling concern requests correspondence and quotations on Canadian wheat, for shipment through Canadian terminals and ports.

44. **Flour.**—A Cape Town firm of dealers in flour is prepared to take up agency for Cape Province West, or purchase direct, Canadian flour. Correspondence and quotations requested.

45. **Cheese.**—A Cape Town commission agent with good produce connection requests correspondence *re* agency for Canadian cheese.

46. **Flour.**—A Cape Town produce commission agent requests correspondence *re* Canadian flour agency.

47. **Wheat.**—A Cape Town commission agent requests correspondence *re* agency for Canadian wheat.

48. **Plywood.**—A Swiss firm desires the names and addresses of Canadian firms from whom they could buy plywood.

49. **Church furniture.**—A London company would like to receive catalogues and quotations from Canadian manufacturers of church furniture, which is required for direct shipment to South Africa.

50. **Metalcrete.**—A Liverpool firm desires to get into touch with the United Kingdom agents of a Canadian firm manufacturing 'Metalcrete,' a material used to give a hard finish to concrete floors.

51. **Canada balsam.**—A French firm make inquiry for names of Canadian firms able to supply 'Canada balsam.'

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Annual Report.

PART I.—CANADIAN TRADE:—
Imports into and Exports from Canada.
(Itemized and General Statements.)

PART II.—CANADIAN TRADE:—
1. With France.
2. With Germany.
3. With United Kingdom.
4. With United States.

PART III.—CANADIAN TRADE:—
With Foreign Countries.
(Except France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States.)

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:—
Bounties.
Lumber and Staple Products.
Revenue and Expenditure of Department of Trade and Commerce.
Statistical Record of the Progress of Canada.
Tonnage Table.
Trade Commissioner Service.

PART V.—GRAIN STATISTICS.

PART VI.—SUBSIDIZED STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PART VII.—TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS.

Monthly Reports.

Census and Statistics.
Trade and Commerce.

Weekly Report.

(*Circulated within Canada only.*)
Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information.

Miscellaneous Publications.

Canada Grain Act.
Canada Year Book.
Census Returns.
Commercial Arrangements between Canada and Foreign Countries.
Export Directory.
Inspection and Sale Act.
List of Licensed Elevators.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, B.A., Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guina. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

Acting Trade Commissioner, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. *Cable address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable address, Stadacona.*

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg.

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Mexico.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Cuarto num 6, Edificio Ranco Internacional é Hipotecario de México, Mexico, D.F. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, F.R.G.S., Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwick Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. M. Mussen, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Acting Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, City Trade Branch, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*
R. H. Curry Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd No. 4, Christiana, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
Australia (Mr. D. H. Ross)	49
Great Britain—	
Birmingham (Mr. J. E. Ray)	60
Glasgow (Mr. J. E. Ray)	63
New Tariff Amendments	65
Summary of Trade of Canada	66
Canadian Sailings to Foreign Ports	71
Steamship Service to South America	72
Competition in Central America	72
Notes on Foreign Trade	82
Canadian Grain Statistics	88
Trade Inquiries	92
Canadian Trade Commissioner Service	95

Issued every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
For Index and List of Trade Officials see last page.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa. Monday, January 26, 1914. No. 522

FEEDING STUFFS IN GERMANY.

Commissioner C. F. Just's Special Report on Increased Imports Necessary for Live Stock Industry.*

The growth of the German Empire during the last twenty-five years as a highly developed industrial State has been accompanied by an increased dependence upon foreign imports of food supplies of every kind, and already a full third of the national consumption of wheat is drawn from abroad. A similar tendency has developed in regard to the imports of feeding stuffs required for the live stock industry of the country. These imports are on a vast scale and without them it would be quite impossible for the German farmer to provide the meat consumption of the population. It is true to say that in no other country is the question of adequate and cheap supplies of feeding stuffs of greater importance.

Of late years the principal kinds of cattle feed have risen from 30 per cent to 50 per cent in price, due in part to indifferent fodder crops, the partial failure of the potato crop in two successive years, and again to the great increase of the hog-raising industry, especially in North Germany, which is almost completely dependent upon foreign supplies of feed barley, mainly Russian. Dear feedstuffs and the losses from foot and mouth disease, which has been prevalent for some years, have seriously retarded the proper expansion of the live stock industry in Prussia, and under the pressure of the increasing population, the price of meat, especially in urban centres has risen to a record level.

The following table gives the position of the live stock industry in the Kingdom of Prussia and the German Empire:—

LIVE STOCK IN PRUSSIA.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1907.. .. ..number.	12,011,584	5,408,867	15,095,854
1908.. .. .. "	12,089,072	5,260,278	13,422,377
1909.. .. .. "	11,763,161	4,975,632	14,162,367
1910.. .. .. "	11,592,521	4,632,069	16,491,559
1911.. .. .. "	11,682,234	4,372,489	17,244,855
1912.. .. .. "	11,856,105	4,107,377	15,452,951

LIVE STOCK IN GERMAN EMPIRE.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1900.. .. ..number.	18,939,692	9,692,501	16,807,014
1907.. .. .. "	20,630,544	7,703,710	22,146,532
1912.. .. .. "	20,158,738	5,787,848	21,885,073

* This report should be read in conjunction with that by Commissioner Lithgow which appeared in Weekly Report, No. 507.

Prussia contains 42,000,000 out of the 67,000,000 of population of the country. Moreover, much the larger part of the industrial enterprise of the German Empire has its seat within the borders of Prussia, and west of the line of the River Oder, in a region admirably served by great river and canal systems which ensure accessibility and low transportation charges. But over the great portion of this North German plain climatic conditions are most severe, extremes of heat and cold being often as great as in Central Russia. The North German farmer, however, has not the good black soil of Russia, but largely sand and very light soil; the extent of good natural pasture is also relatively limited for the number of stock to be carried. Live stock in North Germany are stall fed during four to five months in the year. Cattle feed, therefore, is supremely a question of crops only to be wrung with effort from an ungenerous soil, and of imports.

IMPORTS OF FEEDSTUFFS.

The statistical table appended to this report sets out in detail the volume of these imports into Germany with the proportions supplied by the principal contributing countries. Notice has been taken of only those feeding stuffs which possess interest for Canada; they comprise feed barley, mill offals of every kind, brewers' and distillers' grains and starch factory waste, rice mill offals, oil cakes and meal, and sugar beet, dried pulp, &c. In these articles alone the German imports have risen from 4,695,500 tons in 1909 to 5,633,902 in 1913. Were consideration given to cattle feedstuffs resulting from other imported products treated in German mills, such as cottonseed, soya bean, linseed, &c., fully another million tons might be added to the foregoing total.

The position which Hamburg and Bremen hold as ports of entry for foreign feeding stuffs from oversea will appear from the following table:—

IMPORTS OF FEEDSTUFFS AT HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

	Hamburg.		Bremen.		German Empire.	
	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
	Metric Tons.	Metric Tons.	Metric Tons.	Metric Tons.	Metric Tons.	Metric Tons.
Feed Barley	1,455,923	1,115,455	822,265	*	3,477,980	2,786,924
Mill Offals	444,104	544,675	99,731	*	1,420,719	1,606,250
Brewery Grains, etc	33,780	39,203	21,317	*	154,965	146,527
Distillery Grains, etc	28,866	32,056	1,770	*	63,605	66,780
Rice Mill Offals	125,201	149,145	29,000	*	169,960	213,741
Oil Cake and Meal	162,145	167,440	7,960	*	756,772	794,200
Sugar Beet Dried Pulp	6,084	5,523	–	*	42,793	51,500
Total	2,253,113	2,052,197	982,043	*	5,086,294	5,635,932

* Figures not yet obtainable.

Thus more than one-half of these imports into Germany were entered at the ports of Hamburg and Bremen. There are regular lines of steamers between Stettin and London, Liverpool, Hull and Leith. Considerable quantities are also received at the port of Stettin and at the port of Emden (feed barley 100,000 tons 1912), which latter has become a most important point of distribution for Northwest Germany via the Ems-Dortmund canal, and seems destined to have a great future. Very large quantities of feeding stuffs from overseas for the Rhineland and Southern Germany undoubtedly pass through Rotterdam and Antwerp. The figures are not

presently available, but your Commissioner gathers that the greater portion of the German imports of oil cake and meal and cotton seed cake, &c., take that direction, as the huge oil-seed crushing mills at Hamburg and Bremen supply the requirements in these articles in Northern Germany, and are able therefore to undersell corresponding imports.

Canadian interest will be centered mainly upon the prominent position which the United States occupies in the list of these imports as indicating the possibilities which should exist for Canadian exports of the same character. The German statistics so far do not even mention Canada as furnishing anything worthy of record.

FEED BARLEY AND POTATOES.

It will be observed that the German imports of feed barley come almost exclusively from the Black Sea Provinces of Russia. These Russian imports have averaged 2,500,000 tons annually for some years, and they explain the extraordinary dependence of the German hog-raising industry upon that country. When in 1911 the North German potato crop was a failure, the imports of barley from Russia rose to nearly 3,500,000 tons—more than the whole average barley crop of Germany. In that year, also, Indian barley was imported for the first time, rising to 277,000 tons in 1912.

Barley and potatoes make an ideal feed for pigs, and of recent years the German farmer has become an adept in hog raising. It is worth mentioning here that of the potato crop of Germany, which averages 45,000,000 tons, no less than 40 per cent, or 18,000,000 tons, is fed directly to pigs, 13,000,000 tons being used for human consumption, 2,600,000 tons by distillers, and 1,400,000 tons by starch factories. Of the balance, 5,000,000 tons are required for seed purposes, and 5,000,000 tons are lost through rotting, &c. It is stated that evaporated potatoes make an excellent feed for horses, but the cost of drying with the present appliances becomes prohibitive, as it takes 10 tons of fresh potatoes to produce one ton of the dried article.

CANADIAN BRAN.

Among mill offals, the small amount of Canadian bran received up to the present has been much admired, and it ranks with the best Argentine. The trade would gladly welcome larger quantities, but this, they recognize, time only and the expansion of Canada's wheat crop can bring about.

BREWERS' AND DISTILLERS' GRAINS, &C.

Canadian brewers' and distillers' dried grains, malt sprouts, &c., are unknown on this market, and much interest is expressed as to the possibilities of Canada as a new source of supply. It is learned on the best authority, however, that last year several hundred tons of brewers' grains, and a hundred tons of malt sprouts from a leading Montreal brewery were shipped to the Hamburg market via the United Kingdom, but evidently became denationalized in the process. In order to do business in these articles, Canadian houses must submit 'type' samples until the market is familiar with the various brands, as the prices vary according to protein and fat contained. United States brewers' grains are taken to average just under 30 per cent.

The most saleable mark of bright United States brewers' grains is a brand shipped by a New York company, the price of which on railway car at quay side, Hamburg, for October-April is M. 120 ($28.56) per 100 kilos. United States distillers' grains, rye grain, dark brown, containing 28·10 per cent protein and fat are selling at M. 105 ($25) per ton c.i.f. Hamburg, and bright corn grains from corn distilleries averaging 45 per cent protein and fat are netting M. 145 ($34.52) c.i.f. Hamburg per thousand kilograms (2,205 lbs.), including sacks. The greater part of the United States imports

come to Bremenhaven by the North German Lloyd, and is transferred thence by barge to Hamburg.

SUGAR BEET PULP, &c.

Starch factory waste is handled as a general article, and sugar beet dried pulp also brings a fair market value, the latter fetching M. 90 per ton. Imports of this article latterly come from the States.

OIL CAKE AND MEAL.

Oil cake and meal enter Germany mainly through other ports than Hamburg or Bremen for the reasons which have already been mentioned.

FEEDSTUFFS FREE OF DUTY.

All these feedstuffs, with the exception of barley and sugar beet pulp, are admitted into Germany free of duty. The duty on feed barley is M. 13 ($3.10) per 1,000 kilograms, and on sugar beet pulp M. 10 ($2.38) per 1,000 kilos (2,205 lbs.).

SCREENINGS.

A new class of feed coming to hand of late is linseed screenings, which is being sold under 'Linseed Meal No. 2,' and fetches M. 100 per 1,000 kilos (2,205 lbs.). It is used for mixing with other feeds. Inquiries have been received for Canadian elevator screenings, and for information regarding their feed value, and suitability for the German market. It is understood that the question of these screenings is under investigation at the present moment by the Central Experimental Farm authorities at Ottawa. If 'type' samples can be supplied to this office with full information as to feed value, analysis, &c., they will be submitted to leading brokers in Bremen and in Hamburg for report.

Business in the market for feeding stuffs is sluggish at present, and prices are below parity. An unusually prolonged and mild autumn has permitted cattle to remain out very late this year. Farmers have also had a plentiful supply of fodder to go on with. A good second crop of hay was saved, and in addition, the failure of the oats to ripen over considerable areas in North Germany will cause much of it to be used for fodder purposes. The moment the severe weather commences an improving market and renewed activity may be expected. Farmers do not carry stock, but buy from hand to mouth, and the consumption as has been shown is an enormous one. It is believed that Canadian producers of and dealers in these various feedstuffs would do well to look into the possibilities of the North German market, to familiarize themselves with its features, and by establishing connections to watch for the right opportunities.

A list of the leading firms in Hamburg, Bremen, Stettin and Emden engaged in this trade is already on file at the Department of Trade and Commerce, and further additional selections will be furnished from time to time.

FORM OF SALE CONTRACT.

The transactions in imported feedstuffs at Hamburg are conducted under the practice laid down by the Association of dealers in feedstuffs, and their rulings are recognized and followed by the trade generally at the other ports. The association has fixed the two forms of contract, Nos. III and IV, under which sales are made, a translation of the text of which follows. The first of these contracts governs sales in which the shortage in delivery must not exceed one per cent, the second being for sales guaranteeing full weight.

CONTRACT FORM.

Under this form of sale the clause guaranteeing full weight reads as follows:—

'Any deficiency in weight to be refunded by seller, and any excess of weight to be refunded by buyer at contract price promptly after being properly substantiated.'

(In every other respect the wording of the Contract IV follows Contract III.)

FORM OF CONTRACT USED IN TRANSACTIONS IN IMPORTED FEEDSTUFFS

Verein der am Futtermittelhandel beteiligten Firmen in Hamburg.

(The Hamburg Association of Firms Dealing in Feeding Stuffs.)

CONTRACT III.

(c.i.f. and cost freight.)

Sold to M. .....
Bought from M. .....
through M. .....
..... tons of ..... each, seller has the option of shipping a further 5 % more or less, ...
.....
fair average quality at time of shipment.
Shipment .....
.....
by first class steamer or steamers, direct or indirect, with or without transhipment, from ..... to .....
at the Price of Mark ....., say Mark .....
.....
per ..... shipped, gross weight bags included $\frac{\text{cost freight}}{\text{c.i.f.}}$ .....
.....

For part shipments less than about 50 tons, seller has to pay an allowance of M 1.—per 1000 Kos.

Computation: 2,240 lbs. English equal to 1,016 Kos.

* *Any deficiency in outturn exceeding 1 % of B/L weight to be refunded by seller and any excess beyond 1 % of B/L weight to be refunded by buyer at contract price promptly after being properly substantiated.*

In the event of buyer's willingness to accept the goods without weighing, seller to have the privilege of having the weight ascertained at his own expense. In case of sea accident or any event considered as such, invoice (B/L) quantity to be final.

Payment in exchange for ocean B/L and policy and/or certificates of insurance
.....
Bills of lading as usual at time and place of shipment, usual ice clause reserved. B/L must show that the goods have been received 'on board' of the respective vessel. Bill of lading to be considered proof of date of shipment in absence of evidence to the contrary. Charges for lighterage and ice breakers at port of discharge to be for buyer's account. If shipping documents be tendered containing stipulations at variance with the usual conditions and clauses regarding the discharge at port of discharge seller to be responsible for all extra charge incurred thereby. Each shipment to be considered a separate contract. Seller to declare when invoicing or

tendering each shipment, to what extent he will make use of his right of shipping 5 % more or less; in absence of such notice this margin to be allowed only on balance of contract quantity.

Insurance (free of war risk) to be effected for 2 % above contract price less ocean freight, if not paid in advance, with approved underwriters, but for whose solvency seller is not responsible; any amount exceeding the 2 % to be for seller's account in case of total loss.

Computation of Freight at the rates stipulated in B/L; in the absence of which freight to be computed at the following fixed rates: 1 Dollar equal to M 4.25, 1 Pound Sterling equal to M 20.50.

Impeded Shipment: In case shipment is prevented by prohibition of export, blockade, or hostilities, this contract or any unfilled part thereof to be void.

If shipment is prevented by strikes, lockouts, epidemics, or force majeure, the term of shipment is to be extended for a period of 4 weeks. If shipment does not take place during such extension and if on the last day of the prolonged term, seller has not given notice by wire of shipment having been made, the buyer to have the right to withdraw from the contract; otherwise the term of shipment to be extended until 3 weeks after the termination of the hindrance. Seller to have the advantage of such clause (provision) only in case the shipping port or ports (not exceeding two) be stated in the contract, or if seller has informed buyer by wire not later than on the first day of the original term of shipment his intention to ship from such port or ports. Any further claim for after respite not to permit.

When a product of a certain factory is sold seller to be released in case of force majeure, hostilities, fire, strike, break of machinery to the same extent as the factory itself would be.

Arbitration: Any differences and disputes arising from and concerning this contract shall be finally settled according to the conditions and rules endorsed on this contract. The regulations (Schiedsgerichts-Bestimmungen) of the 'Verein der am Futtermittelhandel beteiligten Firmen' at Hamburg, to be considered an integrant part of this contract. Goods to be received with allowance awarded, if any.

Notice of arbitration as to quality to be given within one week after final discharge of steamer and to be handed on immediately after receipt by any intermediate buyer. Any deficiency of weight to be claimed within a fortnight. All claims inclusive of claims concerning weight are to be made in writing. All accounts of sweepings may be made later on.

....., the .....19..

Buyer: Broker: Seller:

CONDITIONS AND RULES TO CONTRACT III.

The whole shipment to be weighed on discharge or when removed from the quay under control of seller's agent, the latter to be appointed in due time. If no such agent is appointed, the weight to be ascertained officially or by sworn weighers. If Hamburg firms of warehousemen ascertain the weight this to be considered equal proof as official weighing.

If surplus or deficiency of weight at port of discharge should exceed 5 %, buyer to be entitled at his option to have the entire surplus of deficiency settled either at contract price or at market-value of port of discharge and of the date of final discharge; no margin of 5 % to be allowed to seller in this case.

Sampling to take place according to the above rules for weighing and in conformity with custom of port of discharge. Sampling, sealing and marking of samples to be done free of charges by both parties. Three samples to be drawn from each lot or mark in absence of any different arrangement, agreed upon by receiver's and

* See footnote A (Contract IV).

seller's agents. Such arrangements concerning sampling to be binding for both parties. If seller has not appointed any superintendent, receiver to hold at seller's disposal one set of the above samples.

Separate samples to be taken of damaged goods.

The analyses of the official samples must be made within a fortnight of the date of sealing the samples by a sworn Hamburg chemist. The president or a member of the board of directors must be called upon to appoint a sworn chemist in case the parties of this contract fail to agree upon one.

The duplicate sealed sample is to be analysed by another sworn chemist to be appointed in like manner in case the analysis of the first sample shows less than the guaranteed percentage. The average of both analyses is to govern in case they vary not more than ½ % protein and fat. Either party has the right to demand an analysis of the third sealed sample in case the first two analyses vary more than ½ % protein and fat. This third analysis is to be made by the 'Laboratorium für Warenkunde der Hamburgischen Botanischen Staatsinstitute' in case the parties fail to agree upon another chemist. The average of the two analyses least at variance is to be taken as the final basis. Seller must allow buyer the shortage in analyses in proportion to the guaranteed percentage and contract price. In this case seller is to pay all costs of analyses otherwise these are to be borne by buyer.

Any claim for shortage and analyses must be made within a fortnight of the date of the first analysis.

Buyer and seller are both entitled to claim a separate award for each lot and mark, but surplus or deficiency of weight to be settled regardless of marks.

If uniformity of goods (in colour and grinding) is not specially agreed upon, goods—all the more when in bags—to be considered according to contract, if their average be as per contract terms.

If oilcakes are not broken to an exceptional degree, this not to be considered sufficient reason to claim arbitration.

Should any of the within mentioned quantity form part of a larger quantity of bags of same mark, or of similar quality if in bulk, receivers, if there are several, to weigh the goods on discharge, and any excess or deficiency to be shared pro rata by the different receivers.

If incomplete documents should be presented (captain's copy always excepted) buyer to take them up nevertheless, provided a bank or bankers of good standing guarantee in writing the consequences thereof.

If buyer has agreed to pay against delivery order, such order to be issued by a bank or banker, considered of good standing and resident at port of discharge or in the country where buyer is domiciled, or issued by the broker or by the owner of the ship residing at port of destination. Banking reimbursement, if agreed upon, to be given within one working day after being claimed.

In default of fulfilment of contract the party ready to fulfil, or his agent, shall at his discretion only be entitled, either—

(*a*) to cancel the contract, or

(*b*) have the right of re-sale or re-purchase as the case may be within three working days and the defaulter shall make good the loss, if any, by such re-purchase or re-sale, on demand, the non-defaulter to be permitted to act as contracting party.

(*c*) to have the value of the goods fixed by a broker or agent to be appointed by the president or a member of the board of directors.

Either party is bound to proceed in like manner if the other declares before the time of delivery or receipt, that he cannot or will not fulfil the contract.

The party ready to fiulfil has to notify the defaulting party without delay of which one of the above rights he will avail himself. If he omits to do so, he is entitled to the right sub c.

In the cases of subs. b. and c. the resulting difference in price is to be settled between the respective parties. The costs of the proceding are to be borne by the defaulting party.

Price-settlements, covering or re-purchases or re-shares, as the case may be, as far as same are effected in Hamburg, are to be made through members of the Verein.

In case one of the parties suspend payment, or if facts equivalent to a suspension of payments transpire, the other party must either settle the transactions within three working days or have become known the suspension of payments or of facts equivalent to such suspension by purchase or sale, or to have the value of the goods fixed by a broker or agent to be appointed by the president or a member of the board of directors. In either case the difference in price must be settled between the parties themselves, the costs going to the account of the party against whom the compulsory settlement was enforced.

TABLE OF PRICES.

Appended are the prices for feeding stuffs, and Mr. F. M. Duhne's weekly report on brewers' and distillers' grains from this day's Hamburger correspondent:—

Winterwheat bran in 50 kilo jutes	M. 90.	$ 21 42
Middlings-domestic in bulk	M 70.	16 66
Rice bran, f.a.q., 20 per cent	M. 70.	16 66
Ground rice hulls, f.a.q.	M. 40.	9 52
Malt sprouts, f.a.q.	M. 115.	27 37
Brewers' grains	M. 110.	26 20
Dist'y rye	M. 95.	22 61
Dist'y corn, 40 per cent	M. 130.	30 94
Hominy	M. 130.	30 94
Linseed oil cake and meal	M 140.	145 00
Linseed oil cake and meal	M. 140 to 145 =	$33.32 to 34 51
Sugar beet pulp	M. 90.	$21 42

'Dried brewers' grains are quite firm but business only moderate. English ale grains are quoted M. 112-113 ($26.25-$26.90). American pale ale grains M. 116-117 ($27.60-$27.84), specially choice qualities up to M. 119 ($28.32). English mixed grains are worth M. 105-106 ($25-$25.24). Distillers' dried grains are not offered to any large extent. Especially coarse corn distillers' grains are in very good demand, but without any supplies. Other varieties are quoted from M. 110 to M. 135 ($26.18 to $32.13) according to colour and analysis. American rye grains with little interest held at M. 100 ($23.80). All prices per 1,000 kilos (2,205 lbs.) free on rails quay, Hamburg.'

FEED BARLEY.

	1909. Metric Tons.	1910. Metric Tons.	1911. Metric Tons.	1912. Metric Tons.
Total	2,392,425	2,826,320	3,477,980	2,756,924
Russia	2,264,548	2,702,069	3,199,315	2,144,312
Roumania	.....	.....	117,604	114,460
British India	.....	.....	19,000	277,154
United States	.....	.....	949	9,828

MILL OFFALS OF ALL KINDS.

Total	1,209,987	1,128,693	1,420,719	1,606,250
Russia	554,141	502,345	670,728	756,164
Great Britain	100,186	81,872	100,462	143,669
United States	83,372	70,123	135,620	168,963
Argentine	197,901	200,492	193,255	209,403

BREWERS' GRAINS.

Total	133,364	133,257	154,965	146,527
Great Britain	41,195	33,976	36,042	41,377
Austria	15,262	22,000	27,844	20,000
United States	53,869	57,567	63,293	55,161

DISTILLERY GRAINS AND STARCH FACTORY WASTE.

	1909. Metric Tons.	1910. Metric Tons.	1911. Metric Tons.	1912. Metric Tons.
Total	53,504	42,251	63,605	66,780
United States	23,549	18,000	29,545	29,257

RICE MILL OFFALS.

Total	143,398	151,585	169,960	213,741
Italy	18,530	18,150	42,464	42,464
British India	56,487	48,535	55,032	90,755
United States	21,051	18,044	16,370	26,420

SUGAR BEET PULP DRIED.

Total	31,503	22,253	42,793	51,500
United States	.....	.....	1,239	4,639

OIL CAKE AND MEAL.

Total	731,323	713,932	756,772	794,200
Russia	213,500	215,164	214,959	244,316
United States	246,608	196,749	208,445	232,839
France	58,008	58,758	55,930	58,239
Great Britain	35,631	49,676	44,615	51,093
Austria	46,125	47,950	66,212	52,265
British India	41,645	30,735	25,972	33,203
Grand total	4,695,504	5,018,291	5,086,194	5,635,932

NEW ZEALAND.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. W. A. Beddoe.)

AUCKLAND, N.Z., December 22, 1913.

The last few weeks have covered a period of grave anxiety. The strike, which lasted over two months, paralyzed business, and for a time prevented the loading or unloading of steamers. The strike has been called off with the exception of the coal miners. At the time of writing there is not a coal mine working in New Zealand; all coal supplies are brought from abroad. It is anticipated, however, that after the New Year a number of collieries will resume operations. Particulars of the labour trouble have been communicated to the Labour Department.

BUSINESS DISORGANIZED.

In consequence of the Seamen's and Watersiders' strike, overseas vessels remained at anchorage in the harbour with their cargoes. After two weeks the special police regained control of the waterfront, and specials were sworn in, and the business of unloading commenced. Only one vessel was unloaded at a time, and the freight was then placed on wagons and delivered to the various warehouses under mounted escort. As more specials were sworn in the scope of operations was enlarged until the congestion was overcome. All this contributed to delay, and merchants waited several weeks

for supplies intended for the Christmas trade. The *Tokomaru*, from eastern Canada, was delayed in this port for two weeks. The trouble is that freight shipments have overlapped each other, and importers have to meet obligations without an opportunity of realizing upon the goods.

MONEY WILL BE TIGHT.

Without intending to reflect upon the financial standing of New Zealand importers, the opinion is expressed that money will be scarce for some time to come. The banks have been holding back drafts until delivery of goods could be had. This has helped the situation very much. Until the effects of the strike have passed away imports will be restricted to necessary articles.

TWO NEW INDUSTRIES.

Nails have arrived from the new machines at Cape Breton, and the fact that the steamers of the Canadian Eastern service call there will do much to promote trade and secure for Canada a business which has heretofore gone largely to the United States.

Early in the year news paper will be shipped from the Powell River Company's new mill, British Columbia. A contract has already been made with one of the large daily papers for a supply, and if satisfactory large contracts will follow.

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF APPLES.

The Vancouver boats bring large quantities of apples, and your commissioner accompanied the inspector, who said they were a very fine lot. This business is capable of great expansion. Many boxes of United States apples arrive by each boat, so it is quite evident that there is a large demand. The Canadian shipper does not appear able to transact business on a sufficiently extensive scale in this regard.

'MAKURA'S' BIG CARGO.

The mail steamer *Makura* is billed to sail on December 24 at noon. This vessel should have sailed from here last Saturday, December 20. The delay was occasioned by the strike. Australia would not coal any boat calling at New Zealand. Her cargo consists of:—

23,698 boxes of butter.
330 cases gum.
13 bales flax.
600 sacks hides.
1,197 quarters beef.
362 carcases veal.
170 sacks meats.

The above is the largest shipment of butter ever taken to Vancouver.

NEW ZEALAND CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

Goods.	Classification under Tariff and Item No.	Rate of Duty.	
		General Tariff.	Pref. Surtax on For. Goods.
A. & M. S., viz:—			
Cap-peaks, canvas shapes for	As a. and m. s. (482)	Free.	
"Kromoline," a tanners' preparation for finishing sole leather	As a. and m. s. (482)	Free.	
Woollen press cloth. peculiar to use in a stearine-press	As a. and m. s. (482)	Free.	
Bicycles, fittings for, viz:—			
Belt wheel forming part of free-engine equipment or speed gear of motor-cycle, if not built into rear wheel	As part of motor-engine for bicycle (407)	Free.	20 p.c.
Bowden outer casing, being tubing for containing the wire controls of bicycles	As flexible metal tubing (449)	Free.	20 p.c.
Desk companion, Peterson's, for attachment to roll top desk	As furniture n.o.e. (111)	25 p.c.	12½ p.c.
Flange boxes of metal, lined with asbestos, for covering steam-pipe flanges	As manufactured articles of metal n.o.e. (183)	20 p.c.	10 p.c.
Lemon juice, unsweetened, even if containing the whole pulp of the lemon	As fruit juices unsweetened (60) or (264)		
Lichnee nuts, dried	As dried fruits, n.o.e. (9)	2 d lb.	
Machines, n.o.e., viz. :—			
Skiving-machines, the "Cobra" and the "Rodi," claimed as artificers' tools, n.o.e.	As machinery n.o.e., (182)	20 p.c.	10 p.c.
Machinery, miscellaneous viz. :—			
Hand paper-stapling and paper eyeleting machines for office use	As stationery, n.o.e., (148)	20 p.c.	10 p.c.
Perforated iron sheets, invoiced as "metal screens," used at cement works	As perforated sheet iron (410)	Free.	10 p.c.
Stencil patterns of paper, for stencilling on cushion covers	As fancy goods (127)	20 p.c.	10 p.c.
Stencil patterns of cardboard, being painters' card tools	As n.o.e., (483)	Free.	

Canadian trade may be affected in the following manner:—

Desk companion—being an attachment to a roll-top desk to accommodate pens, pencils and ink, it is claimed that this should enter as woodenware, but the Department rules that it enters as furniture, n.o.e., 25 per cent and 12½ per cent.

Machines, hand paper-stapling and eyeletting.—These are claimed as printing machines, duty 5 per cent. The Department decides that they are stationery, n.o.e., 20 per cent and 10 per cent.

Perforated iron sheets, invoiced as metal screens.—The Department decides that they enter free, with 10 per cent duty on goods from foreign countries.

ADVANCES TO SETTLERS.

The New Zealand Government established the Advances to Settlers Office by an Act passed in 1894. An administrative officer called the superintendent was appointed early in the following year, and a Board set up to advise and co-operate with the superintendent. Advances can be granted only with the consent of the Board.

The capital fund was limited to £3,000,000, which was to be raised within two years of the passing of the Act, at an annual rate of interest not higher than 4

per cent. The minimum advance was fixed at £25, and the maximum at £2,500, repayable in thirty-six years and a half by half-yearly instalments of 3 per cent on the amount borrowed.

The legislation has been amended at different times, and is now embodied in the State-guaranteed Advances Act, 1909. It authorizes the borrowing of money for the purpose of lending to settlers, workers and local authorities. Each year there may be borrowed for advances to settlers £1,500,000; to workers, £750,000; and to local authorities, £1,000,000.

A security for a loan to a settler is considered to be first class when the value of the land or the applicant's interest therein, apart from improvements, is not less than three-fourths of the amount of the loan, and the property is in the opinion of the Board otherwise satisfactory.

Second class when the value of the land or the applicant's interest therein, apart from improvements, exceeds one-third, but does not equal three-fourths of the amount of the loan, and the property is deemed by the Board otherwise satisfactory.

Third class when the value of the land or the applicant's interest therein, apart from improvements, does not exceed one-third of the amount of the loan, and the property is deeemed by the Board otherwise satisfactory.

The classifying of securities, the granting of advances, and the determining of what shall be considered first class agricultural lands rests solely with the Board of the office.

Where an advance is required for the purpose of erecting a building, the amount of the loan granted by the Board may either be paid over in one sum when the building is completed, or, if the applicant desires it, may be advanced in progress payments from time to time as the erection of the building proceeds. An inspection and report must be made by an officer of the valuation department prior to payment of any progress payment on account of the loan, and for each such inspection a fee as per scale below shall be paid by the applicant.

All applications must be accompanied by a valuation fee according to the following scale:—

	£	s.	d.
On an application for a loan not exceeding £100	0	10	6
Exceeding £100, but not exceeding £250	1	1	0
Exceeding £250, but not exceeding £500	1	11	6
Exceeding £500, but not exceeding £3,000	2	2	0

Mortgages are repayable by half-yearly payments of principal and interest combined. They may also be wholly repaid at any time. Interest is charged at the rate of 5 per cent, reducible to 4½ per cent provided payment is made not later than fourteen days after due date and no arrears in respect of instalments or other payments under the mortgage remain outstanding.

By arrangements made with the post office, mortgagors are enabled to pay their instalments and interest to the credit of the superintendent at any money-order office, and free of all costs for remitting the money to Wellington. This is an arrangement at once convenient and economical for the large number of persons scattered all over the Dominion who have financial dealings with the Advances Office. Loans may also be repaid in part or in full through the post office, and advances also are made through the post office. The total amount advanced to settlers since the establishment of the department (including money repaid and again advanced) was, up to March 31, 1913, £13,572,355.

TRANSACTIONS DURING 1912-13.

During the year ended March 31, 1913, applications for 3,187 loans were received, amounting to £1,164,225. The advances granted during the year numbered 2,019, aggregating £850,300. The number of borrowers and the sums actually advanced during the year, classified according to amount, were:—

	Number of Advances.	Amount Advanced.
Not exceeding £500	1,654	£502,010
Exceeding £500, but not exceeding £1,000	258	182,640
Exceeding £1,000, but not exceeding £2,000	94	134,110
Exceeding £2,000, but not exceeding £3,000	13	31,540
Totals	2,019	£850,300

The total sum raised by the government for investment on mortgage is £8,085,644. Eighteen thousand three hundred and ninety-seven mortgagors are indebted to the department to the extent of £7,457,817 in respect of principal moneys.

The advances outstanding, classified according to amount, are as follows:—

	Number of Advances.	Amount Outstanding.
Not exceeding £500	14,024	£2,897,486
Exceeding £500, but not exceeding £1,000	2,841	2,115,986
Exceeding £1,000, but not exceeding £2,000	1,323	1,913,311
Exceeding £2,000, but not exceeding £3,000	209	531,034
Totals	18,397	£7,457,817

The following table shows the transactions of the Advances to Settlers Office during each of the financial years ended March 31, 1908-13, and the total transactions to the latter date:—

Transactions.	1907-8	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.
Loans raised £	550,000	1,048,800	585,000	1,351,135
Applications received No.	3,183	4,471	4,131	4,957
Amount £	1,668,135	2,050,252	1,539,150	2,122,749
Applications granted No.	2,955	3,078	3,201	3,571
Amount £	1,355,450	1,202,995	1,038,340	1,282,880
Amounts advanced £	1,197,416	1,493,836	1,095,120	1,204,310
Amounts repaid £	568,655	559,163	545,528	726,714

Transactions.	1911-12	1912-13.	Total to 31st March, 1913.
Loans raised £	652,946	337,763	8,085,644
Applications received No.	5,355	3,187	49,497
Amount £	2,593,084	1,164,225	20,043,205
Applications granted No.	4,610	2,114	39,030
Amount £	2,191,300	749,590	14,469,035
Amounts advanced £	2,174,085	850,300	13,572,355
Amounts repaid £	1,018,286	693,511	6,114,538

The liabilities and assets at March 31, 1913, of the Government Advances to Settlers Office were:—

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Sundry loans	8,085,644	1	7
Temporary advances from Guaranteed Mining Branch	10,000	0	0
Advances Suspense Account	25,620	10	6
Fire Loss Suspense Account	5,341	12	4
Suspense Account	2,982	12	9
Reserve Fund	50,000	0	0
Interest payable on loans, accrued but not due	58,832	18	10
Interest payable on deposits, accrued but not due	7	19	5
Interest payable on temporary advances, accrued but not due	103	12	7
Profit and loss account	237,441	12	0
	£8,475,975	0	0

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
Investment account—			
Less total repayments	7,451,127	1	3
Plus mortgage instalments overdue, principal	6,690	9	10
Total principal owing by mortgagors at March 31, 1913	7,457,817	11	1
Mortgage instalments overdue, interest	21,343	11	9
Interest on mortgages, accrued but not due	70,903	13	4
Interest on temporary advances, accrued but not due	894	0	2
Loan charges account	40,000	0	0
Temporary advances to Local Authorities Branch	200,000	0	0
Temporary advances to land for Settlements Branch	60,000	0	0
Insurance Premiums Account	296	4	8
Office furniture and equipment account	596	3	8
Sinking Fund Account, public trustee	352,904	13	9
Cash in hand and in bank on March 31, 1913	271,219	1	7
	£8,475,975	0	0

ADVANCES TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

Loans are granted to municipal corporations, county councils, road boards, or any other local body empowered to strike rates for the security of loans for:—

(*a*) The construction of a road, including channelling;
(*b*) The construction of a bridge;
(*c*) The construction of waterworks for the supply of water within a district;
(*d*) The construction of drainage works or irrigation works; or
(*e*) The construction of sanitary works.

RATE OF INTEREST.

The loans must be granted at the same rate of interest as that at which the money is borrowed, plus ½ per cent. Thus, if money is borrowed at 3½ per cent, it must be lent to the local body at 3⅝ per cent. Special provision is made for advances to local authorities for the purpose of constructing roads and bridges in outlying districts and for metalling such roads for the first time. Such applications receive preference.

TERM OF LOAN.

Loans are repayable, principal and interest, in thirty-six years and a half. Power is given to lend for a term up to fifty years, but loans for a longer term than thirty-six years and a half are not favoured by the Board. Full instructions as to how to proceed are given in a pamphlet issued by the State-guaranteed Advances Department. After the poll by the ratepayers is taken the department does all that is necessary. The loans may be obtained by instalments (not exceeding five) as the work proceeds, and so payment of interest on unused moneys avoided, as interest is charged by the department on moneys paid out. Tables are issued as in the case of advances to settlers and workers, so that the borrowing authority can ascertain the exact amount owing at that time. In any case where a local authority is authorized by the ratepayers to borrow moneys, and the Advances Board has provisionally approved or finally granted an application for a loan at a specified rate of interest, the loan, or any part thereof, may be raised at a higher rate of interest without any further consent of the ratepayers being obtained if, before the loan or any part thereof is paid to the local authority, a resolution in the prescribed form making a special rate sufficient to cover the increased payments in respect of the loan or part thereof as aforesaid is passed by the local authority at a special meeting and is gazetted.

APPLICATIONS APPROVED LAST YEAR.

During the year ended March 31, 1913, ninety-three new applications for loans to local bodies were provisionally approved.

The new applications finally approved during the year numbered eighty-seven, and amounted to £181,795.

The amount actually paid over to local bodies during the year amounted to £547,295.

The total sum, including temporary advances from the Settlers' Branch, raised by the government for loans to local bodies is £1,784,215.

Local bodies were at March 31 last indebted to the department to the extent of £1,713,834 in respect of principal moneys.

ADVANCES TO WORKERS.

Workers desirous of erecting or acquiring dwellings as homes for themselves and their families may obtain advances on first mortgage of lands and improvements free from all encumbrances, liens and interests.

DEFINITION OF WORKER.

(1) A worker is defined as a person of either sex engaged (whether as an employee or on his or her own account) in manual or clerical work, who is not in receipt of an income of more than £200 per annum, and is not the owner of any land other than offered as security.

(2) Not more than £450 may be granted to any one borrower; and an advance shall not be made exceeding three-fourths of the total value of the security in the case of freehold land, or three-fourths of the value of the lessee's interest in the case of leasehold land, or be made to any applicants who do not take up their permanent residence on the security. A valuation fee of seven-sixths must accompany each application.

(3) The amount of the loan granted by the Board may either be paid over in one sum, or, when the dwelling is to be erected, may be advanced in progress payments as the erection of the building proceeds. An inspection and report must be made by an officer of the Valuation Department prior to any progress payments being made on account of the loan, and for each such inspection a fee of seven-sixths shall be paid by the applicant.

(4) On securities classified by the Board as first-class, loans shall be granted for a term of thirty-six and a half years. On securities classified by the Board as second-class, loans shall be granted for a term of thirty years. On securities classified by the Board as third-class, loans shall be granted for a term of twenty years.

A security for a loan to a worker may be considered first-class when the value of the land or the applicant's interest therein, apart from improvements, equals or exceeds the amount of the loan, and the property is deemed by the Board otherwise satisfactory; second-class when the value of the land or the applicant's interest therein, apart from improvements, exceeds one-half but does not equal the amount of the loan, and the property is deemed by the Board otherwise satisfactory; and third-class when the value of the land or the applicant's interest therein, apart from improvements, does not exceed one-half of the amount of the loan, and the property is deemed by the Board otherwise satisfactory.

INTEREST AND TERMS OF REPAYMENT.

(5) Loans are granted only on the instalment system, and may be repaid or readjusted as in the case of a loan from the Advances to Settlers' Branch, explained heretofore. Interest is charged at the rate of 5 per cent provided payment is made not later than fourteen days after due date, and no arrears or other payments under the mortgage remain outstanding.

(6) Mortgages are prepared and completed free of charge to mortgagors, except the payment of cash disbursements, which shall be deducted from the advance.

NO COMMISSION ALLOWED.

No procuration fee, commission or charge for obtaining a loan need be paid to any person.

BENEFIT TO BENEFICIARIES.

Your Commissioner has not had an opportunity of examining into the question as to how far those who have availed themselves of these advances have benefited thereby, but proposes to make some inquiries upon the subject and devote some attention to it, the results of which will be transmitted in due course.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(*Mr. W. J. Egan.*)

Cape Town, December 17, 1913.

TRADE RETURNS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The monthly trade returns for October *re* South Africa, have just been published, and the exports show a slight falling off as compared with October of 1912. The total imports of 'Articles of Food' are £20,000 less than the corresponding month of last year, and with the exception of a few articles, there is a decline all round in the various items under 'Articles of Food and Drink.' The principal exceptions are corn, grain and flour, which continue to show an increase. For October the advance in importations was nearly £40,000 over October, 1912, and as pointed out in previous reports, the principal reason for this is due to drought last year.

During the present year for the ten months, imports of wheat are in value £500,000 more than the first ten months of 1912, and imports of flour are about £250,000 more. Meat and meat products have also increased from £375,000 to £444,000 over those in 1912, an increase of £69,000.

MINING INTERESTS.

As regards the mining interests a setback is predicted on imports affecting this trade owing to the strike in July. The figures of importation on mining machinery, however, indicate that the mining people have a different view of the subject, as imports under this head have advanced from £588,382 in 1912 to £698,531 for the same period of ten months in 1913.

GENERAL MACHINERY.

Machinery, which is merely described as 'agricultural,' shows a falling-off, but sawing and water-boring machinery and windmills each show a substantial advance. The figures for the month as compared with those for October, 1912, (shown in brackets) are:—Sawing machinery, £818 (£396), increase £422; water-boring machinery, £5,073 (£2,298), increase £2,775; windmills, £8,365 (£6,213), increase £2,152. The figures for the ten months ended October 31, are:—Sawing machinery, £6,270 (£3,241), increase £3,029; water-boring machinery, £30,512 (£20,101), increase £10,411; windmills, £58,606 (£50,091), increase £8,516.

In addition to increase of many lines of land machinery, there is also an increase in quantity of manures and fertilizers, as follows:—In October, 1912, the imports under this head amounted to £22,430; in October, 1913, to £29,462; for the ten months, 1912, £109,982; ten months, 1913, £165,300.

PROPORTION OF BRITISH TO FOREIGN MERCHANDISE IMPORTED.

	Month ended October 31.				Ten months ended October 31.			
	1913.		1912.		1913.		1912.	
	£	p. c.	£	p. c.	£	p. c.	£	p. c.
United Kingdom	1,927,340	54.0	1,934,489	56.0	18,461,922	54-9	17,937,678	58.0
Other British Possessions.	356,238	10.0	315,426	9.1	4,018,856	11.9	2,896,759	9.4
Foreign Countries	1,286,016	36.0	1,206,578	34.9	11,180,297	33.2	10,081,951	32.6
Total	3,569,594	100	3,456,493	100	33,661,075	100	30,916,388	100

FENCING WIRE.

A reference to trade inquiries from this office will show the market in South Africa for wire and fencing of all kinds, and there is a particular request for this commodity from Canada. Fencing material is in constant demand in all the provinces of the Union.

The following figures *re* these articles will be of interest:—

IMPORTS OF FENCING MATERIAL.

Article and Country of Origin.	Total Imports.			
	1912.		1911.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fencing Wire.	cwts.	£	cwts.	£
United Kingdom	146,056	82,119	197,094	103,954
Canada, Dominion of	332	262	904	805
Belgium	9,493	4,146	20,778	8,640
France	10	5	.....	.....
Germany	83,476	35,657	169,767	74,904
Holland	.....	.....	323	170
Norway	.....	.....	1	2
United States of America	411,774	169,180	327,483	149,078
Total	651,141	291,369	716,350	337,553
Wire Netting.				
United Kingdom	57,275	46,262	49,506	36,649
Canada, Dominion of	.....	.....	6	16
Belgium	192	190	204	167
France	.....	.....	10	32
Germany	2,439	2,174	2,400	1,651
United States of America	397	152	170	151
Total	60,303	48,778	52,296	38,666
Other Fencing Material.				
United Kingdom	.....	6,878	.....	11,736
Canada, Dominion of	.....	727	.....	704
Australia, Commonwealth of	.....	499	.....	
New Zealand, Dominion of	.....	296	.....	317
Belgium	.....	2,625	.....	1,529
France	.....	560	.....	5
Germany	.....	1,107	.....	662
Holland	.....	.....	.....	1
Portuguese, East Africa	.....	8	.....	
United States of America	.....	1,305	.....	498
Total	.....	14,005	.....	15,452
Fencing Standards.				
United Kingdom	.....	9,283	.....	11,947
Canada, Dominion of	.....	9	.....	65
Australia, Commonwealth of	.....	17	.....	
Belgium	.....	75,920	.....	94,714
France	.....	3,317	.....	896
Germany	.....	14,153	.....	19,182
Holland	.....	163	.....	640
Sweden	.....	7	.....	
United States of America	.....	353	.....	51
Totals	.....	103,222	.....	127,495

Iron standards are used for all fencing in South Africa. Belgium controls this trade owing to their production of cheap iron. The standard in most common demand is 14 lbs. weight, 6 feet long and is made T-shape. It is pointed at bottom and is usually punched with six holes.

The prices quoted by jobbers are as follows:—

	s.	d.	
14 lb. Iron Standard for 6 wires	1	3	each.
16 lb. " " 6 "	1	5½	"
16 lb. " " 7 "	1	8½	"
16 lb. " " 8 "	2		"

GREAT BRITAIN.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(Mr. Harrison Watson.)

73 Basinghall St., London, January 9, 1914.

UNITED KINGDOM WOOD TRADE IN 1913.

The well known firm of Messrs. Foy, Morgan & Company have just issued their Annual Wood Report, and although the phenomenal results achieved in 1913 in sawn and planed wood have been almost wholly due to increased imports from Baltic ports, while Canada's share has hardly varied from the normal, the customary comprehensive review of the timber trade of the United Kingdom, which the firm gives, contains much that must be of interest to Canadian shippers. For their benefit, the following extracts are reproduced:—

'The importation of sawn and planed wood goods into the United Kingdom during 1913 has been very large, the largest in quantity since 1906, while in total value it has broken the record by several millions sterling. Compared with the average of the previous five years, the increase in the supply represents about 280,000 standards, or an excess of 16 per cent in quantity and nearly 30 per cent in value. This result has been brought about by the most familiar of all causes—the anxiety of everybody to participate to the utmost in the advancing trade boom. The import has been thus augmented, partly because the depleted condition of stocks at the outset furnished every inducement, if not the necessity, for a certain freedom in buying, a policy which was afterwards sustained by the optimism prevailing throughout the summer, while the keen desire to take full advantage of shipping opportunities during the time they lasted was no less natural, if only by way of reaction from the baneful experience of the previous year in respect of chartering.

The possibility of this unwelcome surplus was not, however, suspected until the autumn was well advanced, and the fact that the production of Russian and Baltic goods had so greatly increased occasioned considerable surprise. During the previous six years a policy of caution had held the supplies in severe restraint, but under the influence of a general trade boom the import has gone forward again with a bound, rivalling in quantity the more ample supplies customary in the decade ending with 1906, but far outstripping them as regards cost. The pendulum has in fact swung back again, and full stocks are held where formerly the barest quantities sufficed.

The average import cost per standard continues to rise year by year, the influence of high freights being especially marked during 1912-13, as the following figures show:—

	£	s.	d.
1913	10	9	3
1912	9	18	3
1911	9	9	0
1910	9	9	3
1909	9	0	3
1908	8	16	6
1907	9	11	0
1906	9	4	9
1905	8	10	0

COMPETITION FROM RUSSIA.

Practically the whole of the surplus is accounted for by the increased shipments from Russia, which is responsible for 63 per cent, or about 165,000 standards, and

from Sweden, which has contributed 17 per cent, or about 45,000 standards, the other sources of supply keeping in the aggregate fairly close to the average. The relative proportions derived from the different exporting countries over a series of years are stated in the following table, which exhibits the progress made by Russian goods in ousting other varieties:—

	1913. Per Cent.	1911. Per Cent.	1909. Per Cent.	1907. Per Cent.	1905. Per Cent.	1903. Per Cent.
Russian goods..	51	47	46	37	35	29
Scandinavian goods..	25	25	25	32	34	33
Canada and United States ..	22	26	27	28	28	33

A SOUND BUSINESS YEAR.

The result of the past year's trading, although somewhat impaired during the last three months by the losses attendant upon the effort to unload while stocks have been accumulating, must yet have been more than usually satisfactory when compared with the series of lean and sometimes unprofitable years which have preceded. Business on the whole has been sound, while the turnover has increased considerably in quantity and still more so in money value, so that despite dear money, high freights, the malign influence of the Balkan war and other obstacles, it is safe to say that traders must have been making money—at least for the first nine months of the year.

It was, therefore, with somewhat of a shock that the trade awoke to the discovery early in October that the security into which they had been lulled had been silently undermined by the mere accumulation of good things.

The progress of events in 1913 has proved to be the very antithesis of what happened in 1912. In the year that has passed nine months of good trading have been succeeded by three months of unprofitable business, whereas in 1912 the first nine months were indifferent, if not bad, from a trader's point of view, and the last three months exceptionally favourable. October has often before proved itself a critical period; it marked the commencement and may be destined to mark the termination of the present boom. On the other hand it must be remembered that the prospects of an increase in consumption in the near future are particularly hopeful in view of the predicted revival of house and cottage building. If these anticipations are realized to any extent before next summer the surplus of stock may be easily absorbed.

The comparative freedom from bad debts during the past year may be regarded as another sign of the profitable character of the trading, which has, moreover, been enjoyed in equal degree by all classes—shippers, importers and dealers—so that the retrospect may be said, with less qualification than usual, to be a favourable one.'

SPECIAL REFERENCES TO CANADIAN TRADE.

The report contains the following special reference to Canada: -

Pine.—Trade has been quiet, but a profitable business was done until the end of August. During the last few months complaints have been rife as to the paucity of orders, but as the stock is held in few hands, there is no likelihood of prices receding, especially in view of the high cost of future supplies. The prices c.i.f. opened at £40 10s., £28 5s., £17 15s., and £12 10s. for 3 x 11; £30 5s., £22, £14 5s., and £11 for 3 x 7 to 10-inch firsts, seconds, thirds and fourths, respectively. The market for pine sidings has been a weak one throughout the season.

Spruce.—Prices for Quebec deals opened at £11 10s. for 3 x 9, and £10 for 7 and 8-inch thirds c.i.f. liner ports. For several weeks business was rendered impossible to the outports in consequence of the extravagant freights demanded for tramp steamers. Towards the latter part of February lower port spruce was, however, pressed for sale at reduced prices, in the belief that a heavy fall in freights was imminent, and this continued until May, when the current price for average specifi-

cations was £10 c.i.f. These early shipments were welcomed as a cheap and profitable substitute for Rigas along the west coast ports, where stocks had become denuded to an almost unprecedented degree. The strike at St. John in June, resulting in a partial cessation of shipments, led to some recovery in prices, which lasted until September, when heavy shipments began to pour in by the liners, and as a consequence prices have recently receded 10s. to 15s. per standard in such ports as London and Liverpool. The market in Canada for next season is regarded as particularly strong, so that the position is now somewhat anomalous—prices receding on this side concurrently with a strengthening market in Canada.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Report of Acting Trade Commissioner.

(Mr. J. E. Ray.)

Glasgow, January 9, 1914.

SCOTTISH IRON PRODUCTION.

According to annual statistics issued by the Scottish Ironmasters' Association the production for 1913 was 1,377,747 tons, showing an increase of 17,898 tons over the preceding year, when output was considerably restricted by the coal strike. The total consumption and exports last year were 1,307,422 tons, a decrease of 94,681 tons. At the end of December stocks in makers' yards amounted to 188,976 tons, an increase on the year of 73,105 tons. The number of furnaces blowing on December 31 was 67, as compared with 90 at the end of 1912.

GLASGOW HARBOUR RATES.

The Clyde Trust Special Committee unanimously recommend that the rates at Glasgow harbour be raised next month to the extent of £60,000. All rates will be included in the advance, and the graving dock charge will be raised 10 per cent. The committee have also put forward a dock extension scheme to cost one and a half millions sterling.

BRITISH-CANADIAN MOTOR VEHICLE TRADE.

Canadian manufacturers of motor vehicles who have been in communication with the Glasgow and Birmingham Trade Commissioner's offices *re* opportunities for the sale of their manufactures in the United Kingdom will read with interest the following paragraph appearing in to-day's Glasgow *Herald*:—

'It is somewhat curious that while our exports of motor vehicles to other dominions beyond the seas, as well as to British colonies, continue to grow in volume year by year, those to Canada show no appreciable increase. And that state of things is not due to the absence of demand, because the use of such vehicles for both pleasure and commercial purposes is growing rapidly in Canada. The explanation is that makers in the United States provide all the cars and "trucks," as they term lorries and wagons, required. But it has always been contended by some business people in both the United Kingdom and Canada that if British makers were sufficiently alive to their own interests they could easily capture a share of the Canadian market. It would appear, however, that an attack on the American monopoly would involve more expenditure than any single British company is prepared to lay out. With a market the best part of 3,000 miles distant from the place of manufacture any such

attempt to be successful would mean the institution of depots with large stocks of cars and of spare parts.'

CURRENT PRICES OF CANADIAN APPLES.

		d.	s.	d.	s.
Nova Scotian—					
Fallawaters, 1	barrel.	19	0	to 20	0
" 2	"	17	0	18	0
" 3	"	14	0	15	0
Baldwins, 1	"	19	0	20	0
" 2	"	17	0	18	0
" 3	"	14	0	15	0
Ben Davis 1	"	16	0	17	0
" 2	"	14	0	15	0
" 3	"	12	0	13	0
G. Russets, 1	"	28	0	30	0
" 2	"	25	0	26	0
Starks, 1	"	18	0	20	0
" 2	"	16	0	18	0
" 3	"	15	0	16	0
Canadian—					
Greenings	"	24	0	26	0
Spies	"	22	0	26	0
Ben Davis	"	19	0	22	0
Golden Russet	"	30	0	32	0
Baldwins	"	24	0	28	0
Fallawaters	"	22	0	25	0

BRISTOL.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(Mr. E. D. Arnaud.)

Bristol, January 8, 1914.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

The report of 1912-13 by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries on the distribution of grants for agricultural education and research issued recently, states that the total amount distributed was £34,325. In the preceding five years the corresponding sums were: 1907-8, £12,480; 1908-9, £12,910; 1909-10, £12,900; 1910-11, £19,265; 1911-12, £28,690. The grants paid in 1912-13 included a sum of £12,935 from the Development Fund, the corresponding sum in 1911-12 being £9,600. The purposes to which the grants of 1912-13, and the corresponding grants of 1911-12, have been applied were:—

	1912-13. £	1911-12. £	s.	d
Educational grants to universities and colleges	18,850	18,550	0	0
Grants for advisory work	1,568			
Grants for research	9,442	9,513	0	0
Scholarships paid direct to research scholars	2,175	337	10	0
Grants for farm schools, technical classes, local lectures, &c.	290	290	0	0

The foregoing summary refers to all grants paid by the Board, not only in respect of agriculture proper, but for other branches of rural economy, such as horticulture and forestry.

It is stated that during the year an extension of the School of Agriculture was begun at Cambridge, which will almost double the accommodation of this building, completed so recently as 1910.

A second farm has also been acquired by the University for the plant-breeding institute. The University of Oxford is adding to its school of rural economy. A new

biological department has been built at the Imperial College of Science and Technology. The University of Bristol has acquired a site for the new research institute for fruit growing at Long Ashton, and considerable progress with the building of a laboratory and cider house has been made, while the Universities of Manchester and Birmingham have adapted existing buildings for work in agricultural zoology. Similar progress has been made in providing for the accommodation of the consulting experts to be employed on advisory work. The governors of Wye College have new laboratories; Armstrong College has built new laboratories and class-rooms for the agricultural department; the governors of the Seale-Hayne College have begun the erection of the buildings for that institution, and structural alterations have also been made by the Council of the Colleges at Aberystwyth and Bangor, in preparation for the additional work undertaken by their agricultural departments.

IMPORTS OF TIMBER.

The following table is interesting as showing the increased imports of sawn wood of each of the large ports in the Bristol channel for the eleven months ended November 30, 1913, over the figures of the previous year:—

	1913.	1912.	Increase.
Bristol .....loads.	145,771	111,541	34,230
Cardiff ..... "	181,261	138,306	42,955
Gloucester ..... "	174,285	147,999	26,286
Newport ..... "	69,714	59,688	10,026
Swansea ..... "	58,218	44,415	13,803
	629,249	501,949	127,300

MONTREAL EXPORTS FOR 1913.

The exports of wood from the port of Montreal during the past season as shown by the preliminary statement below, declined by 3,610,541 feet in 1912 over 1911. It will be noticed that the decrease for the past season is more than accounted for by the falling off in the exports of Mr. E. H. Lemay, whose trade to foreign ports was less by more than five million feet. The decline this year is due to the smaller amount of birch sent abroad. White pine forms about 75 per cent of the total lumber, and the principal shippers, Watson and Todd, have increased their exports by just over a million and a quarter feet. Following are the figures:—

	1913. Ft. b.m.	1912. Ft. b.m.
Watson & Todd, Ltd.....	34,596,642	33,217,881
Robert Cox & Co.....	18,326,191	17,316,113
W. & J. Sharples	13,567,128	12,943,460
J. Burstall & Co.....	8,905,256	9,149,894
E. M. Nicholson	7,695,305	7,670,005
Dobell, Beckett & Co.....	3,527,783	4,267,930
E. H. Lemay.....	3,522,941	8,857,549
Cox, Long & Co., Ltd.....	1,878,741	2,211,896
Railways and other shippers.....	13,795,180	13,736,236
	105,819,167	109,370,964

PROVISION PRICES.

The following quotations are reported in the *Grocer* of 3rd instant from Bristol:

Cheese—	s. d.	s. d.
Fancy Brockville Septembers at.....	69	to 70
Ordinary finest	68	68 6
Good useful parcels	66 6	67 6
New Zealand	67	68

The market prices at Cardiff on the same date are quoted as:

	s. d.	s. d.
Canadian Septembers	68 6 to	69 6
New Zealand	67	69 6
	No. 1.	No. 2.
Apples—	s. d. s.	s. d. s.
Canadian Spys	24 to 25	20 to 22
N. S. Baldwins	19 22	17 20
Golden Russets	24	22
At Cardiff—		
Baldwins, Canadian	26	24
Greenings, Canadian	25 6	23
Spys, Canadian	27	24
Ben Davis, Canadian	25 6	24
Russets, Canadian	30	25 6

Nova Scotia apples ranging from 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per barrel.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(Mr. J. E. Ray.)

Birmingham, January 7, 1914.

COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS IN 1913.

Commercial stock taking is at present the ominant theme of capitalists, manufacturers, merchants, trade journalists and others in the United Kingdom. Reflections and comments upon the past year's trade and commerce by journals devoted to specific industries are multitudinous. Some industries report a record year; others report a marked decline during the latter part of 1913. From such a diversified mass of information and criticism, it is difficult to extract and to condense such items as are likely to be of peculiar interest to Canadian firms transacting business with the United Kingdom.

DECLINE IN THE WORLD'S TRADE.

Upon one point, there appears to be unanimity of opinion—the potent evidence of a continuous decline in the world's trade, a decline obviously more real in some countries and some industries than in others. Nevertheless, it is felt in Great Britain (a reliable barometer to the world's commerce, it is generally conceded) that a survey of the world's markets fails to reveal one country in which conditions are satisfactory. To quote one authority—*The International Review of Commerce and Industry*—'Manufacturing industries on the continent are in a worse position than our own (the United Kingdom). The near eastern markets of Europe, continue under a cloud. Progress in Egypt has been rendered impossible by the Balkan unrest. In the United States industries and buying are checked—temporarily at least—by uncertainty as to the effects of the tariff and monetary and political developments. In Mexico, turmoil prevents legitimate business. In Brazil there is serious depression, and in Argentina financial stringency, if nothing worse. In India the monsoon has not been too favourable; buyers are overstocked, and there is financial trouble. China has not yet had time to settle down to serious business. South Africa has been affected by lack of capital and labour trouble in the mines; Canada must

proceed quietly for a time if security is to be regained; and in our other dominions there are signs of difficulty to maintain purchasing power at its recent high level.'

ELEVEN MONTHS TRADE.

In comparison with the first eleven months of 1912, the United Kingdom imports during the corresponding period of 1913 indicate an increase of £27,056,935, the total being £697,931,963. The exports during the same periods indicate an increase last year of £36,159,532, the total being £482,134,496.

A notable increase of meat imports took place, namely—six and a half million pounds sterling. The cargoes of timber and wood received at various ports increased in value by over five million pounds; and the imports of oil, seeds, nuts, &c., advanced by four and a half million pounds.

The chief decrease recorded was in connection with raw cotton, which declined by over five million centals in quantity and seven and a quarter million pounds in value.

The leading exports recording advances were: Coal, coke and manufactured fuel, £10,423,322; iron and steel, nearly £6,000,000; cotton yarns and fabrics, nearly £5,000,000; new ships, £4,250,000; and machinery, £3,500,000.

BRITAIN'S MINERALS.

The mineral production of the United Kingdom during 1912 is analysed in Part III of the Annual General Report on Mines and Quarries for that year, which is just published. The total value of the minerals raised during the year, it is stated, amounted to £131,220,853—an increase of £6,641,540 as compared with 1911. This increase is mainly accounted for by the increased value of coal.

The total output of coal was 260,416,338 tons, and the value £117,921,123, showing a decrease in the output of 11,475,561 tons, but an increase in value of £7,137,441 on the figures for 1911. The diminished output and enhanced selling price of coal were doubtless the effect of the national strike of workers at colleries.

During the past forty years (1873-1912) the total value of the mineral raised amounts to £3,359,004,435, and of this sum coal accounts for £2,805,058,716 or 83·5 per cent. Coal to the amount of 7,653,148,000 tons has been raised in that period, and of this amount 1,833,463,000 tons, or nearly 24 per cent of the total production, has been shipped abroad.

GOLD ORE.

Of the metallic minerals raised in the United Kingdom, iron ore is by far the most important, the output being 13,790,391 tons, valued at £3,763,837. The ore yielded 4,451,636 tons of iron, or more than half of the total quantity of pig iron made in this country. The value of the tin ore for 1912 exceeded a million sterling, and is the highest since the year 1873. Bar gold, totalling 1,546 oz., worth £5,103, was produced in 1912, as against 425 oz., valued at £1,415 in 1911.

The bulk of the gold ore is obtained from rich 'pockets' in veins of quartz traversing the Cambrian rocks in Merionethshire, in the neighbourhood of Dolgelly. One hundred and forty-four ounces of fine gold was also contained in copper ore.

Among the minerals for which Great Britain is solely dependent on foreign countries are antimony ore, which has not been produced in the United Kingdom since 1892; graphite (none since 1908); nickel ore (none since 1897); petroleum (none since 1906), and quicksilver.

CANADIAN CROP BULLETIN.

A bulletin issued by the Census and Statistics Office gives final estimates of the area, yield and value of the principal field crops of Canada in 1913, as compared with 1912. Last year's season was very favourable for grain-growing in the Northwest provinces, where during the ripening, harvesting and threshing periods conditions generally speaking were ideal. In Ontario, Quebec and parts of the Maritime provinces, on the other hand, the yield of grain was adversely affected by prolonged drought. For the whole of Canada the principal field crops occupied a total estimated area of 35,375,000 acres, as compared with 35,575,000 acres in 1912, and their value, computed at average local market prices, was $552,771,500, as compared with $557,344,100 in 1912. Wheat upon 11,015,000 acres produced 231,717,000 bushels of the value of $156,462,000, the corresponding figures in 1912 being 10,996,700 acres, 224,159,000 bushels and $139,090,000. Of the total wheat area, 970,000 acres were devoted to fall wheat, the production being 22,592,000 bushels and the value $18,185,000, as compared with 971,000 acres, 20,387,000 bushels and $17,157,000 in 1912. Oats yielded a total of 404,669,000 bushels from 10,434,000 acres, and the value reached $128,893,000, the corresponding figures of 1912 being 9,966,000 acres, 391,629,000 bushels and $126,304,000. Both the wheat and oat crops of 1913 are the highest on record in Canada, wheat as regards area, yield and value, and oats as regards area and yield. The value of the oat crop was exceeded in 1911 when the amount was $132,949,000. Barley upon 1,613,000 acres yielded 48,319,000 bushels of the value of $20,144,000, as against 1,581,000 acres, 49,398,000 bushels and $22,354,000 in 1912. Flaxseed occupied 1,552,800 acres, and the production was 17,539,000 bushels of the value of $17,084,000, as compared with 2,021,900 acres, 26,130,000 bushels and $23,608,000 in 1912.

The quality of the grain crops, as indicated by the average weight per measured bushel, is excellent and is superior to 1912. Spring wheat averages 60·37 lbs. against 58·90 in 1912, oats 36·50 lbs. against 35·50 lbs., and barley 48·50 lbs. against 47·50 lbs.

In the three Northwest provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the production in 1913 of wheat is estimated at 209,262,000 bushels, compared with 204,280,000 bushels in 1912, of oats at 242,413,000 bushels, compared with 242,321,000 bushels, and of barley at 31,060,000 bushels, compared with 31,600,000 bushels. The wheat production of 1913 in Manitoba was 53,331,000 bushels from 2,804,000 acres, in Saskatchewan 121,559,000 bushels from 5,720,000 acres, and in Alberta 34,372,000 bushels from 1,512,000 acres.

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended January 3, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

		Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1912.
Animals living:—			
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves		10	3
Sheep and lambs		–	–
Swine		–	–
Horses		225	188
Fresh meat:—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)	Cwts.	142,782	121,504
Mutton " " "	"	105,656	94,942
Pork " " "	"	9,842	20,237
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	"	9,875	10,793
Salted or preserved meat:—			
Bacon	"	81,456	94,527
Beef	"	966	388
Hams	"	13,305	18,113
Pork	"	1,452	2,007
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	1,516	2,306
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	5,741	12,412
Dairy produce and substitutes:—			
Butter	"	85,623	105,368
Margarine	"	19,178	21,227
Cheese	"	32,418	37,544
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	315	-
" cream	"	212	161
" condensed	"	19,486	19,311
" preserved, other kinds	"	60	231
Eggs	Gt. Hnd.	357,259	411,755
Poultry	Value £	27,414	22,746
Game	"	1,244	3,451
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	6,417	8,871
Lard	"	35,798	48,546
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—			
Wheat	"	2,301,300	1,590,000
Wheat-meal and flour	"	171,300	213,000
Barley	"	585,400	190,200
Oats	"	410,400	404,300
Peas	"	77,982	29,382
Beans	"	28,280	7,150
Maize or Indian corn	"	623,500	112,800
Fruit, raw:—			
Apples	"	55,678	40,044
Pears	"	121	73
Hay	Tons.	1,211	269
Hops	Cwts.	8,143	7,120

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended December 31, 1913:—

Cheese—				
Bristol	65s.	6d.	—68s.	6d. per cwt.
Liverpool	65s.	6d.	—68s.	"
London	67s.		—68s.	"
Glasgow			—68s.	"
Butter—None reported upon.				
Bacon (Sides)—				
Bristol		68s.	—69s.	"
Liverpool		65s.	—68s.	"
London		68s.	—70s.	"
Glasgow		69s.	—70s.	"
Bacon (Cumberland cut)—				
Bristol		–	–	
Liverpool		–	–	
London		–	–	
Glasgow		72s.	—76s.	"
Hams (long cut, green)—				
Bristol		80s	—82s.	"
Liverpool		76s.	—79s.	"
London		78s.	—82s.	"
Glasgow		74s.	—76s.	"

Foreign Animals Market, Deptford.—No sales reported.
Foreign Animals Market, Birkenhead.—No sales reported.

CANADIAN SAILINGS TO FOREIGN PORTS.

In connection with the list of sailings by Canadian steamship companies to foreign ports, as published each month in the Weekly Report, the department is making an effort to have this information from the companies at least one month in advance. A change has also been decided upon in the matter of the form in which this list is given, the sailings now being grouped under the heading of countries and showing the various ports at which each line touches.

Supplementary to the list for the month of February, in Weekly Report No. 521. are herewith given the sailings for the Canadian-Australian Royal Mail Line, which were not received in time for publication last week.

Australia.

To Sydney—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, *Niagara,* February 18, 1914; from Victoria, *Niagara,* February 18, 1914.

Hawaii.

To Honolulu—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, *Niagara,* February 18, 1914; from Victoria, *Niagara,* February 18, 1914.

Fiji.

To Suva—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, *Niagara,* February 18, 1914; from Victoria, *Niagara,* February 18, 1914.

New Zealand.

To Auckland—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, *Niagara,* February 18, 1914; from Victoria, *Niagara,* February 18, 1914.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

CANADIAN FLOUR GAINING GROUND IN CHINA.

The United States Consul General at Hong Kong, China, has reported as follows regarding the increased importation of Canadian flour into China:—

Increased prices and decreased gluten content of flour from the United States and lower quotations for flour from Australia and Canada are factors that combined to cause a considerable fall in Hong Kong's imports of flour from the United States as compared with what the imports should have been during the closing months of 1913. In November, flour from Canada was coming into Hong Kong in increasing amounts, and a considerable movement of flour from Australia had also commenced.

Flour from Australia has had small part in this market for a number of years, and usually comes into Hong Kong and China only in times of unusually great demand, such as in famine years or when prices in the United States are unusually high. The high course of prices of United States flour at present prevents any considerable purchases from United States mills aside from the forward contracts already made. Comparatively low prices in Canada have favoured trade from that Dominion at the expense of American mills.

Lower Gluten Content a Serious Feature.—Perhaps the most serious feature of the situation, however, is that new flour coming in from the Pacific coast of the United States is short of gluten, while the flours of similar grade from Canada at present are particularly strong. Usually flours of the grades most in demand in Hong Kong contain about 20 per cent of gluten, but much of the United States flour received here recently has run only 8 to 14 per cent of gluten. Hong Kong flour men are disposed to believe that not only drought but deteriorated seed also is responsible for the change, and express the opinion that farmers of the Pacific Coast States will have to introduce new seed at once to prevent a great falling off in the trade in United States flour in this part of the world.

Hong Kong flour stocks have been well cleared out through the restoration of comparative order in provinces of China which obtain their flour supplies from this market. Not over 725,000 bags were on hand the latter part of November, although arrivals were coming in freely and trade was looking up considerably.

IMPORTS OF FISH INTO CUBA.

The British Vice-Consul at Havana (Mr. H. D. R. Cowan) has forwarded the following figures showing the value of the imports of dried codfish and herrings into Cuba during the year ended June 30, 1911, which were not available at the time of the compilation of the Annual Report on Cuba for 1911-12 (Annual Series, No. 5,190); the figures for 1910-11 are added for purposes of comparison:—

	Codfish.		Herrings.	
	1909–10.	1910–11.	1909–10.	1910–11.
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
United States	21,587	15,216	7,463	6,725
Canada	371,120	398,118	2,399	959
France	2,203	6,645	21	*
Spain	979	*	10,466	16,345
United Kingdom	185,899	374,393	560	891
Norway	266,502	340,750	716	*
Canary Islands	393	*	1,560	5,509
Other countries	—	2,470	179	971
Total	848,683	1,137,592	23,364	31,394

* Not separately distinguished.
Dollars = 4s. 1½d.

TRADE OF FRANCE.

During the first nine months of 1913 the total foreign trade of France amounted in value to £449,764,200, as compared with £435,163,640 during the corresponding period of the preceding year, an increase of £14,600,560. The increase in imports was £6,158,600, and the increase in exports £8,441,960. On comparing the imports from the principal countries trading with France with those for the corresponding period of 1912, the following increases are seen: United Kingdom, £3,425,040; Argentina, £3,014,560; Germany, £2,613,720; Spain, £1,999,280; Belgium, £881,120; Italy, £776,000; Russia, £473,720; and Brazil, £146,240. On the other hand, the following decreases in imports occurred: Algeria, £4,514,120; the United States, £1,681,720; Turkey, £457,360; and Switzerland, £347,600. Exports from France increased to the extent of £4,130,920 to the United Kingdom, £1,182,520 to Germany, £937,040 to Algeria, £737,960 to Russia, £379,440 to Spain, £344,840 to Argentina, and £108,360 to Brazil. Decreases in exports took place to the value of £1,092,160 to Switzerland, £250,600 to the United States, £200,680 to Turkey, £166,720 to Austria-Hungary, and £105,320 to Italy. The imports to France from the United Kingdom during the first nine months of 1913 amounted in value to £33,627,960, an increase of £3,425,040 on the figures for the corresponding period of the previous year, whilst the exports from France to the United Kingdom amounted in value to £43,404,200, an increase of £4,130,920.—(*Chamber of Commerce Journal.*)

COAL BY-PRODUCT RECOVERY IN JAPAN.

The recovery of the by-product of coal (sulphate of ammonia, tar, pitch, heavy, middle and light oils, naphthaline, &c.) has only played a subordinate role in Japan until the last year or two, according to the *Zentrbt. f. d. Kunstdunger Ind.* Coking was effected in bee-hive ovens in which all the gases were lost, and coke yield of hardly more than 50 per cent attained. Attention was then first directed to the high degree of perfection which had been reached in Germany in this branch of industry. The first experimental installation was erected only a few years ago by the Osaka Semi Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha with a battery of twenty-one Belgian Solvay coke-ovens, now increased by twenty additional ovens. The establisher of these was an engineer of the Osaka gas works. Moreover, the government steel works at Yawatamachi had already in 1907 and 1908 commenced the recovery of by-products from its 150 Solvay ovens and was obtaining a good yield. These examples have been followed in recent times by the great Kyushius coal producers, of chief importance for the reason that ammonia sulphate is in great request as a fertilizer. So also pitch, oil, and naphthaline find a good market in Japan at advancing prices.

A circumstance favourable to the establishment of such enterprises as those mentioned above is that much slack coal is mined in Japan, which it is more profitable to gasify, and recover the by-products than to put it on the market. The nature and special properties of the coal are conditions which determine the use of any particular system of recovery. In Omuta (Müke), where the coal excels in coking properties, a Koppers coke-oven has been erected, while in the Zagawa mines, where the coal lacks these qualities, a Mond gas plant has been installed. The gas is either burnt under boilers or ovens or serves as a source of energy in gas engines for the generation of electric power. The largest undertaking of the kind is the coking and gas engine installation at Omuta mentioned above, which has been erected during the last couple of years by German engineers from German materials. The daily gasification of the 60 Koppers ovens composing the coking plant exceeds three million cubic feet, half of which is used in firing the ovens, the other half serving to drive the gas engines. The yield of by-product amounts to 3 tons of sulphate of ammonia per day, 12 tons of pitch, 20 koku (1 koku = about 180 litres) heavy oils, 20 koku middle oils, 0.6 koku light oils, and 1.4 koku of naphthaline per day. Apart from the regenerators, all the fire bricks, as well as the tubes, engines, pumps, satura-

tors, presses and ironwork of the ovens are of German make. Of German origin is also the gas engine installation, and two twin gas engines, direct coupled to dynamos (2,000 kilowatts).

The coke is sold by the company at a good price to the copper mines, and the pitch to the briquette work of the Kaiserlich Japanischen Marine in Tokupyama. Sulphuric acid is obtained from the chemical works at Onoda. The Mitsui firm has also an important gas plant with by-product recovery at the Ida (North Kyushiu) pits of the Tagawa mines, where, as noted above, Mond producers are installed. Figures as to the by-product recovery are not available, as the works has not yet been working at its full capacity. The gas is used for driving six gas engines direct coupled to dynamos, three of which are from the National Gas Engine Company, and the others supplied by the Omuta-Müke works of the Mitsui firm. The cost of this installation is believed to have been in the neighbourhood of 2 million yen. The electrical energy thus produced is used for the Ida and Yamano and Hondo mines. That the Mitsui firm has founded a research school in gas technics for 200 students is a proof of the importance they attach to this branch of industry.

Another large modern coking plant, with a battery of twenty-five Solvay ovens, has also been erected by the Mitsu Bishi Goshi Kaisha, the second largest coal producers in Japan, at Tobata, opposite Wakamastu, and has been working for some months. The materials for the ovens were obtained from Belgium, and the suction plant from Germany. Seventy-five per cent of the fuel gasified is slack from the Takaschima mine at Nagasaki, and twenty-five per cent from the Penshihu mine. The recovery of by-products amounts to 25 tons of sulphate of ammonia, 90 tons of pitch, 40 tons of creosote, and 6 to 8 tons of naphthaline per month. This firm intends to erect a coking plant of about 100 ovens, with by-product recovery, at its coal and iron-stone mines at Kengiho, north of Soeul, Korea, it is said on the German system.

The Aso coal proprietors also intend to install a battery of twenty-five Solvay ovens at Izuka, North Kyushiu. In conclusion, it may be noted that the South Manchurian Railway Company is erecting a Mond gas and gas engine installation at its Fushun coal mine, a large part of the equipment for which must come from Germany.—(*Chemical Trade Journal.*)

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS IN PORTO RICO.

The opening for pharmaceutical products and specialties in Porto Rico may be estimated as equivalent to that offered by a town of 300,000 to 400,000 inhabitants, says the *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce.* The import figures for the last three years show that the United States is the chief supplier of these goods. France occupying the second place. Malarial fever and its derivatives, liver complaints, anæmia, small-pox and tuberculosis are the most frequent maladies. The means suggested for increasing trade are carefully planned propaganda amongst medical men. Pamphlets and prospectuses should be in the English and Spanish languages. As regards chemical and pharmaceutical preparations the pharmacists at Porto Rico should be solicited, and catalogues, &c., should be in Spanish. Some French firms are represented by agents who also travel in Cuba, San Domingo, &c., but these agents, who generally reside in Havana, naturally cannot exert so much influence as would an agent in Porto Rico giving his whole attention to business in that island. Dry products may be despatched by parcel post, other products in cases. Payments are usually made four to six months after the date of the invoice.—(*Chamber of Commerce Journal.*)

BRITISH IMPORTS (VALUE C.I.F.*)—JANUARY-DECEMBER.

	Twelve months, January-December.			Increase (+) or Decrease(—) in 1913 as compared with 1912.	Increase (+) or Decrease(—) in 1913 as compared with 1911.
	1911.	1912.	1913.		
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	75,760,943	88,496,284	85,527,938	− 2,968,346	+ 9,766,995
B. Meat, including animals for food	49,722,183	49,079,559	56,743,914	+ 7,664,355	+ 7,021,731
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	73,638,263	77,319,259	81,265,948	+ 3,946,689	+ 7,627,685
2. Dutiable	59,551,830	59,333,614	58,791,211	− 542,403	− 760,619
D. Tobacco	5,284,918	6,359,115	8,068,293	+ 1,709,178	+ 2,783,375
Total, Class I £	263,958,137	280,587,831	290,397,304	+ 9,809,473	+ 26,439,167
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel	29,779	276,516	36,700	− 239,816	+ 6,921
B. Iron ore, scrap-iron and steel	5,799,162	6,219,050	7,432,760	+ 1,213,710	+ 1,633,598
C. Other metallic ores	8,859,967	9,059,505	10,197,475	+ 1,137,970	+ 1,337,508
D. Wood and timber	25,862,171	28,357,158	33,789,356	+ 5,432,198	+ 7,927,185
E. Cotton	71,155,514	80,238,960	70,570,511	− 9,668,449	− 585,003
F. Wool	36,037,451	36,567,818	37,787,338	+ 1,219,520	+ 1,749,887
G. Other textile materials	14,611,045	18,578,100	19,751,121	+ 1,173,021	+ 5,140,076
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	35,047,549	37,418,767	41,636,408	+ 4,217,641	+ 6,588,859
I. Hides and undressed skins	11,106,664	13,690,265	15,067,595	+ 1,377,330	+ 3,960,931
J. Paper making materials	4,749,521	5,566,996	5,815,576	+ 248,580	+ 1,066,055
K. Miscellaneous	34,900,038	39,694,431	39,839,049	+ 144,618	+ 4,939,011
Total, Class II £	248,158,861	275,667,566	281,923,889	+ 6,256,323	+ 33,765,028
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	11,143,854	12,961,991	15,230,694	+ 2,268,703	+ 4,096,840
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	27,581,244	31,197,428	32,102,246	+ 904,818	+ 4,521,002
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	5,273,043	6,991,329	7,376,947	+ 385,618	+ 2,103,904
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	1,435,492	1,457,643	1,587,318	+ 129,675	+ 151,826
E. Machinery	5,768,662	6,820,683	7,282,046	+ 461,363	+ 1,513,384
F. Ships (new)	64,484	33,654	34,164	+ 510	− 30,320
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	2,551,897	2,873,828	3,583,410	+ 709,582	+ 1,034,513
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	11,279,717	11,511,622	12,248,890	+ 737,268	+ 969,173
2. Wool	9,586,856	10,112,331	10,490,446	+ 375,115	+ 903,590
3. Silk	13,441,249	14,356,280	15,115,581	+ 759,301	+ 1,674,332
4. Other materials	7,894,776	8,890,211	9,129,184	+ 238,972	+ 1,234,407
I. Apparel	5,199,932	6,041,393	5,980,673	− 60,720	+ 780,741
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	11,411,060	12,545,758	12,906,509	+ 360,751	+ 1,495,449
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	12,227,521	14,342,926	13,430,783	− 912,143	+ 1,203,262
L. Earthenware and glass	4,049,083	4,279,280	4,546,254	+ 266,974	+ 497,171
M. Paper	6,574,550	7,234,437	7,674,539	+ 440,102	+ 1,099,989
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	6,500,046	7,851,343	8,359,434	+ 508,091	+ 1,859,338
O. Miscellaneous	23,583,645	25,964,697	26,526,955	+ 562,258	+ 2,943,310
Total, Class III £	165,557,111	185,466,834	193,606,072	+ 8,139,238	+ 28,048,961
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified (including parcels post)	2,483,418	2,918,400	3,106,694	+ 188,294	+ 623,276
Total value £	680,157,527	744,640,631	769,033,959	+ 24,393,328	+ 88,876,432

* The values of the imports represent the cost, insurance and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

(Board of Trade Journal.)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East.

Week ending January 8, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R	589,758	88,646	96,449	83,466	858,319
Consolidated	706,532	200,566	64,153	209,958	1,181,209
Empire Elevator Co	968,460	364,291	124,049	229,017	1,685,817
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co	471,105	211,370	26,079		708,554
Western Terminal Elevator Co	223,214	24,700		162,360	410,274
G. T. Pacific	1,173,969	820,768	135,210	378,871	2,508,818
Grain Growers' Grain Co	1,157,669	390,702	137,729		1,686,100
Fort William Elevator	447,205	285,188	49,187	153,947	935,527
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co	2,893,644	1,193,079	405,686	511,105	5,003,514
D. Horn & Co	90,079	54,126	61,421	204,604	410,230
Government Elevator	1,184,005	227,455	91,209	423,271	1,925,940
Eastern Elevator	119,471	374,328	168,828		662,627
Total terminal elevators	10,025,111	4,235,219	1,360,000	2,356,599	17,976,929
Winter storage afloat	4,023,056	2,173,797	334,832	464,989	6,996,674
Total terminal storage	14,048,167	6,409,016	1,694,832	2,821,588	24,973,603
Depot Harbour	231,957	366,414	116,576		714,947
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co	492,351	242,710			735,061
Midland Elevator Co	175,874				175,874
Tiffin, G. T. P	901,427	475,150	197,019		1,573,596
Port McNicol	2,395,290	296,806	302.701	44,061	3,038,858
Collingwood	99,431				99,431
Goderich	705,669	276,266			981,935
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co			68,000		68,000
Commercial Elevator Co	61,663	56,793	3,074		121,530
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1			121,570	66,068	187,638
" No. 2	137,823	438,175	309,690	177,812	1,063,500
Montreal Warehousing Co	90,190	223,555	3,226	87.780	404,751
St. John, N.B	408,605		45,776		454,381
West St. John, N.B	1,459,263	3,430	59,432		1,522,125
Halifax, N.S	177,166				177,166
Total public elevators	7,336,709	2,379,299	1,227,064	375,721	11,318,793
Winter storage afloat	110,719				110,719
Total Eastern storage	7,447,428	2,379,299	1,227,064	375,721	11,429,512
Grand total storage	21,495,595	8,788,315	2,921,896	3,197,309	36,403,115

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA,' or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, CALGARY AND CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DU DISTRICT DU MONTREAL.

(Readers of the Weekly Report using these Trade Inquiries, when communicating with firms abroad who are advertising for agents in Canada, should not fail to forward references, particularly if they are bankers' references.)

Please Quote Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

52. **Timber.**—A Glasgow firm is desirous of importing hardwood planks, spruce, pine and hemlock. Quotations wanted, stating full terms and shipping ports.

53. **Literature, &c.**—A Newfoundland inquirer asks for names and addresses of correspondents interested in Canadian art and literature.

54. **Fertilizers.**—A dealer in Barbados handling fertilizers desires correspondence with firms in Canada exporting sulphate of ammonia.

55. **Motor cars.**—A leading firm in Georgetown, British Guiana, would take up the agency for a Canadian car, and invites correspondence.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, B.A., Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guina. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

Acting Trade Commissioner, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. *Cable address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable address, Stadacona.*

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg.

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Mexico.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Cuarto num 6, Edificio Ranco Internacional é Hipotecario de México, Mexico, D.F. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, F.R.G.S., Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwick Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. M. Mussen, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Acting Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, City Trade Branch, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*
R. H. Curry Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd No. 4, Christiana, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE.

Feeding Stuffs in Germany.. 97

New Zealand (Mr. W. A. Beddoe).. 105

South Africa (Mr. W. J. Egan).. 112

Great Britain—

London (Mr. Harrison Watson).. 115

Glasgow (Mr. J. E. Ray).. 117

Bristol (Mr. E. D. Arnaud).. 118

Birmingham (Mr. J. E. Ray).. 120

Canadian Crop Bulletin.. 122

British Agricultural Produce Imports.. 123

Canadian Produce Prices in England.. 124

Canadian Sailings to Foreign Ports.. 124

Notes on Foreign Trade.. 125

Grain Statistics.. 129

Trade Inquiries.. 130

Canadian Trade Commissioner Service.. 131

Issued every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
For Index and List of Trade Officials see last page.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa. Monday, February 2, 1914. No. 523.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. Harrison Watson.*)

73 BASINGHALL STREET,
LONDON, E.C., January 9, 1914.

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR 1913.

In issuing the returns for the month of December, the Board of Trade also publishes the total trade statistics (uncorrected) of the United Kingdom for the calendar year 1913, and whereas the results for the concluding months of the year indicate some slackening of activity in at least certain directions, the figures for the total year are the highest on record, and must be generally considered as highly satisfactory.

MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1913.

In the first place as regards December, imports again show a decrease in comparison with the same month in 1912, amounting to about 3·9 per cent, caused mainly by a decline in raw cotton and a further fall in the value of rubber, while as regards foodstuffs, smaller purchases of grain and flour were more than offset by larger imports of meats and other produce.

Exports advanced during this period about 4·5 per cent, and re-exports 5·2 per cent.

An important factor, however, in the decline of imports during both November and December is undoubtedly the heavy reduction which took place in rates of ocean freight, which feature, it should be noted, is not reflected in the export figures, the values of which are f.o.b.

STATISTICS FOR THE WHOLE YEAR.

The total returns for the whole year, as compared with 1912, are as follows:—

Imports	£769,033,959 +	£24,393,328
Exports	525,461,416 +	38,237,977
Re-exports	109,655,718 —	2,081,973

And the following statistics covering a period of ten years show the large and steady expansion which has taken place:—

	Imports. £	Exports. £	Re-exports. £
1913	769,033,959	525,461,416	109,655,718
1912	744,640,631	487,223,439	111,737,691
1911	680,157,527	454,119,298	102,759,134
1910	678,440,173	430,589,811	103,776,104
1909	624,740,517	378,379,444	91,365,465
1908	593,140,723	377,219,579	76,665,589
1907	645,904,176	426,035,083	91,942,084
1906	607,888,500	375,575,338	85,102,480
1905	565,019,917	329,816,614	77,779,918
1904	551,038,628	300,711,040	70,304,281

The special features of the trade are indicated by the summaries of both imports and exports during the past three years according to the classification adopted by the Board of Trade.

IMPORTS (VALUE C.I.F.)

	1911. £	1912. £	1913. £
Food, Drink and Tobacco	263,958,137	280,587,831	290,397,304
Raw Materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	248,158,861	275,667,566	281,923,889
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	165,557,111	185,466,834	193,606,072
Miscellaneous and unclassified	2,483,418	2,918,400	3,106,694

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES (VALUE F.O.B.)

	1911. £	1912. £	1913. £
Food, Drink and Tobacco	29,037,578	32,685,808	32,607,760
Raw Materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	53,725,530	59,417,453	69,896,428
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	362,222,627	385,028,315	411,572,145
Miscellaneous and unclassified	9,133,563	10,091,863	11,385,083

Although the more elaborate and detailed statistics which it is the custom to publish subsequently are not yet available, it is already possible to reproduce in the following table certain figures relating to import trade which are of special interest to Canadian trade as bearing upon leading products, mainly agricultural, of the Dominion.

In the case of each commodity the total imports and also the amount supplied from Canada are shown.

	1911.		1912.		1913.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Wheat.	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	$	Cwts.	£
Total	98,067,787	38,909,816	109,572,539	46,445,232	105,918,002	43,860,900
From Canada	14,373,700	5,840,325	21,551,100	8,844,953	21,787,900	8,803,949
Wheat and Flour.						
Total	10,065,132	5,277,043	10,189,476	5,518,504	11,978,153	6,347,771
From Canada	3,268,768	1,769,881	4,003,877	2,216,077	4,168,563	2,261,783
Oats.						
Total	18,273,037	5,390,970	18,300,400	6,338,451	18,231,163	5,692,869
From Canada	1,761,100	541,541	1,963,100	703,982	2,348,000	750,693
Peas.						
Total	2,196,094	1,012,862	2,574,707	1,291,602	1,978,313	1,006,743
From Canada	21,010	13,935	7,950	8,662	5,820	5,970
Maize.						
Total	38,602,330	10,713,183	43,877,338	13,593,216	49,156,953	13,770,342
From Canada	1,545,100	423,981	57,700	17,773	211,500	64,773
Cattle.						
Total	200,398	3,776,404	48,912	982,958	14,743	304,312
From Canada	42,239	781,436	6,800	142,508	1,755	36,212
Sheep and Lambs.						
Total	47,673	74,174	15,430	23,793	501	751
From Canada	4,868	8,038	1,193	1,790	501	751
Bacon.						
Total	4,868,738	14,463,414	4,634,099	14,555,548	4,867,890	17,428,881
From Canada	615,807	1,793,946	387,401	1,175,527	243,552	863,139
Hams.						
Total	954,811	2,927,600	897,876	2,720,379	854,995	3,068,251
From Canada	62,295	197,524	74,525	231,379	90,082	336,695
Butter.						
Total	4,302,692	21,600,619	4,005,159	24,364,193	4,139,022	24,083,621
From Canada	61,936	355,063	27	145	813	4,522
Cheese.						
Total	2,348,326	7,140,042	2,308,787	7,414,091	2,297,579	7,035,336
From Canada	1,473,275	4,590,515	1,352,570	4,347,832	1,293,768	4,038,627
Canned Salmon.						
Total	400,984	1,229,603	355,332	1,160,352	604,339	1,775,518
From Canada	169,070	586,194	211,616	723,698	275,362	900,068
Canned Lobster.						
Total	42,427	362,105	34,394	306,534	35,230	331,411
From Canada	37,121	318,749	28,764	254,991	33,139	308,951
Wood and Timber (Hewn)	Loads.	£	Loads.	£	Loads.	£
Total	833,809	3,700,100	910,581	4,279,766	928,993	4,398,918
From Canada	39,368	348,123	53,109	472,010	39,656	310,990
Wood and Timber (Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed.)						
Total	5,572,264	15,964,027	5,769,216	17,342,006	6,636,137	21,034,562
From Canada	998,167	2,949,706	895,496	2,907,640	961,539	3,379,273
Wood Pulp (Mechanical, Wet.)	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Total	404,297	917,372	493,408	1,147,694	557,187	1,263,769
From Canada	33,563	75,189	42,398	102,102	69,090	156,276

GREAT BRITAIN.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(*Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike.*)

Manchester, January 12, 1914.

YEAR'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The Board of Trade records show that the foreign business of the United Kingdom in 1913 was the largest on record.

The following table shows the imports and exports since 1907:—

	Imports. £	Exports. £
1907	645,807,942	426,035,083
1908	592,953,487	377,103,824
1909	624,704,957	378,180,347
1910	678,257,024	430,384,772
1911	680,157,527	454,119,298
1912	744,640,631	487,223,439
1913	769,033,959	525,461,416

THE TEXTILE TRADE.

Among the figures relating to a single industry, those referring to cotton are certainly the most remarkable. In this industry the imports of raw materials show a decrease of over £9,000,000, but notwithstanding this decrease the exports of manufactured goods have increased by almost £5,000,000.

UNITED STATES TARIFF.

The reduction in the United States tariff is having a marked effect upon the exports from Lancashire and Yorkshire. The new cotton tariff came into force at once, but its effect has only lately become marked.

The Manchester consular return shows that the value of the declared exports from the consular district of Manchester to the United States and Philippine Islands during the month of December, 1913, was £335,342, as compared with £277,179 in December, 1912. Exports of cotton piece goods increased from £56,440 to £85,293. Other goods in which there were notable increases included iron, machinery, hides, leather and chemicals.

MANCHESTER THE FOURTH PORT.

The past year has been one of exceptional prosperity for the Manchester ship canal. The total seaborne tonnage for the eleven months ending November 30, was 4,950,893, being an increase of 464,864 tons over the similar period of 1912—while the total traffic receipts for the same period show an increase of £49,907.

In point of value of imports and exports, Manchester is now the fourth port of the United Kingdom, and its importance as a distributing centre is becoming more appreciated each year. Considerable progress has been made with the building of the new 40,000 ton grain elevator at No. 9 dock, the bins being now finished up to a quarter of their height, while the subways are laid for the erection of the steel framing to carry the rubber band conveyors.

AS AN OIL PORT.

Manchester has made rapid progress in the distribution of petroleum products, and this port now ranks next to London in this trade. Battleships at Birkenhead and Liverpool have been supplied with oil fuel from this source. It is interesting to note that in 1913, for the first time since the canal was opened to traffic, several whale factory steamers have discharged the products of their whaling expeditions in the Runcorn basin on the canal.

TIMBER IMPORTS.

The following is a list of the twelve principal importers of timber into Manchester during the ten months ending October 31, 1913, as compared with 1912.

The total imports amounted to 542,300 loads compared with 465,155 loads, the increase being largely accounted for by the heavy arrivals of spruce spread over the whole period.

	Loads 1912.	Loads 1913.
Harrison, Robinson & Co.	70,552	79,058
Crossfield & Co.	46,038	68,364
Lumley, Lloyd & Co.	28,677	38,404
Acton Grange Timber Co., Ltd.	44,525	33,496
Olive & Partington, Ltd.	25,101	28,491
C. V. Haerem & Co.	9,091	18,868
J. H. Holme & Co.	24,402	17,313
R. F. Sanderson & Co.	9,532	17,161
R. A. Naylor, Ltd.	13,553	16,918
Southern & Nephew, Ltd.	17,138	14,800
J. & W. Bellhouse.	7,224	14,154
C. Noel Leigh & Co.	6,851	10,734

CANAL NAVIGATION.

The Ship Canal Company have been making some experiments in the use of searchlights for the night navigation of large steamers along the canal. A number of ship owners have attended these demonstrations, which were satisfactory, and the question of the regular use of searchlights by some of the larger boats is one which will doubtless be seriously dealt with before very long. The canal authorities are prepared to lend a complete oxy-acetylene searchlight equipment to any steamer navigating the canal.

The Manchester Liners, Limited, were the first to make use of this plant and others are now following their lead.

BILLS OF LADING—STRIKE CLAUSE.

A meeting of shipowners and shippers took place recently at the London Chamber of Commerce during which the matter in the following protest was considered. The protest was addressed to the International Shipping Federation by the commercial associations in Liverpool and Manchester:—

'Our attention having been called to a proposal emanating from the International Shipping Federation to insert in bills of lading a series of clauses providing that in the event of labour disputes preventing the shipowner from loading, discharging, or delivering cargo, one-half of the extra expenses involved therein shall be borne by the cargo pro rata to its weight or measurement, we, the undersigned, do hereby strongly protest against the insertion of such clauses, and unless the proposed clauses are withdrawn will advise our members to refuse to accept any bill of lading containing the same. We are strengthened in our protest by the fact that it is within the power of shipowners, and has been adopted by some, if not all of them in the past, to cover by insurance the risk of incurring extraordinary expendi-

ture in consequence of strikes, &c., and to charge the cost of insuring to their general expenses which are included in the factors that determine rates of freight.'

(Signed) Liverpool Corn Trade Association; Liverpool Cotton Association; Liverpool Provision Trade Association;; Liverpool Timber Trade Association; Liverpool General Brokers' Association; Liverpool Fruit Brokers' Association; Liverpool and District Fruit Buyers' Association; Liverpool Shipping and Forwarding Agents' Association; The Seed Oil and Cake Trade Association; Manchester Chamber of Commerce; Manchester Cotton Association; Manchester Wholesale Provision Association; Manchester Association of Importers and Exporters.

BUSINESS AND ARMAMENT.

At one of its meetings in December last, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce passed the following resolution:—

'The Board views with serious apprehension the increasing cost of armaments which is placing heavy burdens on the industries and people of this country, and notes with sincere satisfaction the Prime Minister's recent "warning and appeal" at the Guildhall to business men that they should take counsel with statesmen, with a view to securing "a saner and more fruitful appropriation of the common resources of mankind." This Board, therefore, desires to urge upon the Government that they should take an early opportunity to promote a concerted movement of the Great Powers with a view to a reduction in expenditure on armaments. That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of Trade, and the local members of Parliament.'

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. J. E. Ray.*)

January 13, 1914.

MEAT SUPPLIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

A comprehensive retrospect of the meat supplies of the United Kingdom during 1913 has just been issued by the well-known house of Weddell & Co., London.

An analysis of their statistics reveals an import of 464,904 tons of beef last year, while the home supply amounted to 799,300 tons. There arrived at various ports of the United Kingdom 266,932 tons of mutton and lamb, and the home flocks furnished 296,000 tons in addition. The home production of beef, mutton and lamb was 59·95 per cent of the aggregate. An important factor in the meat imports of the United Kingdom, and one that will in future exercise much influence upon quantities and prices is the decline of supplies from the United States attributable to the enormous growth of that country's consumptive capacity. In 1907 purchases from the United States amounted to 231,599 tons; last year they fell to 3,316 tons. It is also believed that the operation of United States capital will considerably influence prices. As a proof of this, it is reported that of the 380,062 tons of chilled and frozen beef imported from the River Plate last year, 50·6 per cent was exported by two American companies.

DECLINE OF IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

The following figures indicate a decline annually of live stock and chilled beef from Canada:—

Cattle.	1913. No.	1912. No.	1911. No.	1910. No.	1909. No.	1908. No.
United States	10,093	39,987	155,816	138,387	205,450	260,711
Canada	1,755	6,800	42,239	78,691	113,583	121,076
Other countries	2,895	2,125	2,342	2,483	2,308	1,343
Total	14,743	48,912	200,397	219,561	321,341	383,130

Sheep and lambs.	1913. No.	1912. No.	1911. No.	1910. No.	1909. No.	1908. No.
United States	.....	14,237	42,805	.....	6,583	64,218
Canada	501	1,193	4,868	427	1,548	12,167
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,515
Total	501	15,430	47,673	427	8,131	78,900

Chilled beef.	1913. Cwt.	1912. Cwt.	1911. Cwt.	1910. Cwt.	1909. Cwt.
United States	1,462	6,111	174,350	477,147	856,805
Canada	6,555	11,650	2,522	8,672	13,586
River Plate	5,248,004	3,879,580	3,753,140	2,710,747	1,826,612
Total	5,256,021	3,897,341	3,930,012	3,196,566	2,697,003

	1908.
United States	1,432,142
Canada	18,040
River Plate (est.)	1,267,400
Total	2,717,582

Commenting upon the declining imports of chilled beef from Canada, Messrs. Weddell & Co., state: 'What little hope there was of receipts from this source attaining some degree of importance has been dissipated by the opening of the United States market for the free importation of meat and cattle, as a result of which large numbers of live stock have been taken across the American border. In 1913, only 328 tons were received in this country from Canada, as compared with 583 tons in 1912.'

BUTTER AND CHEESE IMPORTS.

The total imports of butter and cheese by the United Kingdom for the twelve months ended December 31, 1913, compared with the previous two years, and countries of origin, are officially quoted as follow:—

BUTTER.

British Dominions.	1911. Cwt.	1912. Cwt.	1913. Cwt.
Victoria	441,481	264,522	275,519
New South Wales	281,588	186,695	155,936
Queensland	151,330	90,036	156,944
New Zealand	276,446	349,012	151,663
Canada	61,936	27	813
Total	1,212,781	890,292	840,875

Foreign countries.			
Russia	638,284	683,650	751,414
Sweden	360,357	335,014	332,331
Denmark	1,707,178	1,618,048	1,706,759
Netherlands	104,655	113,716	153,172
France	171,080	246,652	248,579
United States	23,052	2,596	164
Argentina	24,209	67,244	72,418
Other countries	61,096	47,947	33,310
Total	3,089,911	3,114,867	3,298,147
Grand total	4,302,692	4,005,159	4,139,022

CHEESE.

British Dominions.	1911. Cwt.	1912. Cwt.	1913. Cwt.
Australia	12,602	1,408	7,933
New Zealand	397,845	543,917	547,182
Canada	1,473,275	1,352,570	1,293,768
Total	1,883,722	1,897,895	1,848,883
Foreign countries.			
Netherlands	207,917	268,286	292,134
Italy	75,157	91,060	101,794
United States	150,321	21,227	22,449
Other countries	31,209	30,319	32,319
Total	464,604	410,892	448,696
Grand total	2,348,326	2,308,787	2,297,579

These figures reveal a decline in the imports of cheese from Canada during 1913 in comparison with 1912, of 58,802 cwts., and in comparison with 1911, 179,507 cwts. It should be noted, however, that the total imports of the United Kingdom exhibit a decline in 1912 and 1913 in comparison with 1911, amounting to 39,539 cwts. and 50,747 cwts. respectively.

A marked increase is noticeable in the imports from New Zealand, and a heavy decline in those from the United States.

IMPORTS OF BUTTER.

In comparison with 1911, last year's total imports of butter exhibit a decline of 163,670 cwts. The condition and causes of the decline in imports from Canada (such decline being 61,123 cwts. in comparison with 1911) are well known to Canadian exporters. Decreases in imports from Australia and New Zealand are also registered. The most important increases are connected with the imports from Argentine, France and the Netherlands.

PRICE OF CHEESE.

Canadian White is quoted this week at 67s. to 68s., and Coloured at 70s. per cwt. New Zealand White is commanding 66s., and Coloured 67s. to 68s. per cwt.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. E. D. Arnaud.*)

BRISTOL, January 10, 1914.

REVIEW OF YEAR IN BRISTOL.

The following condensed remarks on the trade of Bristol for the past year are taken from the annual review issue of the *Chamber of Commerce Journal* and may prove of some interest to Canadian manufacturers and exporters.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Nothing of special importance is reported. Manufacturers have faced during the year a steadily advancing leather market and prices of boots have been advanced. The prospects for the new year are good, considerable home and foreign orders being already booked.

BRUSHES AND PLANES.

The volume of trade has been very satisfactory, all works being fully employed notwithstanding the high prices for raw material. Bristles still continue to advance, caused by the demand having outgrown the supply and further revision of prices will be necessary.

BUILDING.

While not many large contracts have been commenced, the general building trade has been good, and although the erection of new dwelling houses has been very nearly entirely suspended, there has not been a large amount of unemployment. Still some important contracts have been started, and several were completed during the year. With the filling up of the vacant properties, the erection of further dwelling houses shows signs of recommencing and the outlook for the new year seems very favourable.

CONFECTIONERY.

The confectionery trade during the past year has shared in the general prosperity of the country, and the manufacturers as a rule have been busier than for many years past. An additional satisfactory feature has been a continuance of the tendency, mentioned in a previous report, for buyers to require higher priced and better class goods than in former years, and there is no doubt that the young people of the present generation are demanding, and are willing to pay for, a better class sweet than contented the former generation. The fine weather during the summer was all in favour of a large beet crop, and notwithstanding that there was a smaller acreage of beet root sown, the total crop, including Russia's, is again a record, being slightly higher than the former record year.

The effect of this has been to steady prices, and there is every prospect that a fairly low level will be maintained during the new year, a condition of things all in

favour of the manufacturer, whose prospects are, therefore, distinctly good. During the last few months the Government have given out that the Trade Boards Act will be applied to the confectionery trade early in the new year.

ENGINEERING, BRASS FOUNDING AND COPPERSMITHING.

The forecast for 1913 has proved fairly accurate—business having been active throughout the year—but the profits were not commensurate with the volume of trade done, in consequence of the higher cost of raw material, the increase in general working expenses and also of keen competition. The prospects for 1914 are not good—the leading industries of the country being on the down grade, especially iron, steel, cotton and woollen manufactures, and this slackening reacts on the engineering and kindred trades, which will suffer in sympathy without doubt.

FERTILIZERS.

Again the close of the season has failed to fulfil the expectations of the commencement. The demand set in early, and it was impossible to secure either vessels or trucks sufficient to cope with the rush during March and April.

This is an increasingly unfavourable feature of the trade, largely due to the disinclination on the part of the farmer to secure his supplies until required for immediate use; consequently the volume of daily orders represents two or three days' output capacity, with the result that deliveries get steadily behind. This induces a belief in the production being insufficient for the demand, which is far from being the case, factories being stored to their utmost capacity, in anticipation of the opening of the season. Notwithstanding the brisk trade in the earlier months, the total output fell disappointingly short, owing to the setting in of a long period of drought and large areas of land were not sown.

FINE ART PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

The expectations of 1912 have been fully justified during the season of 1913, and trade generally has been good throughout, many firms having had a record year. Business with the continent has been about as usual, but with the United States generally it has not been so good. This is no doubt accounted for by the high tariffs on goods of this class imported into the country. The colonies have done very much better and an increased trade has to be recorded. There is every reason to believe that this prosperity will continue for the 1914 season, and, should this be the case, it will probably carry business beyond any point which has yet been reached.

FURNITURE AND CABINET WORK.

The local cabinet trade has been fairly busy during the last twelve months, but the year has been a very anxious one, for manufacturers, owing to the continued advance in the cost of timber and all raw materials. Labour has also demanded, and in many cases received, better pay, and in some centres these benefits have only been secured by lengthened strikes and lockouts.

HEMP AND FLAX.

The soft fibre branch of this industry in Bristol has scarcely come up to the expectations formed at the end of 1912 and the beginning of 1913, owing to a variety of causes, chiefly perhaps, the irresistible lull and reaction which always follow a

brisk time of manufacturing work. The conditions have been especially marked in the north, particularly in the woollen trade of Yorkshire and the cotton trade of Lancashire, and they generally act in a reflex manner on other districts and industries throughout the country.

Raw materials have maintained, with very few exceptions, their high level of values, whilst jute, which now holds an important position in the textile world, has advanced in price to a point never experienced since it was first imported into this country. Minerals and metals, coal, oil, leather, timber and practically all manufacturing materials, have also gone up, which, together with the ever-increasing demands for higher wages, and the serious extra charges on trade, of rates and taxes, insurance against sickness, unemployment and accident, have made it a most difficult matter for our manufacturers to secure anything like a reasonable margin of profit in their selling prices, and in many cases an utter impossibility to compete against the continued foreign competition, which becomes more and more acute as trade abroad gets slacker. In the hard fibre branch for rope making and cordage generally there has been a fairly good year, although the values of Manila hemp have fluctuated very considerably, owing to the typhoon in the Philippine Islands, which seriously damaged the crops. The binder twine trade has not been so satisfactory for local manufacturers, owing to a certain amount of unfair competition from abroad, which, however, it is expected and hoped will not continue over another season.

LOCOMOTIVES.

The demand for locomotives has been good throughout the year and works have been kept fully employed. The outlook is favourable and prospects are satisfactory for some considerable time to come.

MILLING.

The milling trade has been of anything but a profitable nature during the last twelve months. The milling capacity of the country is in excess of its requirements and this combined with the imports of foreign-made flour, has reduced the profit margin in many cases to vanishing point. It appears to be a case of 'fight to a finish,' with the fittest survivor eventually getting the benefit of the exhausting struggle. The dry summer produced a good demand for offal, with a consequent appreciation of price, but when the rain came the offal trade became normal.

MOTORS.

During the past year the motor business has been exceptionally good; but in the pleasure car section the keen American and continental competition has been greatly felt. The commercial vehicle section—being exclusively of British conception—is maintained, and likely to expand, to the benefit of motor firms manufacturing this class of goods in this country.

PROVISIONS.

Contrary to general expectations, the extreme high prices experienced in the drought year, 1911, have been almost fully maintained on the average since. There was one exception to this in the early part of last year. The output of New Zealand cheese for the season deliverable from January to July was contracted for very extensively by the retailers for deliveries over the whole of the period at very high prices. But in the earlier part of this period, after contracts were made, the cheese market suddenly broke down and prices dropped from 69s. to 70s. for first grade

goods to 58s. and 60s.; just at this time the new make of Canadian cheese was commencing to be shipped, factory men were selling freely at 58s. c.i.f., and there was every prospect of lower prices ruling all round. Suddenly one of the gigantic multiple shop companies bought on the London and Montreal markets about 75,000 cheeses within a few days at the low prices then ruling, thus practically clearing these markets of available surplus stocks, and within a fortnight prices rose £9 per ton, purely in consequence of this operation, from which point they subsequently receded for a short time by two or three shillings, afterwards rising again, until at present prices are practically as high as the previous year. The imports of Canadian cheese once more show a decrease, and the ancient economic adage that high prices induce larger supplies seem to be absolutely inverted. With regard to the butter market almost similar features occur. Comparatively high prices have ruled throughout the year, and at no time has any noticeable accumulation of stock been observed or reported, although supplies do not appear to have been restricted. The more noticeable feature of the bacon market, is the great shortage in supplies of English cured and American and Canadian products, and the enormous increase in the supplies of Irish, Danish, Dutch and Russian.

TANNING.

During 1913 the position of the leather trade has been one of great difficulty to tanners and boot manufacturers on account of the rapid and unprecedented advances in hides of all descriptions and the consequent rise in leather, although the finished article has never reached quotations adequate to the advances of the raw material. At the end of 1912 it was generally held that hides and leather, having reached 'record' prices, could not advance, but this view has proved erroneous, and 1913 has seen hides at figures never previously attained, white leather has not followed the upper movement to anything like the same extent. The advances in hide prices have been caused by a world shortage of cattle and the various uses to which leather is now applied.

TIMBER.

The trade of the port has been a fairly steady one during 1913. It is impossible to give any statistics of imports until early in 1914. It will then be most probably found that the imports far exceed the previous year's or those of many preceding. A larger volume of trade has been done, although the building trade has not absorbed as much as was expected, the result being arrived at by the expansion of general trade. Prices have ruled very high during the period mentioned; the year, however, finished up with the market in a slightly weaker state owing to the heavy autumn supplies.

Freights have been abnormally high, although not so high as in 1912, the year, however, concluding by a decided drop, which the shippers for 1914 are taking advantage of by rising their prices.

This makes the outlook for the future a very difficult problem.

TOBACCO.

Trade generally has been good, resulting in a considerable increase in the sales of manufactured goods and in employment. Although the importations of tobacco into Bristol during the year have again been seriously restricted through the continued shortage of warehouse accommodation, a greater number of packages have passed through the existing bonds than during 1912. Evidently increased storing room will mean a corresponding increase of business for the Bristol Docks Committee, when the proposed new tobacco bonds are erected.

BRISTOL DOCKS.

The following interesting statistics of the trade of the port of Bristol for the year ended December 31, 1913, have been supplied by the Docks Committee of the corporation for publication:—

Tonnage.	City Docks.	Av. Month.	Portish'd.	Total.
Foreign—direct	583,621	832,125	114,617	1,530,363
Entered coastwise to load	3,520	148,600		152,120
Total	587,141	980,725	114,617	1,682,483
Coastwise	604,231	265,008	6,908	876,145
Total foreign and coastwise	1,191,372	1,245,733	121,523	2,558,628

The following figures show the principle foreign imports:—

Grain.	City Docks.	Av. Month.	Portish'd.	Total.
Barley ... qrs.	455,113	697,399	254,558	1,407,070
Maize "	403,881	198,110	71,631	673,622
Oats "	86,903	301,404	12,184	400,491
Wheat "	406,481	1,241,798	155,214	1,803,493
Other descriptions "	23,502	13,938	9,240	46,680
Total grain	1,375,880	2,452,649	502,827	4,331,356
Weight of grain tons.	275,192	487,991	98,896	862,079
Flour and Meal tons.	17,373	21,773		39,146
Oilcake "	2,938	933		3,871
Petroleum "	15,171	114,288		129,459
" Spirit "			23,134	23,134
Iron "	64,000	859	353	65,212
Bananas bunches.		2,683,839		2,683,839
Provisions—				
Butter	154	361		515
Cheese	10	16,786		16,796
Lard	1,920	7,855		9,775
Bacon and Hams tons.	892	5,014		5,906
Salted	208	441		649
Frozen		5,738		5,738
Canned	296	889		1,185
Total Provisions	3,480	37,084		40,564
Seeds—				
Clover, &c tons.	438			438
Oilseeds "	27,529	43,705	3,236	74,470
Soya Beans "		6,246		6,246
Sugar—				
Refined tons.	85,598			85,598
Unrefined "	331			331
Molasses "	1,644	8,574		10,218
Timber and Deals loads.	130,645	16,923	30,107	177,675
Total imports of all goods from foreign tons.	896,259	825,301	156,978	1,878,539

TRINIDAD.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. Edgar Tripp.)

PORT-OF-SPAIN, January 12, 1914.

EXPORTS IN 1913.

Although the figures for 1913 have not yet been officially published the following, specially supplied in advance by the customs house, may be accepted as correct.

CACAO SHIPMENTS.

The total shipments were 48,116,337 lbs., as against in previous years:—

	Lbs.
1912	41,625,625
1911	46,790,353
1910	57,839,074
1909	51,575,071
1908	47,632,438
1907	41,038,204

The falling off, as previously stated, is due to the prolonged dry weather experienced during the seasons from October, 1911, to June, 1913. This year it is hoped that the deficit will be recouped.

The United States were again the best customers, France coming second (although much that is shipped to Havre finds its way to London) and the United Kingdom third. The shipments to Canada only amounted to 806,048 lbs., but still constituted a satisfactory increase over the 468,957 lbs. recorded in 1912.

SUGAR EXPORTS DIMINISHING.

In this item exports also show a diminishing total, the figures for the past three years being, approximately—

	Bags.
1911	329,799
1912	291,707
1913	283,738

Due principally to a plague of froghoppers which it is hoped has now been overcome.

COCOANUTS AND COPRA.

Of the produce of the colony, there were shipped in 1913, 16,390,897 nuts, against 16,305,039 in 1912, whilst of copra the shipments were 1,175,834 lbs., compared with 3,160,210 lbs. In addition, a large number were manufactured into oil for local consumption, which among the Indian population is very large.

RUBBER INDUSTRY.

The rubber industry is showing up poorly, and is so far disappointing. Only 6,474 lbs. being shipped, as against 6,736 in 1912.

GERMANY.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. C. F. Just.)

HAMBURG, January 8, 1914.

IMPORTS OF APPLES.

The direct imports of apples into North Germany from North America this season have been smaller than was anticipated. The receipts at Hamburg from October 1 to December 31 total 100,000 barrels, of which 57,000 came from the Eastern United States, and 33,000 from Nova Scotia. About 142,000 cases of apples also arrived from the Northwestern Pacific States. There was no fruit from Ontario. Prime fruit in barrels from the other side can hardly be said to have been on offer, the shipments received being in No. 2 and No. 3, the latter predominating. It is seldom that imports of these lower grades have been possible, but the market conditions owing to the scarcity of fruit have been such that the prices realized were exceptionally good. It must be added that the appearance of the fruit is anything but attractive.

In regard to apples in boxes from the West Coast, the supplies received came mainly from the Hood River, Wenatchee Valley, Yakima Valley, &c., the appearance and quality being first class throughout, and the fruit fetched correspondingly high prices.

At Bremen the receipts of apples from Canada and the Eastern United States have been nil, and the arrivals from the West Coast were under 25,000 cases.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CANADIAN AND EUROPEAN STATES FRUIT.

	Per Barrel.
Gravenstein	About M. 15 to M. 25
Ben Davis	" M. 13 " 17
King's	" M. 20 " 25
Baldwin's (Eastern States)	" M. 20 " 25

NORTHWESTERN STATES (PACIFIC) FRUIT.

	Hamburg.	Bremen.
Newtons	About M. 11 to M. 14	M. 10.50 to M. 14.25
Jonathans	" 11 " 14	M. 10.00 " 12.50
Winesaps	" 11 " 13	M. 10.50 " 13.50
Spitzenbergs	" 11 " 14	M. 11.00 " 14.50
King David	" — " —	M. 10.00 " 12.25
Ben Davis	" — " —	M. 10.00 11.50

The market for apples in barrels in Hamburg and Bremen may be said to end with Christmas.

The reports received here regarding the outlook of the apple crop in Australia point to a large yield, and it is expected that the imports this season will be on a very large scale indeed. Australian fruit does not arrive before the end of April or early in May when the market is bare of fruit, and does not clash therefore with supplies from the Atlantic and Pacific coast.

NORWAY AND DENMARK.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. C. E. Sontum.)

CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY, January 5, 1914.

THE NORWEGIAN WOOD-PULP MARKET.

The Norwegian trade paper *Farmand* writes under December 13:—

Cellulose is unchanged and quiet. In the course of the last fortnight a number of contracts have been arranged in mechanical for delivery over next year at $9.33 to $9.60, including commission. Prompt has been sold at somewhat lower and rather irregular prices. Opinions on the position of the market vary; some makers are inclined to think that the trend is upwards, while others are not so optimistic. There seems to be many inquiries in the market both for delivery over 1914 and for longer periods, but buyers' ideas of prices are as a rule below what makers are at present willing to accept.

THE SWEDISH WOOD PULP MARKET.

The Swedish trade paper *Svensk Export* states in its December edition, that on account of the water scarcity in the Scandinavian countries, especially in the southern and midland parts of Sweden, a reduction has taken place in the production of mechanical pulp of about 15-16000 tons moist weight. In spite of the later rain periods, the water in lakes and rivers is still low, and it may therefore be supposed that the production to some extent will be decreased during the winter. This has caused some bettering in the price, however, without any increased trade.

Chemical pulp is very quiet. The buyers apparently hold themselves back even though the stocks at the paper mills both in England and the United States are very small. Baisse speculants in England try through strongly coloured reports about over-production in the Scandinavian countries to keep up the courage of the buyers in the hope thereby of forcing the producers to come down. The stocks at the pulp mills is rather lower than usual at this time of the year.

The Swedish quotations are per ton net f.o.b.:—

Mechanical, moist, white	from	$ 8.67	to	$ 9.33
" dry "	"	19.73	"	20.80
Sulphite, prime, light bleached	"	40.00	"	40.80
" " strong	"	35.47	"	36.80
Sulphate, light bleached, ordinary	"	36.00	"	37.33
" strong	"	36.00	"	38.67

PRODUCTION OF SULPHITE CELLULOSE.

The production of sulphite cellulose in Norway and Sweden for export and home consumption, including bleached pulp, has been in—

1906	About	400,000	tons.
1907	"	518,000	"
1908	"	623,000	"
1909	"	558,000	"
1910	"	734,000	"
1911	"	764,000	"
1912	"	905,000	"
1913	"	951,000	estimated.

The production of suphite cellulose in the two countries, which was 171,000 tons in 1911 and 180,000 tons in 1912, is estimated at 205,000 tons in 1913.

CELLULOSE PRODUCTION IN SWEDEN FOR 1914.

According to *Tidsskrift for Papirindustri*, the secretary of the Swedish Cellulose Association states, contrary to an English trade journal which stated that the Swedish production of cellulose during 1914 will be increased with 100,000 tons, that this is a mistake, as the increase will not be more than about 37,000 tons, and further states that the increase in 1912 was 77,740 tons, and as the stocks at the mills at the same time had gone down with about 26,000 tons, the increase in the consumption during the same year was 103,730 tons.

NEW PULP MILL.

A stock company, 'Jemtlands Bruk,' was formed at a meeting held at Christiania, Norway, on December 2, with a fully subscribed capital of kr. 1,250,000 ($333,300). The purpose of this company is to buy properties, forests, shares, &c. It has already acquired the majority of the shares of Aggfors Aktiebolag, Jemtland, Sweden, which is building a mechanical wood pulp mill for a production of 30,000 tons moist pulp per year.

SPIRITS OF SULPHITE INSTEAD OF BENZINE FOR MOTOR CARS.

Experiments for some time have been tried in Sweden with a view to running automobiles with spirits of sulphite instead of benzine. Trials which have been carried on with several makes of cars have turned out very satisfactorily. What is now left to investigate is as to what influence, if any, the use of the new burning material has had on the motors themselves, but it seems as the question were solved. If the spirits of sulphite also in use prove cheap and in other ways advantageous, it will be of a large economical importance.

FUEL BRICKETS FROM SULPHITE LYE.

In the beginning of October, subscriptions were invited in Sweden to form a company, with a capital of $146,667, to purchase and use Strehlenert's patent for fuel brickets of sulphite lye. A Norwegian company was, however, also bidding for the patent, and finally the two have been amalgamated. At a meeting held in Gothenburg it was decided to arrange a Norwegian-Swedish company, with a capital of $426,667, for this purpose. Messrs. And. H. Kiaer & Co., of Fredrikstad, have undertaken to provide the greater part of the capital. The location of the company will be in Norway. Mr. Hellstrom, C.E., will join the board of directors, representing the Swedish interests. It is intended to form subsidiary companies for utilizing the process in other countries where cellulose is produced.

CUBAN TRADE.

The following extracts have been selected from a rather lengthy report on the foreign commerce of Cuba which appeared in the last issue of the Bulletin of the Pan-American Republics. Figures for Canada are not given prominence in the tables under the different headings, but many references to Canadian imports will be found in the supplementary paragraphs which are attached to these tables. The report follows:—

TOTAL FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The total foreign commerce of Cuba for the calendar year 1912 amounted to $298,880,569, of which $125,902,241 represented imports, and $172,978,328 exports. The figures for the calendar year 1911 were: Imports, $113,266,997; exports, $123,-136,379; total, $236,403,376. The increase for the year 1912 was, therefore, imports, $12,635,244; exports, $49,841,949; total, $62,477,193.

The details of Cuban commerce are published for the fiscal year ending June 30, as follows:—

IMPORTS.

The imports by countries of origin for the past four fiscal years were:—

Countries.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
United States	$46,339,198	$54,569,393	$57,128,344	$62,826,187
United Kingdom	12,260,414	12,292,219	12,758,709	14,833,764
Spain	8,019,893	8,680,256	8,527,686	9,981,903
Germany	6,587,538	6,542,760	7,208,974	7,533,856
France	5,303,478	5,514,939	5,538,860	6,899,651
Other American countries	7,127,168	8,319,929	8,410,501	10,187,104
Other European countries	3,892,876	5,532,357	6,032,935	5,369,138
All other countries	1,917,016	2,223,728	2,491,773	2,597,714
Total	$91,447,581	$103,675,581	$108,097,782	$120,229,317

Included under the heading 'Other American countries' for the year 1912 are Porto Rico, $3,542,909; Uruguay, $2,412,398; Canada, $1,723,315; Argentina, $1,-279,612; Mexico, $1,001,673; Venezuela, $82,293; British West Indies, $70,717; Ecuador, $40,511; and the Dominion Republics, $14,610. Under 'Other European countries' are included: Belgium, $1,706,726; Ireland (not included above in the United Kingdom), $1,048,708; Norway, $847,646; Italy, $595,147; Netherlands, $484,491; Switzerland, $266,618; Austria-Hungary, $204,519; Denmark, $195,734; and Portugal, $18,531. Under 'All other countries' are included: British India, $2,072,757; Canary Islands, $316,684; China, $107,276; and Japan, $91,420.

For the calendar year 1912, the imports from the United States were $65,416,475; from the United Kingdom, $15,397,649; from Spain, $9,774,790; from France, $7,-706,064; and from Germany, $8,431,201.

IMPORTS BY CLASSES.

The following table shows the imports by classes for the fiscal years 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912:—

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Earths, stones and manufactures of—				
Stones and earths	$ 737,563	$ 989,249	$ 1,076,947	$ 1,319,467
Mineral oils, bitumen, &c.	1,069,502	1,088,759	1,069,976	1,040,755
Glass and crystal ware	1,115,089	1,138,711	1,262,218	1,360,772
Earthenware and porcelain	768,106	695,051	820,360	953,380
Metals and manufactures of—				
Gold, silver, and platinum	450,533	338,053	325,529	401,129
Iron and steel	5,284,761	6,163,754	6,513,248	7,225,594
Copper and alloys	626,279	809,127	802,056	886,982
All other metals and manufactures of	245,077	289,294	336,364	330,563
Chemicals, drugs, paints, and perfumeries—				
Primary products	395,830	468,350	489,182	540,635
Paints, &c., varnishes, and inks	593,676	672,781	710,076	710,223
Chemical products	2,146,797	2,780,939	3,062,882	3,999,216
Oils, soap, &c.	1,886,200	1,896,900	2,157,373	2,346,641
Fibers and manufactures of—				
Cotton	9,815,695	8,527,821	9,278,430	11,685,639
Other vegetable fibers	3,579,710	3,562,301	3,360,276	3,729,896
Wool, hair, &c.	1,041,286	1,088,225	1,181,783	1,292,068
Silk	771,376	619,704	675,752	597,517
Paper and manufactures of—				
Paper and cardboard	1,467,069	1,498,369	1,615,982	1,477,928
Books and prints	304,360	314,904	370,614	421,063
Wood and other vegetable substances—				
Wood, and manufactures of	2,287,655	2,506,090	2,767,191	3,011,905
All other	141,683	190,026	176,013	213,237
Animal and animal products—				
Animals	360,314	341,112	398,388	473,042
Hides, skins and feathers	483,934	573,059	576,820	619,875
Manufactures of leather and furs	4,249,507	4,453,299	4,756,954	4,593,242
Instruments, machinery and apparatus—				
Musical instruments, watches, and clocks	218,013	263,271	288,002	284,785
Machinery	5,601,387	8,381,763	9,136,992	9,552,804
Apparatus	1,677,992	2,821,968	3,061,803	3,654,531
Foods and drinks—				
Meats	9,892,104	11,476,815	10,630,504	11,241,870
Fish	1,137,024	1,310,144	1,569,648	1,748,847
Bread stuff	12,063,000	13,358,362	12,989,272	13,904,262
Fruits	549,866	672,674	676,974	800,824
Vegetables	3,664,230	4,522,049	4,491,995	4,904,934
Beverages and oils	3,048,265	3,296,467	3,224,093	3,551,777
Dairy products	1,840,170	2,524,057	2,657,031	2,805,639
All other	3,762,569	3,699,134	4,299,048	5,680,428
Miscellaneous	2,663,737	2,567,032	2,846,291	3,033,914
Articles free of duty	5,507,222	7,775,967	8,441,715	9,833,926
Total	$91,447,581	$103,675,581	$108,097,782	$120,229,317

PAPER AND CARDBOARD.

Under this heading the imports were:—

	1911.	1912.
United States	$ 738,153	$ 653,769
Germany	375,509	328,122
Spain	260,263	248,406
France	174,828	137,952
United Kingdom	20,184	24,879
Other countries	47,045	84,800
Total	$1,615,982	$1,477,928

The principal articles included in this class were: Paper in sheets, 1,255 tons, worth $230,920, of which $164,042 from the United States, $22,740 from Spain, and $16,330 from Germany; wrapping paper and bags, 732 tons, worth $60,166, of which $25,522 from the United States and $25,242 from Germany; other paper, 7,993 tons, worth $818,126, of which $287,121 from the United States, $232,377 from Germany, $162,423 from Spain, and $87,749 from France; pasteboard in sheets, 1,626 tons, worth $94,030, of which $64,179 from the United States, $15,707 from Germany, and $4,578 from the Netherlands; cardboard boxes, 460 tons, worth $132,872, of which $32,402 from Germany, $28,265 from France, $25,585 from the United States, and $21,681 from Spain; other cardboard and pasteboard, 1,350 tons worth $135,708, of which $85,397 from the United States and $34,018 from Spain.

BOOKS AND PRINTS.

Imports under this heading were:—

	1911.	1912.
United States	$148,350	$200,622
Spain	83,534	80,038
Germany	73,296	40,381
France	30,626	24,691
United Kingdom	8,687	9,900
Other countries	26,121	65,431
Total	$370,614	$421,063

Included in this class were: Blank books, $24,938, of which $16,177 from the United States; printed books, $147,222, of which $66,526 from Spain, and $59,788 from the United States; lithographs, maps, &c., $110,368, of which $33,548 from Switzerland, $32,086 from Germany, $20,939 from the United States, and $15,060 from Belgium; printed letter heads, $138,525, of which $103,708 from the United States, $9,956 from Canada, and $9,657 from France.

WOODS AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Under this heading the imports were:—

	1911.	1912.
United States	$2,021,976	$2,210,893
Spain	267,397	268,728
United Kingdom	131,071	122,297
Germany	92,504	138,887
France	115,062	117,999
Other countries	139,181	152,701
Total	$2,767,191	$3,011,905

The principal imports in this class were: Common lumber, 14,934 tons, worth $231,062, of which $173,326 from the United States, $37,262 from the British West Indies, and $19,542 from the United Kingdom; fine lumber, $7,426, nearly all from the United States; other unmanufactured wood, 8,928 tons, worth $272,603, of which $253,891 from the United States and $17,305 from Germany; furniture, 7,933 tons, worth $1,159,935, of which $982,052 from the United States, $75,714 from France, $50,843 from Germany, and $19,537 from Spain; boxes and cases, $758,654, of which $468,379 from the United States, $72,985 from the United Kingdom, $65,409 from Germany, and $52,179 from Spain; barrels and staves, 8,959 tons, worth $579,569, of which $325,516 from the United States, $196,911 from Spain, $24,470 from the United Kingdom, and $13,358 from Canada.

MEATS.

Under this heading the imports were:—

	1911.	1912.
United States	$ 8,139,488	$ 7,466,731
Spain	163,029	175,158
France	21,712	22,824
United Kingdom	4,485	17,007
Germany	4,193	9,833
Other countries	2,297,597	3,550,317
Total	$10,630,504	$11,241,870

The principal imports were: Game and poultry, $24,723, of which $19,560 from the United States, and $4,445 from Spain; jerked beef, 41,527,094 pounds, worth $3,509,648, of which $2,386,777 from Uruguay, and $1,122,871 from the United States; salt pork, 15,894,607 pounds, worth $1,430,268, of which $1,414,782 from the United States, and $12,176 from the United Kingdom; fresh pork, mutton and beef, and salted and canned beef, $27,762, practically all from the United States; hams and shoulders, 4,808,788 pounds, worth $702,568, of which $653,611 from the United States, and $47,364 from Spain; lard, 61,909,373 pounds, worth $4,995,153, of which $4,981,666 from the United States; bacon, 24,307 pounds, worth $4,005, nearly all from the United States; canned meats, 1,146 tons, worth $311,717, of which $194,686 from the United States, $7,180 from Spain, and $21,526 from France; other meat and meat products, 767 tons, worth $193,543, of which $172,526 from the United States and $19,107 from Spain.

FISH.

The imports under this head were:—

	1911.	1912.
United Kingdom	$ 378,260	$ 493,007
Spain	336,790	376,151
United States	62,816	109,168
France	25,563	18,610
Germany	754	9,485
Other countries	765,465	742,426
Total	$1,569,648	$1,748,847

Included in the above were: Codfish, 19,331,628 pounds, worth $1,281,530, of which $395,983 from Canada, $489,760 from the United Kingdom, $341,981 from Norway, and $45,727 from the United States; herrings, 1,244,678 pounds, worth $48,105, of which $19,739 from Spain, $13,204 from the United States, and $6,416 from the Canary Islands; canned sardines, worth $60,746, of which $41,918 from Spain, $7,274 from France, $2,979 from Germany, $2,486 from the United States, and $2,957 from Norway; other canned fish, $364,255, of which $313,300 from Spain, $22,310 from the United States, and $10,882 from France; oysters and other shellfish, worth $19,814, of which $18,777 from the United States.

BREADSTUFFS.

Breadstuffs were imported in the last two years from the following countries:—

	1911.	1912.
United States	$ 6,138,304	$ 6,697,473
Germany	2,570,243	2,669,785
United Kingdom	2,142,311	2,252,030
Spain	122,280	91,887
France	9,670	12,988
Other countries	2,006,464	2,180,099
Total	$12,989,272	$13,904,262

Included in this class were: Oats, 19,740 tons, worth $600,970, of which $368,800 from the United States, $235,430 from Canada, and $38,555 from Argentina; rice,

129,200 tons, worth $6,753,729, of which $2,490,529 from Germany, $2,194,746 from the United Kingdom, $1,486,453 from British India, $254,967 from the United States, and $192,815 from Belgium; barley, 6,727 tons, worth $318,687, of which $314,293 from Germany; Indian corn, 63,385 tons, worth $1,743,236, of which $1,712,474 from the United States, and $30,066 from Argentina; corn meal, 20,718 barrels, worth $69,905, nearly all from the United States; wheat flour, 852,633 barrels, worth $3,888,717, of which $3,886,040 from the United States; biscuits and crackers, $70,578, of which $54,323 from the United Kingdom, $9,916 from the United States, and France, $4,815; macaroni and other pastes, $3,040 tons, worth $89,575, of which $70,922 from the United States, $14,320 from Spain, and $3,443 from France; other cereal products, 579 tons, worth $47,589, of which $31,436 from the United States, $6,516 from Spain, and $4,643 from France; hay and other forage, 19,417 tons, worth $581,819, of which $251,629 from the United States, $154,469 from Canada, and $12,538 from Argentina.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The imports under this heading were:—

	1911.	1912.
United States	$ 739,167	$ 939,442
United Kingdom	352,133	1,064,331
Spain	40,808	45,605
Germany	36,147	14,488
France	15,524	14,355
Other countries	1,473,252	727,418
Total	$2,657,031	$2,805,639

Under this heading the imports were: Condensed milk, 15,271 tons, worth $2,110,279, of which $1,062,977 from the United Kingdom, $832,615 from the United States, and $204,076 from Norway; butter, 666 tons, worth $306,966, of which $188,630 from Denmark, $55,458 from the United States, $38,079 from Spain, $14,931 from the Netherlands, and $7,259 from France; cheese, 1,485 tons, worth $380,539, of which $284,167 from the Netherlands, $45,393 from the United States, $17,873 from Switzerland, $9,283 from Germany, $7,522 from Spain, and $7,096 from France.

All other alimentary substances were received from:—

	1911.	1912.
United States	$1,242,075	$1,741,428
Spain	194,519	513,428
United Kingdom	24,185	38,065
France	26,240	28,939
Germany	7,133	7,475
Other countries	2,804,896	3,351,093
Total	$4,299,048	$5,680,428

Under this class imports were: Cacao, 180,700 pounds, worth $39,529, of which $33,175 from the United States and $2,285 from Venezuela; refined sugar, 857 tons, worth $69,013, all from the United States; tea, 52 tons, worth $11,727, of which $6,280 from China and $3,567 from the United States; coffee, 11,997 tons, worth $4,049,817, of which $3,524,944 from Porto Rico, $435,757 from the United States, and $79,360 from Venezuela; chocolate, 132,264 pounds, worth $25,848, of which $13,248 from the United States and $8,281 from France; confectionery, 1,826,437 pounds, worth $207,701, of which $73,697 from the United States, $73,383 from Spain, $30,855 from the United Kingdom, and $10,681 from France; saffron, 9,904 kilos, worth $138,073, of which $137,862 from Spain; pepper and other spices, $27,639, of which $13,866 from the United States, $3,334 from Germany, $3,323 from the Netherlands, $2,450 from British India, and $2,379 from the United Kingdom; oleomargarine, 223,348 pounds, worth $24,846, of which $22,696 from the United States; eggs, 4,898,518 dozen, worth $1,046,360, of which $1,039,395 from the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Imports under this heading were:—

	1911.	1912.
United States	$1,408,415	$1,575,589
Germany	280,041	392,457
France	380,861	307,619
United Kingdom	165,705	156,729
Spain	141,291	148,437
Other countries	469,978	453,083
Total	$2,846,291	$3,033,914

This classification included: Fans, 55,630 kilos, worth $59,941, of which $24,735 from Japan, $23,858 from Spain, $5,124 from China, and $2,018 from the United States; amber, tortoise shell, and jet, 10,608 kilos, worth $58,603, of which $41,920 from France, $7,134 from Austria-Hungary, $5,352 from Germany, and $1,985 from the United States; articles of horn, 25,644 kilos, worth $90,211, of which $59,635 from France, $14,632 from the United States, $6,164 from Germany, and $4,216 from Spain; articles of celluloid, 9,991 kilos, worth $38,289, of which $12,790 from Germany, $10,575 from the United States, and $10,182 from France; oilcloth for floors, 1,137 metres, worth $1,068, of which $559 from the United Kingdom, and $509 from the United States; all other oilcloth, 208,026 kilos, worth $89,434, of which $73,665 from the United States, $7,414 from the United Kingdom, and $6,829 from Germany; matches, 33,762 gross, worth $40,067, of which $24,838 from Belgium, $7,774 from France, and $7,068 from Italy; rubber hose, and other manufactures of rubber, 95 tons, worth $145,930, of which $110,686 from the United States, and $24,168 from Germany; toys, 378 tons, worth $159,774, of which $77,187 from Germany, $36,068 from the United States, $18,826 from Spain, and $20,631 from France; walking canes, umbrellas, and parasols, $108,492, of which $45,851 from Spain, $20,609 from the United Kingdom, $16,892 from the Canary Islands, $9,829 from Germany, and $6,168 from France; tombstones and accessories, $12,567, of which $12,163 from the United States; hats, 80,074 dozen, worth $410,011, of which $177,704 from Italy, $105,772 from the United States, $39,290 from Ecuador, $35,991 from France, $16,397 from the United Kingdom, and $8,288 from Colombia; cartridges and caps, $29,674, of which $28,532 from the United States and $2,179 from France; waterproof cloth, 163 tons, worth $277,483, of which $150,506 from the United States, $82,581 from the United Kingdom, $12,059 from the Canary Islands, $12,400 from Italy, and $10,188 from Spain; smoking and chewing tobacco, 149 tons, worth $52,922, practically all from the United States; articles not mentioned or not classified in the tariff, 4,775 tons, worth $811,233, of which $544,873 from the United States, $95,688 from Germany, $82,468 from France, $22,732 from the United Kingdom, $17,585 from Argentina, $13,429 from Belgium, and $8,702 from Spain.

The last classification in the general table refers to articles free of duty, which were imported from the following countries:—

	1911.	1912.
United States	$7,305,757	$7,767,589
United Kingdom	262,757	210,917
Spain	142,639	637,580
France	92,578	438,534
Germany	54,681	50,827
Other countries	583,303	730,479
Total	$8,441,715	$9,833,926

The principal articles under this heading were: Manure, 8,151 tons, worth $127,656, of which $68,495 from the United States, $57,369 from Argentina; paving stones, 20,809 tons, worth $176,432, of which $175,857 from Norway; ploughs and cultivators, 1,049 tons, worth $141,128, of which $128,191 from the United States, and $12,417 from the United Kingdom; reapers, 222 tons, worth $64,420, of which

$26,291 from the United States, and $32,930 from the United Kingdom; other agricultural implements, 810 tons, worth $155,041, of which $97,458 from the United States, $40,772 from the United Kingdom, and $14,532 from Germany; trees and plants, $16,275, of which $13,568 from the United States; anthracite coal, 104,678 tons, worth $339,312, of which 98,727 tons, worth $315,986, from the United States, and 5,951 tons, worth $23,326, from the United Kingdom; bituminous coal, 1,088,765 tons, worth $3,383,294, of which 1,087,420 tons, worth $3,376,870, from the United States, 1,103 tons, worth $4,137, from the United Kingdom, and 242 tons, worth $2,278, from Germany; coke, 9,492 tons, worth $42,398, of which 6,060, worth $26,526, from the United Kingdom, and 3,432 tons, worth $15,872, from the United States; henequen, hemp, &c., 2,559 tons, worth $231,286, of which $36,927 from the United Kingdom, $167,118 from the United States, and $19,243 from Mexico; printed books, maps, &c., $90,063, of which $62,469 from the United States, $17,374 from France, and $5,662 from Belgium; wood pulp and news-print paper, 6,215 tons, worth $340,524, of which $245,504 from the United States, $59,756 from Canada, and $19,449 from Germany; unplaned pine lumber, 144,663 M feet, worth $2,419,364, of which $2,055,311 from the United States, $307,734 from Canada, $28,084 from the United Kingdom, and $27,970 from the British West Indies; fresh fish, 999,392 pounds, worth $19,638, all from the United States; mineral waters, 1,284,111 litres, worth $192,055, of which $101,942 from Spain, $51,455 from France, $23,999 from Belgium and $9,373 from the United States; cheesecloth, 363 tons, worth $237,490, of which $117,567 from the United States, $17,211 from Belgium; barbed fence wire, 7,121 tons, worth $318,925, of which $316,850 from the United States, and $2,046 from Belgium; other free imports not classified, 5,106 tons, worth $227,409, of which $201,768 from the United States.

EXPORTS.

The exports, by countries, for the past four fiscal years were:—

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
United States	$109,407,613	$129,328,507	$113,450,732	$122,969,463
United Kingdom	5,013,676	10,696,289	5,086,762	11,066,954
Germany	4,053,960	3,646,398	3,691,711	3,689,522
France	1,216,275	1,549,080	1,405,356	2,509,488
Spain	865,519	727,297	745,197	480,161
Other American countries	2,660,971	3,391,216	3,326,383	4,371,622
Other European countries	1,081,241	915,175	822,608	915,560
All other countries	411,814	655,058	650,116	784,525
Total	$124,711,069	$150,909,020	$129,178,865	$146,787,295

Included under 'Other American countries' for 1912 are: Canada, $1,526,791; Argentina, $1,120,715; Chile, $414,297; Uruguay, $410,841; Costa Rica, $104,918; Colombia, $223,828; Panama, $85,463; Porto Rica, $74,241; Mexico, $70,018; Brazil, $62,862; Dutch West Indies, $50,803; and Peru, $48,251. Under 'Other European countries:' Netherlands, $316,828; Belgium, $202,606; Austria-Hungary, $202,584; Gibraltar, $62,034; Italy, $55,877; and Portugal, $32,888. Under 'All other countries:' Australia, $374,963; French Africa, $164,123; Canary Islands, $160,533; and British Africa, $34,460.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS IN RUSSIA.

In connection with the items which have appeared in the Weekly Report in regard to the market for agricultural implements in Russia, the following report by the United States Consul at Moscow is of interest:—

At a recent congress of Russian manufacturers of agricultural machinery and implements at Kharkov, the government premium on the industry, prices and the tariff were among the questions considered. The sum appropriated for premium payments in 1913 was $375,000. During the first seven months of 1913 the applications for the premium amounted to $133,000 on five reapers and binders combined and 9,940 reapers. For 1914 the amount of premium claimed will be $700,000, as the various works propose to construct about 5,000 binders, 30,700 reapers, and 95 steam thrashers. The congress came to the conclusion that the paying of a premium was a temporary expedient, and the desire was expressed for the abolition of the premium and the introduction of a higher customs duty.

It was stated that the price of cast iron in Kharkov amounts to 71 kopecks per pood ($1.01 per 100 pounds), while the price on the German market in Dusseldorf is but 59 kopecks per pood (84 cents per 100 pounds). If to this price be added the cost of transportation, it will equal the sum of 71 kopecks (36½ cents). The price of iron in Kharkov is 1·40 rubles per pood ($2 per 100 pounds); in England it is 1·34 rubles per pood ($1.91 per 100 pounds). The cost of transportation added to the English price brings it up to the price in Kharkov. It was stated that a syndicate exists which maintains the prices of these commodities on an artificial level, taking into consideration the cost of transportation, and that for this reason the remission of the duty would not help the situation. It was decided that a special commission be organized to regulate the trade in agricultural machinery and to investigate the tariff question, with the object of suggesting for consideration a schedule that might be satisfactory to both agriculturists and manufacturers. Russia puts out 11 per cent of the cast-iron production of the world. Five per cent is placed on the market and the remainder is used for further manufacture. The production of agricultural machinery amounts to about $27,000,000, while the imports of agricultural machinery in 1912 were valued at $25,901,440.

According to information received from the south of Russia, a very lively business is being done in agricultural machinery and implements, which is considered to be the result of the good harvest and the general tendency toward improvement in agricultural methods. The stores of the zemstvo have made successful sales, one, for example, having increased its returns from a previous annual average of $13,000 to nearly $50,000 in 1913. All the stores are enlarging their business, and there is also a marked development in co-operative organizations for the purchase and sale of agricultural machinery.

CANADIAN TRADE FIGURES FOR DECEMBER.

Months, Nine Months and Twelve Months ending December, 1911, 1912 and 1913.

	Month of December.			Nine Months ending December.			Twelve Months ending December.		
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Imports for Consumption.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Dutiable goods	28,254,141	33,098,706	28,798,409	243,601,056	326,417,953	323,434,077	320,452,211	418,021,349	438,534,132
Free goods	15,170,318	18,043,803	16,206,143	138,850,867	170,274,850	162,317,408	182,188,904	217,568,232	220,524,739
Total imports (Mdse)	43,424,459	51,142,509	45,004,552	382,451,923	496,692,803	485,751,485	502,641,115	635,589,581	659,058,871
Coin and bullion	1,276,323	607,551	7,567,279	20,318,408	4,242,098	12,989,827	22,209,677	9,957,571	14,175,708
Total Imports	44,700,782	51,750,060	52,571,831	402,770,331	500,934,901	498,741,312	524,850,792	645,547,152	673,234,579
Duty collected	7,433,608	8,839,921	7,845,300	63,469,407	85,111,643	83,954,061	83,906,706	109,190,772	113,881,587
Exports.									
Canadian Produce—									
The mine	3,091,631	4,390,514	4,778,334	29,562,761	42,587,885	44,218,506	41,121,688	54,349,640	59,073,167
The fisheries	1,826,601	1,680,499	2,524,487	12,534,827	12,180,323	16,080,950	15,816,992	16,350,174	20,237,348
The forest	2,650,017	3,124,477	2,782,061	34,005,065	36,699,244	35,976,857	39,403,092	43,586,853	42,532,673
Animal produce	3,231,048	2,791,550	4,744,056	41,456,779	36,740,883	43,568,859	50,045,005	43,494,758	51,612,569
Agricultural products	17,147,454	22,859,325	35,367,942	84,047,270	119,209,170	177,706,169	98,527,518	142,305,275	208,642,660
Manufactures	2,941,567	3,800,805	5,599,086	25,197,653	31,160,289	41,478,454	34,413,265	41,798,920	54,010,873
Miscellaneous	1,092	11,455	7,676	90,777	74,363	85,829	119,250	95,262	108,777
Total Canadian Produce	30,889,410	38,658,625	55,803,642	226,895,132	278,652,157	359,115,624	279,446,816	341,980,882	436,218,067
Foreign produce	778,681	997,909	1,155,951	14,990,200	18,482,604	21,470,028	17,121,211	20,984,698	24,301,179
Total exports (Mdse)	31,668,091	39,656,534	56,959,593	241,885,332	297,134,761	380,585,652	296,568,027	362,965,580	460,519,246
Coin and bullion	536,054	3,439,119	292,532	2,863,696	10,391,007	8,121,723	7,195,301	15,128,410	13,894,418
Total exports	32,204,145	43,095,653	57,252,125	244,749,028	307,545,768	388,707,375	303,763,328	378,093,990	474,413,664
Aggregate Trade.									
Merchandise	75,092,550	90,799,043	101,964,145	624,337,255	793,827,564	866,337,137	798,209,142	998,555,161	1,119,578,117
Coin and bullion	1,812,377	4,046,670	7,859,811	23,182,104	14,633,105	21,111,550	29,404,978	25,085,981	28,070,126
Total Trade	76,904,927	94,845,713	109,823,956	647,519,359	808,460,669	887,448,687	828,614,120	1,023,641,142	1,147,648,243

DIRECTORY OF GERMAN IMPORTERS.

The following list of importers for Cologne has been furnished by Commissioner J. T. Lithgow, and supplements similar lists which have already been published in the Weekly Report:—

Agricultural Products.

Gatzert, Heinrich, Kaiser Frederich Ufer 41; Gesse, C., Heumarkt 76; Haupt-Bezugs-und Absatzgenossen-Schaft des Rheinischen Bauern-Vereins, E., G.m.b.H., Altenbergerstrasse 12; Hiffmann, Herm, E., Philippstrasse 23; Hünnes, Wilhelm, Weissbüttengasse 15a; Kahn, Louis, Mainzerstrasse 27; Kerssenboom & Sohn, Kl. Neugasse 6; Kirschbaum, Gebrüder, Paulstrasse 20; Köchling, Arnold, Machabäerstrasse 22; Kogel, Carl, Karthäuserweg 34; Kölner Central-Saatstelle Julius Mildebrandt, Apostelnstrasse 10; Lockhoven, Friedrich-Ns., Neusserstrasse 254; Müller, August, Steinstrasse 1; Oebel, Gebrüder Mgsd., Stolbergerstrasse 368; Ruland, Josef, Mauritiuswall 68; Wirtz, Ww., Bernhard, Byaubach 71.

Dried and Evaporated Apples.

Altpeter, F. C., Bonnerstrasse 47; Altpeter & Götz, Landsbergerstrasse 18; Bollig, P. & W., Weyerstrasse 13-15; Bomme, Clemens, Gr. Neugape 32; Bruggelmann, Carl, Alten Bergerstrasse 18; Fettweiss, Herm., Werderstrasse 9; Geijr, Albert, Eigilsheim 53; Leuschuur Mfg., Chr., Blaubach 71; Lippmann, D., Rheinanstrasse 26; Muths & Ackermann, Rothgerberbach 1c; Piel & Co., Wilh., Waidmarkt 13-15; Stussgen, Corn, Mainzerstrasse 32; Veil & Sauermann, Martinsfeld 37; Wirg & Schlosser, Columbusstrasse 6.

Edible Oils.

Apotheker Weber & Haarmann, Hansaring 78; Brügelmann, Carl, Altenbergerstrasse 18; De Camp, G., Landsbergstrasse 1a; Deckers-Essig-, Oel, u. Kaffee-Vertriebsgesellschaft, Weberstrasse 37; Fettweiss, Herm., Werderstrasse 9; Heukeshoven Sohn, L., Marsilstein 5; Lückerath, J. J., Martinsfeld 39; Norden, Louis-Ldth., Gleuelerstrasse 167; Pommerin, E., Hansaring 141; Schmitz & Wirtz, E., Försterstrasse 42.

Feedstuffs.

Brenner, Peter, Kalk, Sievesstrasse 14; Erste Kraftfutterfabrik nach Patent Speyerer, G.m.b.H., Mgsd., Maarweg 299; Heukeshoven jr., Carl, Gladbacherstrasse 8; Hülzer & Fabrizius, E., Widdersdorferstrasse 207; Moll, Leonh. A., Bonnerstrasse 222; Niesen, Gebrüder, Gertrudenstrasse 8; Oebel, Gebrüder, Stolbergerstrasse 368. Ruland, Josef, Mauritiuswall 68; Schiffer & Cie., Komödienstrasse 14; Schwingeler, Pankratius, Kaiser Wilhelmring 29; Wetzlar, Gerson, Hansaring 20.

Flour Dealers.

Auer, Heinr., Deutzer Industriehafen; Becher & Schwarz, S. Arnulfstrasse 9; Chappuis, Peter, Kalk, Herlerstrasse 45; Dreesbach, Wilh., Marsilstein 9; Fassbender & Pinsdorf, Steinstrasse 16; Gatzert, Heinr., Kaiser Friedrich Ufer 41; Gerling, Gebrüder, Am Kümpehenshof 4; Hoffmann, Herm., Philippstrasse 23; Kahn, Louis, Mainzerstrasse 27; Kirschbaum, Gebrüder, Paulstrasse 20; Krauskopf & Co., G.m.b.H., Brabanterstrasse 53; Kuhnt, Paul, Waisenhausgasse 56; Moll, Leonh., Bonnerstrasse 222; Pattberg, Ernst, Lochnerstrasse 16; Schwarz, Johann, Stammheimerstrasse 19; Schwingeler, Pankratius, Kaiser Wilhelmring 29; Thiele, Paul, Kalk, Markt 11; Wex, Gebrüder, Wormserplatz 19.

Flour Millers.

Auer, Heinr., D., Deutzer Industriehafen; Bickendorfer Dampfmühle und Dampfbäckerei Gerhard Kornig-E., Weinsbergstrasse 118; Hoffmann, Herm., E., Philippstrasse 23; Leysieffer & Lietzmann, Fred., D., Siegburgerstrasse 108; Oebel, Gebrüder, Mgsdf., Stolbergerstrasse 368.

Fresh Fruits.

Berg, Adam, Gr. Witschgasse 19; Bertoldi, Marchesetti & Co., G.m.b.H., Heumarkt 16; Commissions-Haus Elias Keller, Heumarkt 36; Entzeroth & Co., Carl Herm., E., Ottostrasse 11; Fettweis, Herm., Werderstrasse 9; Früchte Vertrieb Heinrich Meier & Co., Grelinger & Co., G.m.b.H., Heumarkt 39; Haas Johann, Leystapelwerft o. No.; Hertling, Friedrich, Sassenhof 1; Hochfeld & Schuster, Sassenhof 2; Jamaica Bananen Import-Gesellschaft-m.b.H., Sassenhof 2; Jansen, Joh., Bürgerstrasse 17; Kistemann, Hub., Königstrasse 2; Korn, Johann, Maybachstrasse 34; Kraus, Joh., A. d. Steinweg 8; Lennartz, Hubert, Holzmarkt 41; Lück, Ww., Arnold, Himmelreich 5; Pattberg, Ernst, Lochnerstrasse 16; Plum, Gebrüder, Filzengraben 28; Schmitz Agrumaria, Josef, Burgunderstrasse 27; Schneider Geschw., Martinstrasse 2; Stirn, Hermann, Gr. Budeng, 15; Untersten Westen & Meyer, Matternusstrasse 4; Voosen, L., Gr. Bugengasse 11; Wihl & Bosnak, Heumarkt 27; Wirz & Schlösser, G.m.b.H., Kolusbasstrasse 6.

Grain Agents.

Axmacher-Dürselen, Niederichstrasse 20; Cahn, Julius, Bremerstrasse 6; Hoffmann, Jonas, Gereonshafen 24; Hülzer, Christian-Ldth., Dürenerstrasse 232; Jahn, Walter, Beethovenstrasse 20; Kerssenboom & Sohn, Kleine Neugasse 6; Kessler & Pfeiffer, An d. Linde 21; Köchling, Arnold, Machabäerstrasse 22; Krücken, P., Altenbergstrasse 23.

Grain Dealers.

Cahn, Julius, Bermerstrasse 6; Fischer, Heinrich, Brandenburg St., 16; Frank, S. M., Sachenring 33; Gesse, C., Heumarkt 18; Heukeshoven, Karl, Gladbacherstrasse 8; Hülzer, Christian-Ldth., Dürenerstrasse 232; Jsaac & Rosenberg, S., Waidmarkt 17; Krauskopf & Cie., m.b.H., Brabanterstrasse 53; Moll, Leonh., A., Bonnerstrasse 222; Rothschild, Gerson, Hildeboldpl. 14; Ruben, Gebrüder, a.d. Bottmühle 5; Winter, Jacob, Spichernstrasse 34.

Leather.

Adler & Oppenheimer, Mühlenbach 24; Bausch, Otto,-Bay., Goltsteinstrasse 106; Bier, Dagobert, Lindenstrasse 15; Blanke & Cie., G.m.b.H., Wasserturmstrasse 12; Böhme & Kirch, Rothgerberbach 2; Bühler & Cie., A. St. Agatha 3; Cahen & Cie., H., Antwerpenerstrasse 32; Charlier-Beckmann, J., Blaubach 33; Dech, Joh., Breitestrasse 23; Funck, Arthur, Brabanterstrasse 6; Funck, G.m.b.H., Carl Ludwig, Agrippastrasse 8; Glocker, Richard, Brabanterstrasse 13; Grohe, Freidrich, Sternengasse 25a; Hamann & Pontz, im Sionstal 6; Herbrand, Gebrüder, Domstrasse 34; Henmann & Co., G.m.b.H., Perlengraben 104; Hochscheid Nachf., Paul, Hahnenstrasse 15; Kossmann & Wolff, Wasserthurmstrasse 3; Levy, jr., J.,-Ldth., Kinkelstrasse 15; Linse & Cie., Otto, Marienplatz 26; Mertens, Gobrüder, Karolingerring 6; Meyer-Aufhäuser, Jacob, Pfälzerstrasse 32; Müller, A. Eduard, Georgstrasse 5; Philipp, Ph., Rothgerberbach 3; Posthofen, Hch.-D., Freiheitstrasse 72; Rödel, Rob.-E., Marienstrasse 159; Rudloff, Carl, Blaubach 23; Schay, jr., M., Hansaring 42; Schay, Gebrüder, Agrippastrasse 10; Scheidt & Breuer Nachfolger, St. Georgplatz 12; Schlesinger, Louis, Waisenhausgasse 5; Schnitter & Hennes, Bachemstrasse 15; Simon, Leo, Mühlen-

bach 10; Stiel & Cie., Mozartstrasse 7; van Holland, K., Weissbüttengasse 33; Verkaufsstelle der Norddeutschen-Lederfabrik Stade, G.m.b.H., Waldhausen, A., Johannisstrasse 65; Wallach, Julius, Lochnerstrasse 17; Weiner, Moritz, Kalk, Hauptstrasse 80; Wittkampf, Rudolph, a. Wiedenb. 18.

Lumber.

Auer, Het., Zoolog-Garten, Cöln, Riehl; Bernstein & Wolffsohn G.m.b.H., Bonnerstrasse 49; Biehl, Gebrüder, Am Duffesbach 26; Boisserée, G.m.b.H., B.—Bay., Alteburgerstrasse 203; Brockmann, Alfred, Vorgebirgstrasse 7; Büchel, Josef, Beethovenstrasse 15; Eidloth, Gebrüder-Ldth., Weyertal 125; Gaul's Erben Schniewindt, Chr.,-Mlt., Aachenerstrasse 128; Greven, Jos., Zugweg 22; Herker, Eberhard-S., Zülpicherstrasse 67; Hermans, J. H., Pantaleonsmühl. G., 29; Hewel, J.,-E., Venloerstrasse 237; Ichenhäuser & Cie., S., Engelbertstrasse 41; Kaufhold Adolf, Neusserstrasse Ecke Lohsestrasse; Kiegel, Joseph, Agrippastrasse 86; Kreuder, Heinrich E., Venloerstrasse 163; Küpper, Joh., Eigelstein 40; Küppers, Peter Heinrich, Aachenerstrasse 62; Lang Söhne, Christian, Windmuhlenstrasse 39; Lentzen, Meyer & Cie., Merovingerstrasse 39; Lentzen & Cie., E., Thebäerstrasse 9/11; Lückger, Wilh,.-Ns., Neusserstrasse 89; Maurer & Co., E.,-Mlt., Roonstrasse 48; Mohr Nachf., Anton-Ldth., Dürenerstrasse 33; Moll, Jacob,-S., Aemilianstrasse 8; Müller & Baecker, G.m.b.H., Huhnsgasse 39; Neumann & Co., G.m.b.H., C., Friezenplatz 16; Ottensmeyer, Heinrich, Neusserstrasse 3; Pering, Gerhard, Maybachstrasse 34; Rademacher, jr., Carl., Gereonsmühlengasse 22; Richrath, Gebrüder, Schaafenstrasse 12; Richrath & Sabelberg, Rheinauwerft, Rosenberg, Gebrüder E., Hornstrasse; Schmale & Cie., G.m.b.H., C. D., Industriehafen; Schumacher Söhne, Theodor, Landsbergstrasse 16; Siebeneck & Coumont P., Poller Kirchweg 120; Sternberg, Eugen S., Luxemburgerstrasse 97; Thomas Heinrich, Erftstrasse 58; Waldthausen, Wilh. Sohn G.m.b.H., Kohl Jac., Bobstrasse 22.

Seeds.

Bliersbach, Frz., Rudolf D., Freiheitstrasse 27/29; Bröders, Wilhelm, Alter Markt 34; Commans, P. J., Waidmarkt 21; Gesse, C., Heumarkt 18; Kalker, Franz, Luxemburgerstrasse 9; Kölner Contral-Saatstelle Julius Mildebrandt, Apostelnstrasse 10; Küpper sel. Erben, Joseph, Obenmarspforten 34; Riphahn, Gerhard, Ns. Sechzigerstrasse 4b; Rheinische Central-Saatstelle H., Jtzenplitz, Heumarkt 11a.

Sausage Casings.

Becher, Robert, Vorgebirgstrasse 25; Centralverwertung von Nebenprodukten vereinigter Metzgermeister Cöln's, E.G.m.b.H., Schlachthof; Cohen, Jacob, E., Liebigstrasse 163; Fassbender & Dürr, Severinstrasse 174; Fromm, Gustav, Genterstrasse 6; Kahn & Maier, Agrippinawerft; Kleesattel, Josef, Severinstrasse 191; Leger, Nachf., P. J., Bürgerstrasse 13; Wolff, Sally.

BRITISH COLONIAL REPORTS.

JAMAICA.

Report on Trade of Jamaica.

(By the Governor.)

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The total values of imports and exports for the last five years are as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1908-9	£2,420,335	£2,268,254
1909-10	2,561,674	2,628,307
1910-11	2,614,943	2,568,222
1911-12	2,865,553	2,948,067
1912-13	3,050,478	2,709,283

The imports increased by £184,925 and the exports decreased by £238,784. These figures very clearly indicate the grave effect which the prolonged droughts and the hurricanes of 1912 produced in the economic condition of the colony and the extent to which the prosperity attained in 1911 has been diminished.

The principal articles of import were:—

		1912.	Average of four years.
Ale	gal.	347,975	260,544
	value	£57,996	£42,668
Bacon	lbs.	47,290	50,579
	value	£1,970	£2,259
Beef, W.S.	brls.	4,427	5,698
	value	£16,934	£20,058
Bread and biscuits	lbs.	3,071,815	4,222,632
	value	£25,598	£35,188
Butter and substitutes	lbs.	1,121,401	1,035,696
	value	£41,751	£35,524
Candles, composition	lbs.	45,734	56,465
	value	£1,143	£1,517
Cheese	lbs.	231,828	221,259
	value	£8,693	£8,522
Coal	tons	69,215	55,310
	value	£59,769	£48,061
Corn	bush.	279,476	247,424
	value	£52,402	£45,900
Fish, dried, salted	lbs.	11,401,633	11,263,456
	value	£151,071	£133,415
Fish, alewives	brls.	6,183	8,590
	value	£8,347	£9,839
Herrings	brls.	43,495	36,146
	value	£43,495	£32,237
Mackerel	brls.	4,007	6,574
	value	£10,017	£13,693
Salmon	brls.	382	345
	value	£1,329	£1,119
Flour	brls.	309,621	224,847
	value	£325,103	£252,875
Gunpowder	lbs.	41,325	32,942
	value	£2,066	£1,647
Hams	lbs.	202,052	195,634
	value	£8,418	£8,167
Lard	lbs.	239,460	206,158
	value	£5,986	£4,294
Matches	gross	41,507	23,325
	value	£3,591	£2,196
Meal	brls.	63,999	45,873
	value	£53,599	£35,124

		1912.	Average of four years.
Milk, condensed	cases	61,866	49,864
	value	£57,226	£41,864
Oats	bush.	94,370	71,652
	value	£18,874	£12,769
Oils	gals.	1,493,494	1,185,720
	value	£76,414	£63,910
Peas and beans	bush.	19,925	16,946
	value	£9,962	£9,343
Pork, W.S	brls.	5,330	5,655
	value	£20,657	£23,746
Rice	lbs.	17,219,702	12,038,210
	value	£99,013	£60,865
Salt	lbs.	11,725,787	10,360,456
	value	£12,680	£11,264
Soap	lbs.	5,109,664	4,390,532
	value	£42,154	£33,901
Spirits brandy	gals.	3,852	3,997
	value	£1,926	£1,998
" cordials	gals.	2,891	2,312
	value	£3,458	£2,856
" gin	gals.	4,540	3,309
	value	£1,135	£827
" whisky	gals.	36,738	31,958
	value	£12,858	£11,185
Sugar, refined	lbs.	895,111	673,560
	value	£7,608	£5,494
Tea	lbs.	89,768	67,664
	value	£4,488	£3,383
Tobacco, leaf	lbs.	34,651	34,391
	value	£6,930	£7,145
Tobacco, manufactured and cigarettes	lbs.	69,649	142,174
	value	£7,344	£16,132
Wines	gals.	55,221	40,980
	value	£21,372	£16,051
Wood, W.P. lumber	ft.	1,967,265	1,795,624
	value	£14,754	£13,097
" pitch pine	ft.	13,450,718	11,730,259
	value	£94,155	£82,112
" shingles	No.	1,412,996	1,859,264
	value	£3,532	£4,647

IMPORTS FOR FIFTY YEARS.

The imports for the past fifty years at intervals of ten years are as under:—

To September 30, 1872	£1,559,601
September 30, 1882	1,318,450
March 31, 1892	1,759,890
March 31, 1902	1,755,921
December 31, 1912	3,050,480

and were obtained from the following countries:—

	1872.	1882.	1892.	1902.	1912.
United Kingdom	£932,768	£722,086	£862,345	£857,952	£1,333,353
	59·8%	54·8%	49%	48.9%	43.7%
United States	365,926	396,496	654,165	732,595	1,273,390
	23·5%	30·1%	37·2%	41.7%	41.7%
Canada	218,398	147,581	182,928	118,066	291,364
	14·0%	11·2%	10·4%	6.7%	9.6%
Other countries	42,509	52,287	60,452	47,308	152,373
	2·7%	3·9%	3·4%	2.7%	5.0%

The Collector-General remarks: 'In forty years the value of the imports has just doubled, but were it possible to measure by quantity or volume, I think it would have been found that the rate of progress has been very much more rapid. In that span of years Great Britain has yielded 16·1 per cent of her proportion of the Island's trade to other countries, and the United States has improved her position by no less a proportion than 18·2 per cent. Canada has lost ground and "other countries" made

some little progress. It remains to be seen how far the new imperial movement will affect these relations, and what period of time will be required for full fruition.'

Of the total exports, amounting in value to £2,709,283, the proportion attributable to island produce was	£2,572,275
Against the like figures in 1911 of	2,778,583
Or a decrease of	206,308
And the proportion attributable to British and foreign goods re-exported	£137,008
Against the like figures for 1911 of	169,484
Or a decrease of	32,476

ISLAND PRODUCE.

This decrease in the value of Island produce exported as compared with 1912 is made up of bananas, £215,394; sugar, £114,615; rum, £18,816; citrus fruit, £10,850; ginger, £10,600; honey, £6,759; pimento, £4,864; fustic and bitterwood, £5,075; logwood, £15,034; counterbalanced in part by increases in coffee, £120,599; cocoa, £38,385; cocoanuts, £9,940; hides, £3,233; and various other minor products.

The figures for the two years brought into contrast grouped under the general Board of Trade classification work out thus:—

	1912.	1911.
Class I.—Live animals, food, drink, and narcotics	£2,239,447	£2,451,137
Class II.—Raw material and articles mainly unmanufactured	149,818	160,713
Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	216,176	207,263
Class IV.—Miscellaneous unclassified	2,150	
Class V.—Bullion and specie	101,692	133,952

The growth of the total export trade in the forty years commencing 1872 is as follows:—

1872—Year ending September 30	£1,418,443
1882— " "	1,549,058
1892— " March 31	1,722,096
1902— " "	1,939,142
1912— " December 31	2,709,283

The increase during that period is £1,290,840. In this connection the following figures showing the trend of trade will also possess interest. The markets accepting the Island's exports in each of the years specified and the proportions falling to each were as under:—

	1872.	1882.	1892.	1902.	1912.
United Kingdom	£1,152.783	£968,323	£562,913	£ 409,858	£ 358,516
	81.3%	62.5%	32.7%	21.1%	13.2%
United States	149,629	275,703	877,274	1,272,540	1,618,614
	10.5%	17.8%	50.9%	65.7%	59.8%
Canada	9,649	199,787	59,764	31,849	148,943
	.7%	12.9%	3.5%	1.6%	5.5%
Other countries	106,382	105,245	222,145	224,895	583,210
	7.5%	6.8%	12.9%	11.6%	21.5%

EXPORTS FOR FIFTY YEARS.

In forty years the Island's export trade has been practically weaned from the mother country and transferred in an ever-increasing degree to the United States, though discrimination in favour of Cuban sugars has in recent years had the effect of somewhat checking this trend.

The chief articles of export show the following variations:—

		1912.	Average of four years.
Annatto	lbs.	959,943	822,355
	value	£5,999	£8,108
Beeswax	cwt.	525	722
	value	£3,185	£4,536
Cocoa	cwt.	65,675	49,317
	value	£139,833	£91,357
Cocoanuts	No.	22,949,450	15,769,770
	value	£108,627	£69,216
Coffee	cwt.	89,586	72,873
	value	£274,730	£141,207
Divi Divi	cwt.	5,178	2,940
	value	£1,268	£842
Fruit, bananas	stems	13,382,072	15,479,417
	value	£1,241,187	£1,261,735
" grapefruit	brls.	48,512	50,315
	value	£17,002	£18,030
Fruit, oranges	No.	30,737,900	39,564,263
	value	£38,422	£42,578
Ginger	cwt.	24,793	23,133
	value	£48,038	£45,978
Hides	lbs.	513,843	440,018
	value	£16,057	£11,551
Honey	cwt.	15,951	21,408
	value	£18,343	£19,626
Horses and mules	No.	71	74
	value	£1,799	£1,500
Limejuice	gals.	95,107	104,314
	value	£3,863	£4,179
Logwood extract	pkgs.	24,898	18,657
	value	£175,677	£139,336
Pimento	cwt.	107,504	135,194
	value	£78,388	£92,221
Rum	gals.	894,679	1,347,584
	value	£67,100	£160,382
Sugar	cwt.	197,960	280,396
	value	£132,798	£176,085
Skins, goat	lbs.	157,247	136,716
	value	£14,086	£12,375
Tobacco, cigars	lbs.	68,942	69,229
	value	£35,561	£33,872
" cigarettes	lbs.	17,272	7,245
	value	£2,500	£803
" leaf	lbs.	27,769	38,315
	value	£1,230	£1,467
Tortoise shell	No.	6,523	5,674
	value	£6,371	£4,725
Turtle	No.	1,000	1,093
	value	£2,095	£2,814
Wood, bitter	tons.	2,317	2,240
	value	£3,486	£3,382
" fustic	tons.	2,027	3,067
	value	£4,468	£7,382
" logwood	tons.	37,295	29,481
	value	£84,070	£65,971
Yams	cwt.	10,879	8,539
	value	£4,162	£2,839

The relation which each of the staples bears to the total is indicated by the following figures for the past three years:—

	1910. Per Cent.	1911. Per Cent.	1912. Per Cent.
Sugar	10.8	8.9	5.1
Rum	5.5	3.1	2.6
Coffee	6.9	5.5	10.7
Cocoa	2.6	3.6	5.4
Dyewoods	3.2	3.9	3.4
Fruit	53.7	58.3	54.7
Pimento	3.0	3.1	3.0
Minor products	14.3	13.5	15.1

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

FALSIFICATION OF INVOICES IN CHINA.

The London Chamber of Commerce has received from the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade a copy of the following Customs Notification (No. 779) issued by Mr. H. F. Merrill, Commissioner of Customs, Shanghai, under date of May 30, 1913:—

'The attention of importers is called to the fact that numerous cases of forged invoices have recently come to light, such invoices having been fabricated by employees of importing firms and presented to the Customs in place of the genuine invoices, together with false applications showing quantities and valuations, corresponding with the false invoices. So serious is this evil that it is necessary to take special measures to prevent it, and to require that the correctness of invoices shall be guaranteed by a responsible member of the importing firm. Unsigned invoices may be made by anyone, and invoices signed only by the shippers may be forged without detection; but the signatures of members of local firms cannot be imitated without serious risk of discovery. Importers, therefore, are requested to make on their invoices a note to the effect that the correctness is guaranteed—such note to be signed by a responsible member of the firm. It is further requested that for the prevention of fraud on the part of their employees, importers will compare the amounts of duty paid, as shown by their books, with the amounts entered on the Customs passes. It is only so long as invoices are above suspicion that Customs examination can be dispensed with, and the co-operation of all importers is asked for in their own interests as well as in that of the Customs in stamping out this species of fraud, which has attained to considerable proportions.'

A further notification (No. 781) was issued on June 6 as follows:—

'Notice is hereby given that, in order to prevent unauthorized access to merchants' invoices and contracts sent to the Customs for scrutiny, a special office has been set apart for dealing with such documents. To this office, which will be known as the Invoice Office, invoices and contracts may be sent, with the corresponding import applications, in sealed covers; and if addressed return covers are enclosed, the invoices and contracts, after being examined, will be put into such return covers sealed, and handed back to the representative of the firm concerned. Import applications will not in future be returned to applicants, but will be sent direct from the invoice Office to the Import Desk to be dealt with.'—(*Chamber of Commerce Journal.*)

PRESERVES IN ALGERIA.

Preserves and jams are greatly appreciated in Algeria both in the ports and in the towns of the interior. Hotelkeepers in particular are large purchasers of these goods. The value of the imports in 1911 was £11,400, as compared with £10,240 in 1910; all kinds of jams and marmalade are sold. There is no local production in Algeria; nevertheless, there is great competition amongst English, French and Swiss manufacturers in the supply of products of good quality in glass receptacles. Importers receive the jams in pots and in jars; prices should be quoted in francs, free on quay at Algiers. Payments are generally at sixty days. All sales are made through representatives and by agents, who visit the wholesale and retail grocers.—(*Chamber of Commerce Journal.*)

CONDENSED MILK STANDARDS IN BRITISH GUIANA.

With reference to proposed regulations respecting the sale of condensed, &c., milk in British Guiana, the Board of Trade have received copy of 'The Sale of Food and Drugs (Standard of Purity) Ordinance, 1906, Amendment Ordinance, 1913' (No. 13 of 1913), dated July 26, 1913, which is to come into operation on a day to be notified by proclamation.

The Ordinance amends sub-head (*d*) of section 3 of the Ordinance of 1906 relating to the sale of milk in the colony. This section, with the amended sub-head, now reads as follows:—

3. No person shall sell, to the prejudice of the purchaser, any article of food or drug, which is not of the nature, substance and quality demanded by such purchaser; provided that an offence shall not be deemed to be committed under this section in any of the following cases, that is to say:—

(*d*) (i.) Where milk contains more than 3¼ per centum of butter-fat, and not less than 8½ per centum of non-fatty solids; or

(ii.) Where condensed milk contains more than 10 per centum of butter-fat, and not less than 1$\frac{4}{10}$ per centum of nitrogen; or

(iii.) Where condensed milk contained in tin cans or other receptacles having the words 'skimmed milk' or 'separated milk,' and the statement 'unfit for the use of children and invalids' printed on or affixed to such receptacle in large and legible type in red colour, diagonally across such label, and such condensed milk contains not less than ½ per centum of butter-fat and 1$\frac{3}{10}$ per centum of nitrogen.

The sub-head (*d*) of section 3 originally read as follows:—'Where milk contains more than 3¼ per centum of butter-fat, and not less than 8½ per centum of non-fatty solids.'

MANUFACTURE OF CELLULOSE FROM WOOD AND TEXTILE FIBRES.

After enumerating the disadvantages of the present sulphite and soda processes for obtaining cellulose from fir or spruce, the authors of a recent article in the *Zeit f. angew. Chemie* describe a new method, which comprises the following operations:—

(1) For five or six hours the wood, which has been stripped of bark and cut up in the usual way, is submitted to the action of steam, with four or five times its weight of ammonia at 3·5 per cent, under a pressure of 2 to 3 atmospheres. The liquor is separated by pressure, and the residue is taken up by boiling water or steam, after which the solution and the wash waters are distilled to recover the ammonia if necessary, with the addition of lime. The liquor remaining after distillation of the ammonia is treated for the extraction of resin or tannic acid, or even to obtain matters suitable for feedingstuffs.

A 1-2 per cent solution of soda may be used instead of the ammonia, but it attacks the lignous substance more energetically, and gives a less pure resin. On the other hand, it is more costly, since the soda cannot be recovered, although it passes into the feedingstuff as chloride with a certain nutritive value.

(2) The residue after heat treatment with ammonia is afterwards treated in the same way with sulphuric acid, whilst the residue from the treatment with soda is treated with dilute hydrochloric acid. From three to five times as much acid, 0·4 to 0·6 per cent, is used as of wood, and the treatment lasts from six to eight hours at 1 to 2 atmospheres pressure. By this means the hemicelluloses (pentosans, &c.) are entirely dissolved and transformed into sugar; from the point of view of the production of this last it is an advantage to conduct the operation under moderate pressure and with a feeble acid. If, when using ammonia, hydrolysis has been effected by sulphuric acid, it is neutralized by lime which has been used to drive off the ammonia, or with a corresponding quantity of powdered limestone; the syrup remaining after heating and elimination of the sulphate of lime may be used directly as a feedingstuff.

If soda has been employed to disintegrate the woody material, hydrochloric acid must be used for the hydrolysis; the two residuary liquors are then mixed so that they neutralize one another, evaporated, and then treated as above. The chloride of soda does not separate, and passes entirely into the feedingstuff, which is an advantage.

The wood, exhausted by treatment with mineral acids and alkalies, no longer contains, besides pure cellulose, anything but lignines, which can be eliminated by gradual treatment with decolorizing liquors (chlorine water, lime water, or solutions of sodium hypochlorite.)—(*Chemical Trade Journal.*)

REDUCED DUTY ON NEWS PAPER INTO BELGIUM.

A Belgian law, dated August 30, 1913, provides for the reduction of duty on paper for newspapers from 4 francs to 2 francs per 100 kilos. In order to be admitted at the reduced rate, shipments of paper must fulfil the following requirements prescribed by Decree of September 13: The paper must be imported in long rolls, on reels; it must be not less than 45 centimetres wide; it must be of the quality ordinarily used for newspapers; it must be white, or only slightly tinted; it must have a rough or uncalendered surface; it must contain at least 70 per cent mechanical wood pulp and weigh not less than 45 grams nor more than 60 grams per square metre; it must not be more than half-sized. Importers must satisfy the customs authorities as to the use of the paper in the printing of newspapers.—(*Chamber of Commerce Journal.*)

NEW PROCESS FOR WOOD PRESERVATION.

A process for wood preservation which has been experimented upon for some years past is now being employed on a practical scale in the United States, says the *Revista Minera,* for railway sleepers and for wood destined for bridge construction.

The preservative substance is a liquid paraffin, with the addition of silica and a certain quantity of naphthaline. This last, thanks to its natural volatility, penetrates into the pores and interior canals of the wood and swells them, producing an active circulation whereby the moisture and sap are replaced by it. On solidifying it fills the interior spaces with a compact substance impervious to water and organic acids, and possessing antiseptic properties which assure an indefinite preservation of the wood. The silica is used in the form of kieselguhr.

Wood treated by this process is impregnated throughout its whole volume, whatever may be its dimensions, in a maximum time of four hours, whereas the process employing creosote necessitates from twelve to twenty-four hours. Wood thus treated has no odour. The treatment increases the strength of the wood, and has the advantage of preventing the attack of marine salts, owing to the presence of the silica. This property is a useful one in view of the employment of wood for piles, dock walls and marine works, &c. In addition, the process is applicable to certain species of wood, such as evergreen oak, which could not be impregnated by other processes. The treatment consists in submerging pieces for a varying period according to their dimensions, but never in excess of four hours, in a warm bath of liquid paraffin and naphthaline containing silica. There is no complicated apparatus required, there being only necessary an open bath with steam heat and the necessary plant for handling the wood. The trial plant consists of a vertical cylindrical vessel containing about 60 kilogs. of the preservative mixture. The introduction and removal of the pieces is effected by means of tackle fixed to the roof of the factory. The simplicity of the method permits of the installation of portable plant for the treatment of sleepers and other pieces on the spot, so that land owners, for example, may have installations for impregnating fencing, &c., where the wood is to be employed. Wood thus treated is absolutely impervious to water. Nails and screws

grip better than in creosoted wood, and owing to the perfect penetration of the substance into the interior it may be employed in joinery and carpentry without fear as to the impregnation of the centre.

The cost of material is not high. It has been calculated at 0·30 to 0·35 francs, approximately, per kilogramme, and repeated trials have shown that a small quantity per cubic metre is sufficient to completely impregnate the wood. In cases where partial impregnation is sufficient for preservation the cost will, of course, be greatly reduced. Experience has shown, according to the promoters of the method, that complete indefinite impregnation of the wood by the process can be obtained at much lower cost than by the creosote method, and the other processes employed in practice.

Railway sleepers have been treated in a small experimental plant, and a series of trials carried on with sleepers of pine and oak has shown that complete impregnation requires from 32 to 38 litres for from 27 to 32 kilogs. per cumic metre of wood; some woods, such as ash, require a larger quantity. It is possible to treat newly cut wood and obtain equally good results as with seasoned wood. The process has been adopted principally by the Virginia Railway and Power Company for sleepers and bridges. Its inventor is R. A. Mass, Professor in the Polytechnic Institute of Virginia.

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East.

Week ending January 15, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R	566,770	93,524	94,822	79,445	834,561
Consolidated	702,816	157,417	56,260	214,934	1,131,427
Empire Elevator Co.	980,891	334,092	119,326	233,002	1,667,311
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co	476,626	196,706	25,575		698,907
Western Terminal Elevator Co	210,173	19,867		167,767	392,807
G. T. Pacific	1,258,707	789,758	137,905	399,624	2,585,994
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	1,158,768	386,722	128,789		1,674,279
Fort William Elevator	452,522	243,591	47,919	148,958	892,990
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co	3,138,869	1,244,067	428,687	545,499	5,357,122
D. Horn & Co	90,046	54,801	62,025	205,386	412,258
Government Elevator	1,172,269	151,046	52,281	426,391	1,801,987
Eastern Elevator	113,099	355,723	161,413		630,235
Total terminal elevators	10,321,556	4,027,314	1,315,002	2,421,006	18,084,878
Winter storage afloat	4,006,037	2,442,204	334,832	461,017	7,244,090
Total terminal storage	14,327,593	6,469,518	1,649,834	2,882,023	25,328,968
Depot Harbour	154,367	387,873	116,576		658,816
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	395,494	227,630			623,124
Midland Elevator Co.	175,874				175,874
Tiffin, G. T. P	858,797	404,547	116,675		1,380,019
Port McNicol	2,179,109	296,806	301,701	17,621	2,795,237
Collingwood	94,431	17,232			111,663
Goderich	687,002	276,266			963,268
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.			68,000		68,000
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1			121,570	66,068	187,638
" No. 2	135,053	404,015	309,245	177,812	1,026,125
Montreal Warehousing Co.	89,520	206,936	4,443	87,780	388,679
St. John, N.B.	376,605		45,776		422,381
West St. John, N.B.	1,414,532	3,430	156,653		1,574,614
Halifax, N.S.	208,288				208,288
Total public elevators	6,769,072	2,224,735	1,240,638	349,281	10,583,726
Winter storage afloat	110,719				110,719
Total Eastern storage	6,879,791	2,224,735	1,240,638	349,681	10,694,445
Grand total storage	21,207,384	8,694,253	2,890,472	3,231,304	36,023,413

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those specially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'The Inquiries Branch, The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa,' or The Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, Toronto, or The Secretary of the Board of Trade at London, Toronto, Brandon, Halifax, Montreal, St. John, Sherbrooke, Vancouver, Victoria, Winnipeg, Calgary and Chambre de Commerce du District du Montreal.

(Readers of the Weekly Report using these Trade Inquiries, when communicating with firms abroad who are advertising for agents in Canada, should not fail to forward references, particularly if they are bankers' references.)

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

56. **Cereals.**—A firm in Havana is open to receive quotations on cereals. Bank references offered.

57. **Hosiery.**—Canadian manufacturers of hosiery are invited to correspond with a good firm of commission merchants in Havana.

58. **Furs.**—A commission merchant in Havana is open to represent first-class Canadian exporters of furs.

59. **Leather.**—Canadian exporters of leather desiring to appoint a selling agent for Cuba should correspond with firm in Havana.

60. **Herring.**—A commission merchant in Havana would like to correspond with Canadian exporters of herring. Bank references.

61. **Codfish.**—Canadian exporters of codfish are invited to correspond with leading Havana firm of commission merchants. Bank references.

62. **Stockfish.**—A Havana firm of commission merchants is anxious to get in touch with Canadian exporters of stockfish. Bank references.

63. **Haddock.**—Inquiry is made by a firm of commission merchants in Havana for the names of Canadian exporters of haddock. Bank references.

64. **Beans.**—A large firm in Havana would like to receive quotations on beans. Bank references.

65. **Potatoes.**—Canadian exporters of potatoes are invited to correspond with Havana firm of importers.

66. **Apples.**—A Havana firm is anxious to correspond with Canadian exporters of apples.

67. **Codfish.**—A first-class firm in Havana is anxious to establish connections with Canadian exporters of codfish, to handle said product on consignment. First-class references offered.

68. **Herring.**—Canadian exporters of herring are invited to correspond with large firm in Havana. First-class references offered.

69. **Stockfish.**—An old-established firm in Havana is anxious to represent first-class Canadian exporters of stockfish, for sale on consignment. First-class references offered.

70. **Haddock.**—A large firm in Havana is desirous of establishing relations with Canadian exporters of haddock. First-class references offered.

71. **Potatoes.**—A Matanzas (Cuba) firm of brokers would undertake the representation of first-class Canadian exporters of potatoes.

72. **Oats.**—Canadian exporters of oats are invited to correspond with Matanzas (Cuba) broker.

73. **Codfish.**—A firm of brokers in Matanzas (Cuba) wishes to represent Canadian exporters of codfish.

74. **Potatoes.**—A firm in Havana inquires for Canadian exporters of potatoes.

75. **Oats.**—A large firm in Havana is anxious to get in touch with Canadian elevator company for handling oats.

76. **Bran.**—First-class Canadian exporters of bran are invited to correspond with a large firm of commission merchants in Havana.

77. **Pine and building lumber.**—A London firm wishes to get into touch with Canadian exporters of pine and other building lumber.

78. **Flour, seed, oils, bran, malt, oatmeal, &c.**—A firm in Germany desires the name of wholesale dealers and exporters of flour, seed, oils, bran, malt, oatmeal, &c.

79. **Produce, &c.**—A Glasgow firm inquires for exporters of all kinds of produce, fruit and canned goods.

80. **Asbestos fibre.**—A Nottingham firm of mill furnishers, &c., who are also contractors to H. M. Government, wishes to be placed in touch with Canadian exporters of asbestos fibre for the manufacture of boiler and steam pipe coverings.

81. **Cobalt products.**—A firm in Darmstadt, Germany, wishes to be placed in communication with Canadian smelters of cobalt products.

82. **Mica.**—A company in Vienna would be pleased to hear from Canadian producers of mica, both muscovite and amber.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, B.A., Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guina. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

Acting Trade Commissioner, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. *Cable address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable address, Stadacona.*

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg.

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Mexico.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Cuarto num 6, Edificio Ranco Internacional 6 Hipotecario de México, Mexico, D.F. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, F.R.G.S., Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwick Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. M. Mussen, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Acting Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, City Trade Branch, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*
R. H. Curry Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd No. 4, Christiana, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
Great Britain—	
London (Mr. Harrison Watson)	133
Manchester (Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike)	136
Birmingham (Mr. J. E. Ray)	138
Trinidad (Mr. Edgar Tripp)	146
Germany (Mr. J. T. Lithgow)	147
Norway and Denmark (Mr. C. E. Sontum)	148
Cuban Trade	150
Agricultural Implements in Russia	157
Canadian Trade Figures for December	158
Directory of German Importers	159
British Colonial Reports, Jamaica	162
Canadian Grain Statistics	170
Trade Inquiries	171
Canadian Trade Commissioner Service	173

Issued every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
For Index and List of Trade Officials see last page.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa. **Monday, February 9, 1914.** **No. 524.**

GERMANY.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. C. F. Just.)

HAMBURG, January 17, 1914.

TRADE RETURNS FOR 1913.

The official statement of Germany's foreign trade exchanges for the eleven months —January to November, 1913—was issued at the turn of the year, and is given below. This preliminary return gives the volume only of the merchandise exchanged and is full of interest. For when taken in conjunction with the complete returns for the ten months ending October last, issued a month ago, there is every reason to anticipate that the aggregate foreign trade of Germany for the calendar year will prove the most satisfactory in her history. According to this October statement, Germany's exports during ten months alone had improved by no less than one milliard of marks ($250,000,000 to $275,000,000) over the record level reached in the previous year, and that the value of the imports only fell short of the record of 1912 by 22,000,000 marks ($4,500,000). In volume, however, these imports were greater, and their smaller value due to the lower level of prices in raw materials, grain and feedstuffs is so much in favour of the country.

Similarly, the trade returns for the month of November are again an improvement on the corresponding month of last year. In imports the improvement was confined mainly to iron ore, the changes in other directions being insignificant. In exports there was an increase in coal and in grain, especially oats. Sugar showed a substantial improvement owing to the good beet crop, while potash, and iron products, of the industries turning out half-finished goods, railway material and mouldings all contributed to swell the exports.

TRADE RETURNS BY WEIGHT, JANUARY TO NOVEMBER, 1913.

(1 metric ton = 2205 pounds.)

Products of Agriculture and of the Forest.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.
	M. Tons.	M. Tons.	M. Tons.	M. Tons.
Chief articles, alimentary and other	24,342,228	24,618,368	5,918,230	4,177,143
Rye	313,989	293,591	845,004	715,956
Wheat	2,303,838	2,074,536	468,179	279,672
Barley (malting)	132,099	185,830	.....	
Barley (feed)	2,725,134	2,510,641	5,540	1,027
Oats	478,836	572,925	575,926	28,819
Maize	867,248	1,032,117	32	54
Rice (unpolished)	153,068	97,741	10	11
Rice (polished)	306,363	313,407	171,038	141,249
Rape	142,250	118,903	4,719	6,923
Sesame	114,093	94,629	.....	
Flaxseed	515,838	300,926	3,396	5,120
Cottonseed	188,341	186,962	618	1,784
Soyo beans	120,731	116,313	.....	
Palm kernels	214,208	240,955	.....	
Copra	177,092	164,440	415	917
Cotton, raw	410,397	443,030	44,793	46,695
Tobacco, raw	74,840	72,824	420	424
Bananas	42,945	33,693	527	456
Oranges	121,097	126,821	1,039	941
Lemons	33,112	34,598		
Coffee beans	155,617	159,361	260	128
Cocoa beans	47,483	51,178	338	235
Lumber (of coniferous trees) rough	2,674,012	2,636,755	142,468	141,436
" " sawn	1,607,629	1,768,327	68,739	57,818
Pulp wood	1,195,461	1,028,050	60,121	40,424
Rubber	18,683	18,565	3,460	4,444
Herrings (salted)	173,003	164,284	718	696
Lard	97,372	97,254	16	60
Oleomargarine	24,249	22,960		
Fish oil	47,156	34,531	2,421	234
Butter	50,339	51,569	247	195
Eggs	160,441	153,588	423	373
Wool (merino) unwashed	90,008	105,679	3,486	2,321
Wool (cross bred) unwashed	65,273	72,050	1,180	1,964
Cattle hides (wet)	106,074	97,023	35,177	38,131
Cattle hides (dry)	50,979	37,184	7,698	7,247
Rye flour	916	998	206,040	145,174
Wheaten flour	15,157	14,339	179,655	150,282
Palm oil	13,500	10,817	28	54
Palm kernel oil	36	6	26,443	30,233
Cocoanut oil	577	323	22,318	16,817
Sugar (refined)	.....	.....	539,801	221,280
Sugar (raw)	.....	.....	457,720	76,424
Mill offals (bran)	1,295,667	1,493,948	20,016	13,963
Rice offals	188,139	204,756	3,505	6,643
Oil-cake	743,616	708,844	257,041	234,449
Mineral and fossil raw materials, mineral oils	38,384,923	36,700,347	47,485,089	42,793,171
Cement	161,812	216,429	1,044,885	964,361
Iron ore	12,947,304	11,207,262	2,404,857	2,081,053
Coal	9,749,773	9,480,998	31,551,019	28,275,622
Coke	549,351	544,304	5,945,686	5,321,987
Lubricating oil	229,359	222,357	24,278	15,405
Coal oil	647,380	687,955	293	229
Benzine (raw)	160,917	178,653	2	20
Chemicals, dyes, chief articles	1,921,771	1,786,815	4,369,959	3,807,157
Potash salts 12–15 p.c.	.....	.....	965,051	737,545
" " 15–19·9 p.c.	.....	.....	42,170	31,962
Potash fertilizers 38 p.c.	.....	.....	413,965	341,038
Sulphate of potash	37	38	113,282	76,011
Chile nitrite	738,462	757,828	27,107	26,314
Sulphate of ammonia	30,344	21,645	67,849	53,248
Chlor. of potash	12	45	325,830	255,655

TRADE RETURNS BY WEIGHT, JANUARY TO NOVEMBER, 1913.

(1 metric ton = 2205 pounds.)

Products of Agriculture and of the Forest.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.
	M. Tons.	M. Tons.	M. Tons.	M. Tons.
Norwegian nitrite of oxygen	49,680	28,777	22,523	7,785
Indigo	55	72	31,146	22,191
Guano, natural	33,832	25,244	434	819
Thomas phosphatic meal	410,716	349,929	636,902	632,574
Superphosphates	53,942	86,049	277,768	265,635
Silk and silk goods	10.157	11,093	12,553	12,406
Woollen yarns and goods	55,013	62,006	69,028	66,157
Cotton goods	97,224	85,774	121,040	116,480
Rubber goods	3,969	4,197	18,008	16,596
Paper and manufactures of paper and pulp	101,451	107,208	481,712	443,155
Chemical pulp	45,615	43,778	162.667	159,636
Keramics	152,026	168,637	722,552	619,892
Glass and glass manufactures	15,088	14,499	221,526	191,719
Iron and iron manufactures	573,255	612,492	5,918,565	5,454,340
Aluminium, and manufactures of	13,748	16,552	7,624	5,263
Lead, and manufactures of	75,518	85,016	52,851	47,907
Zinc, and manufactures of	53,814	53,758	123,952	120,498
Tin, and manufactures of	13,161	14,302	9,148	8,847
Copper and Copper manufactures	236,770	213,088	100,025	81,805
Raw copper	207,731	186,907	6,807	6,910
Machinery	82,213	72,738	513,599	478,515
Electro-technical products	5,556	4,010	116,424	102,061
Total quantities	67,020,943	65,485,623	67,083,094	59,280,957

RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT.

In Germany the year 1913 was entered upon with feelings of great uncertainty as to the future. It is true the country's foreign trade returns, which had shown increase upon increase since 1909, had culminated in 1912 with an increase in the exports of merchandise of 800,000,000 marks ($200,000,000) over the previous year; imports showing an improvement of 600,000,000 marks ($130,000,000). But to the close observer there were indications which pointed to a slackening of the trade boom. The renewal of the Balkan war, the disturbance in Mexico, and the delicate financial position in Brazil and South America, all affected German interests very closely, and were the adverse factors to be reckoned with, to say nothing of the growing money stringency and the dearness of credit. In spite of all, however, the foreign trade of the country, instead of slowing down, accelerated its pace. The export trade showing extraordinary activity, especially during the first six months of the year, and with results which have been referred to above. The general buoyancy, however, of the trade was to be seen in the goods traffic of the railways, which during the first half of the year was 7 per cent above the corresponding period of 1912, but sank to an increase of between 2 and 3 per cent in the period from July to the end of November. The explanation is that the national industries entered upon 1913 with abnormally large orders in hand, and this fact, coupled with the high if gradually diminishing level of demand for the home and outside markets, sufficed to keep the mines and furnaces, the factories and mills running at high pressure during the greater part of the period under review.

Meanwhile, in anticipation of the slowing down movement, the general situation was considerably assisted by the action of the great syndicated industries which, in

Germany, control production and prices in staple articles such as coal, iron and steel, cement, chemicals, machinery and electro-technical products, which by forcing exports maintained production and employment at a high level. Additional support was contributed by record crops in the country, which enormously increased the purchasing power of the agricultural population and stimulated the exports of cereals and breadstuffs.

In commenting upon the year's remarkable foreign trade position and taking into account the achievements of 1912 in this direction, German writers on economics point with pardonable pride to the fact that Germany has been able within two years to add so enormously to her foreign credit balances as to free herself entirely from dependence upon the foreign loans with which so much of her outside trade has hitherto been financed. At the same time, during 1913, the net imports of gold have been so large that the Reichsbank was able to carry out before November her plans to increase her stock of gold by 100,000,000 dollars, bringing the gold reserve up to the desired 300 millions, at which it stands to-day.

EVIDENCES OF RECOVERY.

With regard to the future, the concensus of opinion seems to be that the prospects of any marked improvement in the economic position, for the present at all events, are very slight. But it is agreed that the conditions do not suggest in any way a crisis. The country must be prepared for a further contraction of production and of trade, and for a sinking of the price level, a matter in so far as it will affect the cost of living is by no means undesirable. There is no question that it is a lack of capital which is at the root of the halt that is being called in industrial development. Supplies of capital have been used up, and the fresh supplies needed for the next forward movement will depend upon the national savings and the measure of thrift that is reached by the people. If all goes well it is believed that the close of 1914 will bring evidences of recovery and improvement. Meanwhile, the political outlook in Europe, and the gradually improved relations between Germany and Great Britain are regarded as a reassuring and valuable factor for the immediate situation.

HOLLAND AND SOUTHERN GERMANY.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. T. Lithgow.)

ROTTERDAM, January 13, 1914.

COMMERCIAL PROGRESS OF ROTTERDAM.

An interesting address was delivered by the chairman to the members of the Rotterdam Chamber of Commerce, at the opening meeting of the year. In the course of his remarks he put forth many useful facts and figures regarding the great Dutch port. Speaking first in regard to shipping he pointed out that although less striking than 1912 the year 1913 would still be considered a very favourable one. All must regret the diminished freights of the last three months. The position with regard to industry was not perhaps quite so rose coloured. The lower prices for coffee, rubber, cotton and tin was commented upon.

Some interesting remarks were made on the influence of the new United States tariff law. It was pointed out that although the sugar factories at Java were flourishing, the influence of the new tariff would be considerable. From March 1 next, the tariff on sugar would be lowered by one-quarter, and on May 1, 1916, would be entirely

done away with. It would open a field to the Dutch colonies which formerly was entered with difficulty. It was in the general interest of the consumer the same as in Holland, which stands more to the fore in the new American tariff. It has been expected in the United States that an increase in the importation of textile products, iron, steel, paper, glass and porcelain would result, and the exports from Dutch harbours have shown that this was not an idle expectation. Shipping ports could not but gain by the increase in commerce such as that, and they must see to it that they were not left behind.

IMPORTANCE OF HARBOUR FACILITIES.

In speaking on this question the chairman remarked: 'The Dutch should take to heart what was said at a gathering of the harbour authorities in New York in December, 1912: "No competition is so keen as that of the great ports; nowhere is the law of natural selection a measure of success as in the struggle of harbours. No protective laws can save a harbour if it falls behind in the competitive offers for the rapid handling of trade."

'Realizing the vast importance of providing facilities for larger steamships, there is now a project on foot to deepen the channel from Rotterdam to the sea to 32 feet at low tide, with a width of 328 feet between the lines of buoys.

'The estimated cost is placed at $2,000,000, and of this sum the city of Rotterdam will have to make a very considerable contribution from its own budget.

THE WORLD OF SHIPPING.

'The year 1913 did not show an advance on 1912 so far as shipping was concerned. This indeed was hardly to be expected; such a quick rise in freights as that of 1912 was almost sure to be followed by a reaction, and this took place in the autumn. The year 1913, however, may be considered one of the most favourable in shipping matters. All the regular steamship lines will pay most satisfactory dividends to shareholders, while many shipowners who carry freight on their own account will be equally satisfied with their balance sheet. Large dividends have been made, perhaps too high. This may sound paradoxical for the stability of the shipping business; however, it must be considered a positive drawback when as much as 30 to 40 per cent has been made. One reason for these sudden changes lies in the fact that the time for the filling of orders is shorter each year, so that often there is need unexpectedly for much more tonnage than is available.

TRADE GOOD.

'All over the world trade is flourishing; even the unrest in Asia and Africa does not seem to exercise an unfavourable influence.

PANAMA CANAL.

'A certain slackening will be expected at the opening of the Panama canal, for then only it will be shown how much the spirit of enterprise which is now considered by the parties concerned as useful, will be really paying.

INCREASED COST OF LIVING AFFECTS SHIPBUILDING.

'Shipbuilding has been considerably hampered owing to the higher prices and wages prevailing, due largely to the advance in the general cost of the necessities of life, but in spite of this disadvantage the increase in the tonnage of the world's fleet in 1913 far surpassed that of 1912, whereas by the use of liquid fuel and great improvements in machinery the modern fleet offers much better facilities than the same tonnage would have done a few years ago.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY.

'From statistics for 1913, it appears that the greatest imports to Rotterdam from European ports come from Great Britain, and from ports outside of Europe the Dutch East Indies takes the first place closely followed by South America. It is considered a very favourable sign that ships arriving in ballast are steadily falling off in number.

'With this, and with evident signs of the flourishing condition of the Dutch shipping, a favourable year for trade is generally anticipated.'

HOW THE RIVAL PORTS COMPARE.

Interesting statistics have just been published comparing the progress of Hamburg, Antwerp and Rotterdam. The figures are as follows:—

HAMBURG.

	Ships.	Tons.
1913..	18,073	14,185,000
1912..	17,774	13,568,000
Increase..	299	617,000

ANTWERP.

1913..	7,056	12,022,101
1912..	6 973	11,697,353
Increase..	83	344,748

ROTTERDAM.

1913..	11,443	13,915,543
1912..	11,317	13,473,605
Increase..	126	441,938

EXPORT OF POTATOES TO AMERICA.

The embargo placed by the Government of the United States on the importation of continental potatoes has awakened considerable interest in Holland. It is declared that the dreaded black scab has never been officially recognized here. The Dutch Government cabled to say that an official examination of potatoes to be shipped to the United States is in contemplation. It is understood that the exportation of potatoes depends on the result of the examination which is now being made into the alleged existence of disease in the potatoes in this country, and elsewhere in Europe.

NETHERLANDS CANADIAN MORTGAGE BANK.

The Netherlands Trans-Atlantic Mortgage Bank placed on the market this week shares to the amount of $200,000, bearing 5 per cent interest. The full amount was promptly subscribed. In an explanatory note in the prospectus, the company intimated that their office at Winnipeg had in hand a good many applications for first-class mortgages.

In spite of the somewhat unfavourable condition of the money market during the past year, adds the report, the course of affairs during our third fiscal year has enabled us, even after liberal disbursements, to pay a satisfactory dividend. On April 30, 1912, the mortgage loans amounted to $1,257,000, and at the same date 1913 to $2,659,000. Securities are in every way considered satisfactory.

TRADE OF CANADA.

No. 1.—Summary of the Trade of Canada.

	Twelve Months Ending November.			
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Imports for Consumption.	$	$	$	$
Dutiable goods	267,256,049	313,070,208	413,176,784	442,834,429
Free goods	163,047,260	180,844,797	214,694,747	222,362,399
Totals, merchandise	430,303,309	493,915,005	627,871,531	665,196,828
Coin and bullion	9,690,295	21,734,193	10,626,343	7,215,980
Total Imports for consumption	439,993,604	515,649,198	638,497,874	672,412,808
Duty collected	69,226,094	82,119,261	107,784,459	114,876,199
Exports.				
Canadian produce—				
The mine	41,055,196	42,598,320	53,050,757	58,685,347
The fisheries	16,133,623	15,606,880	16,496,276	19,393,360
The forest	46,715,928	40,654,422	43,112,393	42,875,089
Animal produce	53,205,924	50,445,781	43,934,256	49,660,063
Agricultural products	98,496,325	92,506,468	136,593,404	196,134,043
Manufactures	33,932,193	34,739,341	40,939,682	52,212,592
Miscellaneous	261,352	131,332	84,899	112,556
Totals, Canadian produce	289,800,541	276,682,544	334,211,667	419,073,050
Foreign produce	17,101,213	17,453,592	20,765,470	24,143,137
Totals, merchandise	306,901,754	294,136,136	354,977,137	443,216,187
Coin and bullion	2,745,370	7,465,735	12,225,345	17,041,005
Total exports	309,647,124	301,601,871	367,202,482	460,257,192
Aggregate trade	749,640,728	817,251,069	1,005,700,356	1,132,670,000
Imports for Consumption by Countries.				
Australia	509,300	474,577	360,652	675,732
British Africa	1,167,451	211,852	413,152	522,849
" East Indies	4,388,463	4,661,812	6,444,753	6,900,506
" Guiana	3,891,615	4,426,624	4,263,206	2,882,811
" West Indies, including Bermuda	6,574,787	5,532,795	6,484,681	4,205,196
Newfoundland	1,692,130	1,779,236	2,127,368	1,925,279
New Zealand	844,350	770,483	2,460,191	3,257,795
United Kingdom	107,840,657	112,209,028	131,963,125	141,428,651
Other British	816,224	906,547	1,095,654	1,456,855
Argentine Republic	2,212,482	2,390,625	3,790,232	2,870,540
Belgium	3,788,693	3,733,613	3,806,736	4,586,477
France	11,329,735	11,616,236	14,750,754	14,620,699
Germany	8,764,636	10,992,407	13,469,605	15,483,794
Holland	2,004,901	2,363,871	2,926,214	3,041,324
Japan	2,310,101	2,353,521	3,543,021	2,672,980
United States	266,691,250	334,388,325	414,524,359	438,459,955
Other foreign	15,166,329	16,838,746	26,074,171	27,421,335
Exports by Countries.				
Australia	3,838,264	3,936,050	4,061,535	4,368,051
British Africa	2,458,010	2,613,679	3,122,532	3,814,460
" East Indies	105,512	233,112	395,250	677,122
" Guiana	641,776	578,133	621,837	621,134
" West Indies, including Bermuda	4,593,147	4,521,434	4,609,197	4,668,711
Newfoundland	3,781,801	4,413,787	4,238,841	4,999,871
New Zealand	930,138	1,137,482	1,528,392	2,041,756
United Kingdom	153,851,387	142,355,041	172,171,765	216,507,874
Other British	817,649	698,515	630,142	1,970,992
Argentine Republic	2,718,856	2,983,170	2,700,120	2,246,829
Belgium	2,832,185	3,116,015	4,461,182	5,677,830
France	2,851,788	2,260,875	2,399,381	3,074,126
Germany	2,789,684	3,222,846	3,706,392	3,669,183
Holland	1,976,920	1,469,711	2,859,238	5,209,540
Japan	690,833	491,450	796,697	1,381,474
United States	114,423,318	117,763,864	148,433,721	188,731,853
Other Foreign	10,345,856	9,806,707	10,466,260	10,596,386

No. 2.—Principal Articles Imported for Consumption into Canada.

Articles Imported.	Twelve Months Ending November.			
	1912.	1913.		
		Total.	From United Kingdom.	From United States.
	$	$	$	
Ale, beer and porter	1,258,136	1,403,755	445,213	926,097
Animals, living	4,120,854	2,379,022	415,394	2,316,219
Books, periodicals, &c	6,115,718	6,728,603	1,421,624	4,930,547
Breadstuffs	11,198,279	10,774,302	942,875	7,265,206
Bricks, tiles, clays and mfrs. of	3,483,147	3,406,205	598,488	2,793,905
Carriages, carts, wagons, cars, &c.	17,798,571	22,250,532	880,894	21,261,329
Cement	1,999,754	432,353	94,777	327,766
Coal, coke, &c	42,048,045	49,679,390	162,385	49,479,420
Cocoa, chocolate, &c	1,792,851	2,599,831	1,156,984	832,376
Coffee	2,582,648	2,564,217	287,050	301,751
Cordage, rope and twine	2,898,304	4,443,438	422,181	4,011,715
Cottons	35,938,582	39,405,250	18,744,343	17,887,449
Curtains	759,927	683,212	511,797	103,499
Drugs, dyes, chemicals, &c	14,679,971	15,860,853	3,088,978	8,383,627
Earthenware, china and graniteware	3,047,772	3,384,131	2,073,995	621,922
Electric apparatus	7,680,267	10,011,806	1,236,115	8,356,833
Fancy goods	4,784,027	5,026,041	1,900,243	1,162,362
Fish	2,507,758	2,216,336	239,696	819,555
Flax, hemp, jute and mfrs. of	7,975,286	9,319,372	5,473,339	774,087
Fruits	16,757,052	17,056,412	1,181,420	12,864,406
Furs, skins and mfrs. of	7,310,154	6,227,694	1,045,177	3,527,324
Glass	4,877,541	5,555,851	1,507,484	2,259,525
Gloves and mitts	2,604,296	2,889,627	1,277,008	357,914
Grasses, fibres and mfrs. of	2,047,935	2,227,685	118,710	1,518,387
Grease	1,286,004	1,101,737	43,745	1,018,888
Gunpowder and explosives	1,762,173	1,297,856	531,250	697,366
Gutta percha, India rubber and mfrs. of	10,243,641	10,476,023	2,663,233	7,466,396
Hats, caps, bonnets, &c	5,519,989	5,910,877	3,078,319	2,244,752
Hides and skins other than fur	12,487,586	9,874,978	960,271	2,315,408
Leather and mfrs. of	8,609,858	9,164,015	1,911,192	7,138,005
Metals, minerals, &c.—Total	156,361,404	169,308,269	21,760,175	140,380,844
Brass and mfrs. of	4,752,572	5,088,836	449,048	4,445,151
Copper and mfrs. of	6,803,755	7,303,754	97,112	7,122,789
Iron and steel and mfrs. of	125,689,694	137,533,962	16,729,454	115,526,124
Tin and mfrs. of	6,556,027	7,174,725	1,728,973	5,062,941
Musical instruments	1,837,602	2,221,404	131,478	1,857,816
Oils	14,307,806	16,964,305	586,610	15,842,983
Oilcloth	2,355,231	2,544,695	2,029,574	495,096
Paintings, drawings, engravings, &c	2,239,134	1,988,104	669,776	1,041,422
Paints and colours	2,199,066	2,313,166	870,369	1,110,386
Paper and mfrs. of	7,646,216	8,569,972	1,847,515	5,792,639
Precious stones	4,157,699	5,653,376	1,573,654	192,097
Provisions	10,969,661	11,250,126	692,799	7,947,968
Ribbons	1,624,635	1,713,590	577,191	161,388
Seeds	1,403,129	1,630,045	167,581	1,241,298
Settlers' effects	15,701,380	15,109,250	4,645,063	9,876,992
Silk and mfrs. of	8,804,592	9,686,599	3,691,262	1,549,032
Soap	1,266,894	1,354,705	140,565	1,044,566
Spirits and wines	6,363,427	7,132,093	3,300,382	161,815
Sugar, molasses, &c	22,703,209	17,440,350	1,082,500	1,134,293
Tea	7,341,559	6,214,415	2,537,289	37,252
Tobacco	6,761,160	7,234,971	630,948	5,070,451
Vegetables	3,253,684	3,281,683	195,512	2,489,495
Watches	1,625,707	1,768,279	144,642	1,011,860
Wood and mfrs. of	25,740,742	27,137,253	651,387	25,869,817
Wool and mfrs. of	32,360,373	34,020,820	28,339,473	2,219,136
Total value of Principal and other articles Imported for Consumption:—				
Dutiable Goods	413,176,784	442,834,429	109,784,024	274,875,861
Free Goods	214,694,747	222,362,399	31,643,186	156,378,283
Totals, merchandise	627,871,531	665,196,828	141,427,210	431,254,144
Coin and bullion	10,626,343	7,215,980	1,441	7,205,811
Total Imports for Consumption	638,497,874	672,412,808	141,428,651	438,459,955

No. 3.—Principal Articles of Canadian Produce Exported from Canada.

Articles Exported.	Twelve Months Ending November.			
	1912.	1913.		
		Total.	To United Kingdom.	To United States.
	$	$	$	$
Animals, living—Total	2,889,666	7,623,669	713,661	6,690,137
Cattle	2,209,431	6,726,993	703,807	5,870,255
Horses	484,743	661,139	7,970	612,516
Sheep	85,800	108,965	.....	93,223
Breadstuffs—Total	110,650,964	159,507,180	124,839,991	18,986,221
Barley	2,647,518	6,599,903	5,659,204	751,274
Bran	1,878,181	1,577,082	29,783	1,086,684
Cereal foods	2,414,232	2,004,206	1,320,572	33,809
Oats	4,663,785	9,135,739	4,760,721	3,482,393
Oatmeal	957,991	652,973	645,696	5
Wheat	78,464,612	118,816,514	100,449,346	13,337,188
Wheat flour	19,146,700	20,136,938	11,773,493	59,269
Coal, coke, cinders and charcoal	6,059,947	4,339,342	34,999	3,350,582
Cordage, rope and twine	876,622	714,268	601	621,630
Fish—Total	15,273,238	18,860,097	5,921,419	6,128,815
Cod, &c., dry salted	3,906,423	4,926,023	82,467	1,034,455
Lobsters, canned	2,969,307	2,939,778	1,012,399	824,065
Salmon, canned	3,754,926	5,655,745	4,683,328	115,389
Fruits—Total	4,732,972	4,879,630	4,125,488	183,552
Apples, fresh	4,038,204	3,933,261	3,622,044	29,670
Furs, skins and mfrs. of	4,694,390	5,465,297	3,078,338	2,005,895
Hay	5,744,150	1,851,300	422,972	1,241,094
Hides and skins, other than fur	6,325,850	8,604,084	5,238	8,564,511
Leather and mfrs. of—Total	1,390,163	2,424,754	1,857,833	354,294
Sole and upper	1,070,794	1,892,691	1,521,528	215,983
Metals, minerals, &c.—Total	57,288,218	66,778,930	17,177,712	38,827,291
Aluminum in bars, blocks, &c	2,162,244	1,678,018	572,606	745,481
Asbestos	2,288,362	2,825,773	213,857	2,120,712
Copper	8,318,699	9,793,157	393,382	9,399,625
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, &c	9,810,119	12,430,083	.....	12,429,183
Iron and steel and mfrs. of	8,625,202	10,674,147	892,693	1,877,844
Nickel	4,491,167	5,216,472	752,609	4,463,363
Silver	19,530,496	21,035,277	13,783,543	5,696,149
Paper	4,908,454	10,563,056	527,093	8,417,473
Potatoes	666,906	1,147,009	19	330,437
Provisions—Total	28,187,968	25,171,293	23,595,900	1,061,773
Butter	221,206	298,130	31,974	111,441
Cheese	21,055,070	19,138,300	18,968,756	29,507
Meats—Bacon and hams	6,186,946	4,369,148	4,343,978	14,843
Seeds	13,651,205	27,487,568	11,621,587	13,387,081
Settlers' effects	2,124,862	2,622,700	234,347	2,308,327
Whisky	1,033,263	993,759	29,339	795,500
Wood and mfrs. of—Total	49,685,592	49,432,537	11,875,030	33,796,033
Logs	932,714	735,367	120,366	613,346
Lumber—Deals, pine	1,498,787	1,315,048	1,220,550	66,911
" spruce and other	5,821,391	6,512,604	5,849,006	578,706
Laths, palings and pickets	1,884,517	1,952,629	28,910	1,881,585
Planks and boards	20,191,484	20,234,570	1,962,731	15,575,163
Shingles	1,317,638	1,448,677	292	1,409,457
Timber, square	1,721,470	464,352	437,774	12,239
Wood blocks for pulp	6,855,551	6,982,295	.....	6,982,295
Wood pulp	5,725,653	5,756,540	1,009,200	4,489,117
Total Value of Principal and other Articles Exported:				
Canadian produce	334,211,667	419,073,050	209,437,064	157,714,585
Foreign produce	20,765,470	24,143,137	7,070,390	14,019,174
Total exports, merchandise	354,977,137	443,216,187	216,507,454	171,733,759
Coin and bullion	12,225,345	17,041,005	420	16,998,094
Total Exports	367,202,482	460,257,192	216,507,874	188,731,853

DIRECTORY OF GERMAN IMPORTERS.

The following list of importers for Dortmund has been furnished by Commissioner J. T. Lithgow, and supplements similar lists which have already been published in the Weekly Report:—

Agricultural Products.

Althoff & Sohn, H., Westerbleichstrasse 58; Büddemann, C., Bremerstrasse 26; Haack, Richard, Ardeystrasse 43; Rosiny-Mühlen-Aktien-Gesellschaft zu Duisburg, Speicherstrasse 54; Schreer, Heinrich, Speicherstrasse 15; Schulte, Emil, Speicherstrasse 11; Sternau, H. L., Am Gronau-Enscheder Güterbahnhof; Strauss, L., 1 Kampstrasse 16; Weymann, Franz., Prinz-Wilhelmstrasse 8; Wolff, Willy, Heroldstrasse 32.

Flour, Millers.

Krefter, H., Huckarderstrasse 156; Kummer, Fritz, Münsterstrasse 158; Niemöller, A. & W., Kanalstrasse 34; Schäffer, Metzmacher & Co. (Damf), Kaiserstrasse 59.

Fresh Fruits.

Bertrams, Louis, Hansastrasse 101; Holzgräber, Christian, Märkischestrasse 10; Köchling, Fritz, Saarbrückerstrasse 40; Vedder & Co., Erwin, Saarbrückerstrasse 48.

Grain and other Agricultural Products, Agents.

Bierhoff, Albert, Hagenstrasse 52; Goldschmidt, Isidor, Elizabethstrasse 13; Gruenschild, D., Saarbrückerstrasse 6; Heutger & Co., Göbenstrasse 32; Klausmeyer, Joh, Heinrich, Königswall 35; Le Claire jun., C., Hohensyburgstrasse 12; Mansbacher, Sally, Knappenbergerstrasse 37; Minners, Peter, Dresdenerstrasse 29; Neuhaus, Fr. W., Münsterstrasse 92; Raphael, Bernhard, Sedanstrasse 5; Schulte, E. W., Olpe 17; Schulte, Wilhelm Joh., Rheinischestrasse 36; Schwirkmann, Wilhelm, Märkischestrasse 84a; Selig, Daniel, Burgwall 33; Velthaus, Karl, Moltkestrasse 4; Weinberg & Selig, Rosental 1.

Grain, Dealers.

Cludius & Gater, Kaiserstrasse 31½; Huxholl, Fr., Schwanenwall 45; Külsheimer & Leeser, Königswall 68; Manger, Ludwig, Kaiserstrasse 6; Mäusener und Co., A., Münsterstrasse 92; Norwald & Weachky, Beurhausstrasse 10; Pieper, J. H., Bremerstrasse 6; Schlüter, R. F., Markt 6/8; Weinberg & Selig, Rosental 1.

Groceries, including Dried and Evaporated Apples and other Dried Fruits.

Auerbach, Gebrüder, Dortmundhafen; Becker, Carl, Ludwig, Nordstrasse 21; Büddemann, C., Bremnerstrasse 26; Bussfeldt, Gebrüder, Flensburgerstrasse 1; Cludius & Gater, Kaiserstrasse 31½; Dieckmann & Co., Schliepstrasse 1/3; Engelhardt Nachf., M., Gutenbergstrasse 28; Fahnenstich Söhne, Th., Langestrasse 1; Grünewald, M. & S., 2 Kampstrasse 51; Hahne, Rich., Hohestrasse 18½; Hövelmann, Otto,

Hambergerstrasse 50; Hülskötter & Poos, Weissenburgstrasse 1; Karthaus, Ernst, Prinz-Wilhelmstrasse 1; Kesting, Louis, Schwanenwall 51; Kolonial-Haus Richard Hahne, Hohestrasse 18½; Köster & Bömcke, Karlstrasse 3; Krahn sen., F W., Kesselstrasse 53; Marsch, Carl Friedrich, 1 Kampstrasse 96; Möller, C. F., Langestrasse 79; Rosendahl, Gebrüder, Am Hafen; Schreer, Heinrich, Speicherstrasse 15; Schulte, Emil, Speicherstrasse 11; Sternau, H. L., Am Gronau-Enscheder Güterbahnhof; Terfloth, B., Speicherstrasse Ps. 1043 Kn.; Thiele, Hermann, Olgastrasse 16; Ufer & Schnonheim, Lauenburgerstrasse 7; Vedder & Co., Erwin, Saarbrückerstrasse 48; Weischede & Scherrer, Weiherstrasse 2; Wienecke & Hoster, Töllnerstrasse 7; Wiskott, Ernst, Hohensyburgstrasse 38/40; Wolff, Willy, Heroldstrasse 32; Wolff, Gebrüder, Am Hafn.

Leather.

Bürmann, Heinrich, Münsterstrasse 22; Crummenerl & Schwarz, Münsterstrasse 51; Hausberg, Karl, Schwanenwall 1; Landfermann, C. A., Gnadenort 3; Möller, G.m.b.H., Fr., Löwenstrasse 1; Weise & Erlenbauer, Münsterstrasse 49½.

Lumber.

Blass & Co., Erzweg; Brügmann & Sohn, W., Ardeystrasse 36; Fischer Karl Arn., Gütenburgstrasse 58; Germann, Heinrich, Prinz Friedrich Carlstrasse 35; Heitmann & Kirckhefer, Inselstrasse 23/25; Kummer, Fritz, Münsterstrasse 158; Lauf, jun., Heinrich, Gütenbergstrasse 31; Lohbeck, Wilhelm, Bismarckstrasse 40; Meyer, A., Kronprinzenstrasse 49½; Moll, Ludwig, Kronprinzenstrasse 25; Oberheissische Holzerwertungages, m.b.H., Münsterstrasse 119; Plücker & Starke, 1 Kampstrasse 135; Radenbach & Menke, G.m.b.H., Weiherstrasse 66; Reinecke, Alex., Knappenbergerstrasse 6; Rosenbaum, Gustav, Kaiserstrasse 116; Schade, Johannes, Landgrafenstrasse 6; Scherz, Holzhdlg., Feiko, Am Hafen; Schlenkhoff, Heinrich, Treibstrasse 2; Schroer, J. B., Tremonia u. Haldenstrasse Ecke; Schütz, August, Ritterstrasse 4; Sommer, Arthur, Ardeystrasse 54; Specht jun., G.m.b.H., H., Ueberwasserstrasse 12; Theisen, F. J., Münsterstrasse 41; Ufer & de Vries, Kaiserstrasse 95/99; Wicking'sche Industrie f. Holz und Baubedarf, Act.-Ges., Treibstrasse 22.

Sausage Casings.

Edelstein & Co., Steinstrasse 16; Edelstein & Michel, Steinstrasse 27/29; Kamp, Gebrüder, Steinstrasse 22; Weinholt, Fritz, Kronenstrasse 39.

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended January 17, 1913, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

		Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living:—			
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves		219	–
Sheep and lambs		–	–
Swine		–	–
Horses		117	81
Fresh meat:—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)	Cwts.	147,043	173,431
Mutton " " "	"	64,695	96,543
Pork " " "	"	8,646	25,234
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	"	10,146	14,747
Salted or preserved meat:—			
Bacon	"	77,864	108,160
Beef	"	589	365
Hams	"	21,654	17,602
Pork	"	4,270	2,945
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	1,469	2,685
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	5,195	19,450
Dairy produce and substitutes:—			
Butter	"	64,386	87,552
Margarine	"	22,905	26,675
Cheese	"	20,019	20,108
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	477	75
" cream	"	270	283
" condensed	"	21,213	23,515
" preserved, other kinds	"	16	616
Eggs	Gt. Hnd.	379,003	294,870
Poultry	Value £	22,561	38,051
Game	"	2,220	3,087
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	4,202	4,204
Lard	"	35,817	54,538
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—			
Wheat	"	777,500	1,470,600
Wheat-meal and flour	"	198,760	255,400
Barley	"	705,900	154,300
Oats	"	141,000	317,100
Peas	"	57,063	41,290
Beans	"	11,290	47,020
Maize or Indian corn	"	916,800	1,004,600
Fruit, raw:—			
Apples	"	94,695	47,378
Pears	"	556	175
Hay	Tons.	1,055	405
Hops	Cwts.	5,915	4,671

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended January 14, 1913:—

Cheese—				
Bristol	67s. 6d.	—69s.	6d. per cwt.	
Liverpool	66s. 6d.	—69s.	"	
London	68s.	—69s.	"	
Glasgow		—70s.	"	
Butter—None reported upon.				
Bacon (Sides)—				
Bristol	68s.	—70s.	"	
Liverpool	68s.	—69s.	"	
London	69s	—71s.	"	
Glasgow	70s.	—72s.	"	
Bacon (Cumberland cut)—				
Bristol	–	–		
Liverpool	69s.	—73s.	"	
London	–	–		
Glasgow	70s.	—71s.	"	
Hams (long cut, green)—				
Bristol	76s	—80s.	"	
Liverpool	72s.	—79s.	"	
London	76s.	—78s.	"	
Glasgow	70s.	—74s.	"	

Foreign Animals Market, Deptford.—No sales reported.
Foreign Animals Market, Birkenhead.—No sales reported.

CANADIAN SAILINGS TO FOREIGN PORTS.

The Department publishes once each month a list of steamship sailings by Canadian lines to British and other foreign ports. The explanation of the form in which these appear as under is simply that under the heading of countries are arranged the ports of destination for the various steamship lines, the ports of departure, and the names of vessels and dates of sailing.

The following list is for the month of March, and is as complete as possible from the information furnished in time for publication by the companies whose names are given:—

Adriatic Ports.

To Patras, Greece—Austro-Americana SS. Co., Ltd.: From Portland, *Virginia*, March 16.

To Trieste, Austria—Austro-Americana Steamship Co., Ltd.: From Portland, *Virginia*, March 16.

Australia.

To Sydney—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, R.M.S. *Marama*, March 18; from Victoria, R.M.S. *Marama*, March 18.

To Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney.—The New Zealand Shipping Company: From St. John, N.B., *Tokomaru*, March 20.

China.

To Shanghai and Hong Kong—Canadian Pacific Railway Company's SS. Line: From Vancouver, *Empress of India*, March 5; *Empress of Asia*, March 19.

To Hong Kong—Blue Funnel Line: From Vancouver, *Bellerophon*, March 28; from Victoria, *Bellerophon*, April 15.

To Hong Kong, Kobe, Yokohama—Blue Funnel Line: From Vancouver, *Talthybius*, February 28; from Victoria, *Talthybius*, March 18.

Fiji.

To Suva—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, R.M.S. *Marama*, March 18; from Victoria, R.M.S. *Marama*, March 18.

France.

To Calais—Thomson Line: From Portland, Me., *Jacona*, March 20.

Great Britain.

To Bristol—Canadian Northern Steamships, Ltd.: From St. John, *Royal George*, March 11; from St. John, *Royal Edward*, March 25. Dominion Line: From Portland, *Englishman*, March 7; *Manxman*, March 21.

To Glasgow—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Talthybius*, March 18; from Vancouver, *Bellerophon*, March 28. Donaldson Line: From St. John, N.B., *Athenia*, March 5; *Letitia*, March 19; *Cassandra*, March 26.

To Leith—Thomson Line: From Portland, Me., *Jacona*, March 20.

To Liverpool—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Talthybius*, March 18; from Vancouver, *Bellerophon*, March 28. White Star Line: From Portland, *Canada*, March 7; *Megantic*, March 14; *Teutonic*, March 21; *Cornishman*, March 28. Furness, Withy & Co., Limited: From Halifax, *Digby*, March 3; *Almeriana*, March 20.

To London—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Talthybius*, March 18; from Vancouver, *Bellerophon*, March 28. Cunard Line: From Portland, Me., *Ascania*, March 14; *Alaunia*, March 21. Furness, Withy & Co., Limited: From Halifax, *Kanawha*, March 11; *Shenandoah*, March 24.

To Manchester—Manchester Liners, Limited: From St. John, N.B., *Manchester Inventor*, March 14; *Manchester Inventor*, March 28.

Hawaii.

To Honolulu—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, R.M.S. *Marama*, March 18; from Victoria, R.M.S. *Marama*, March 18.

Japan.

To Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki—Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Line: From Vancouver, *Empress of India*, March 5; *Empress of Asia*, March 19.

To Kobe and Yokohama—Blue Funnel Line: From Vancouver, *Bellerophon*, March 28; from Victoria, *Bellerophon*, April 15.

Mediterranean Ports.

To Naples or Malta—Austro-Americana SS. Co., Ltd.: From Portland, *Virginia*, March 16.

To Algiers—Austro-Americana Steamship Co., Ltd.: From Portland, *Virginia*, March 16.

New Zealand.

To Auckland—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, R.M.S. *Marama*, March 18; from Victoria, R.M.S. *Marama*, March 18.

To Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, Dunedin—The New Zealand Shipping Company, Limited: From St. John, *Tokomaru*, March 20.

CANADIAN FISH IN BRITISH MARKET.

With reference to Commissioner Mussen's remarks regarding the successful shipments of Canadian halibut and salmon to the British market, which appeared on page 1144 Weekly Report No. 505, and page 2, Weekly Report No. 519, the *Fish Trades Gazette* gives the following account of the experiment:—

The experiment of introducing frozen halibut from the Canadian Pacific coast on the Grimsby market, and thence into the markets of the kingdom, has proved so successful that by the time the second consignment was due to arrive the first delivery had all been disposed of, and orders were in hand for more. Naturally there was some diffidence in dealing with the fish in many quarters, but a trial proved its value, and Mr. Robinson, the consulting director to the Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company, who was responsible for introducing the trade to Grimsby, has not had a single complaint regarding the quality or value of the fish. And when the second consignment arrived on Tuesday traders were so anxious for supplies that, although there was treble the quantity available, its disposal before another lot could keep up a continuous supply was a certainty. And, owing to the success of the trade, it has been found necessary to supply some of the larger distributing centres with supplies direct from Liverpool. About 10 per cent of this week's delivery was shared between Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, and Glasgow, at each of which places only one agent has been allowed to have the wholesale trade.

With the halibut consignment has come to hand 125 cases of frozen salmon from the Canadian Pacific coast, its appearance at Grimsby creating quite as much trading interest as did the first lot of halibut. For frozen fish its condition was perfect, and those merchants who took trial samples for their customers expressed their appreciation of the fish and the opinion that it would doubtless have a ready sale in the country, particularly as there was now no Scottish or English salmon available. London has been given a chance to deal with fifty cases of the salmon through Messrs. Grant & May, of Billingsgate, and it is intended to keep up a regular supply right through the Canadian Pacific season.

It was intended to put filleted halibut on the market this week, but we learn from Mr. Robinson that, as the sample cases were not treated according to his desire at the Canadian Pacific station, its condition when delivered at Liverpool was not such that would guarantee him complete satisfaction; and, having started well to create a good business with imported frozen fish, he decided not to put it on sale until it comes through according to the prearranged methods to meet the requirements of the English trade. In a very short time, however, supplies of halibut fillets from the Canadian Pacific stations will be offered to dealers throughout the country.

FEEDING STUFFS IN GERMANY.

Commissioner C. F. Just has forwarded the following figures relating to the importation of feeding stuffs into Germany for the nine months ending October 31. These supplement his special report on this subject which appeared in Weekly Report No. 522.

A DISTINCT ADVANCE.

The imports for the period in question are on balance somewhat larger than for the corresponding period of 1912, and for the whole year they will show a distinct advance over last year. This is due almost entirely to large imports of Russian feed barley, the sales of which have been pressed throughout the autumn.

Owing to the very open weather that has prevailed so far in North Germany business has been slack, farmers preferring to use up their own stocks of hay and other feed before purchasing alternative supplies in the market, but with the arrival of the heavy weather now long overdue dealers anticipate considerable activity. The prices for feeding stuffs have practically remained unchanged since my last report was written, brewers' grains alone are slightly easier in price owing to the nominal demand that exists, but Mr. Duhne informs me that there is no doubt that the moment buying on any scale commences prices will immediately stiffen all round

IMPORTS OF FEEDING STUFFS TO OCTOBER 1913.

	Metric Tons.	Metric Tons.
Barley (feed)	2,322,960	+171,500
Mill offals	1,191,724	—173,600
Rice mill offals	171,000	— 26,000
Oil cake meal	668,500	+ 35,000
Distillery grains	60,000	+ 6,000
Brewery grains and malt sprouts	137,000	+ 10,000
Dried sugar beet slices	11,600	— 20,000

It will be seen that the net increase of the imports of the foregoing feed stuffs for the nine months is in round figures 21,000 tons over the corresponding period of 1912. There has, however, been a decrease of 10,000,000 dollars in the value of these imports compared with last year. For this decrease feed barley is chiefly responsible, the value of the increased imports of this article being no less than 35,000,000 marks ($8,000,000) below last year's figures.

BRITISH CONSULAR REPORTS.

ARGENTINE.

REPORT ON THE TRADE OF BUENOS AYRES.

(By Mr. Consul-General H. G. Mackie.)

REMARKABLE PROGRESS OF ARGENTINA.

Only a quarter of a century ago Argentina occupied a position of comparative obscurity and her valuable natural resources lay dormant. By a series of prodigious strides the Republic has risen to rank with the largest nations of the mercantile world, and is daily growing into greater prominence and awakening fresh interest on every hand. It is now universally recognized as a country possessed of great and varied resources, with an unclouded future before it. Its lands give scope for every kind of pastoral and agricultural pursuit. Its soils are fertile, capable of producing almost anything that will grow on semi-tropical and temperate latitudes, and offer the widest range of choice to the cultivator and cattle farmer alike. The fertility of the country is amply borne out by the great herds of cattle and flocks of sheep and other live stock, valued at £130,000,000, that feed on the natural grasses and rich alfalfa fields of the vast pastoral plains.

The total area of Argentina is variously estimated, but may be taken at about 730,000,000 acres, of which at least one-half is supposed to be productive. In 1912 there were approximately 57,000,000 acres under cultivation, and consequently there must still be some 308,000,000 acres of available agricultural land. Of this available area some 75,000,000 acres are said to be adaptable to wheat cultivation. The means of intercommunication have been so rapidly multiplied that with railways everywhere opening up the new rich districts of the interior, it is not difficult to forecast the further growth of pastoral resources and agricultural expansion.

Argentina already occupies the first place among the world's linseed-producing countries, and has more than once aspired to that position as a shipper of maize. In the total number of sheep she occupies the second place in the world, and is now taking up a prominent position as a universal purveyor of meat.

In 1912 over 8,800,000 tons of cereals, 342,900 tons of chilled and frozen beef, and 718,000 carcases of frozen mutton left these shores, representing a value of £93,280,000, of which the United Kingdom, Argentina's best customer, took no less than £32,000,000 or 34·7 per cent. In the meat markets of the United Kingdom Argentina occupies the first place.

The published trade returns of the imports and exports of the Republic for the year 1912 show that its external trade has now reached a point exceeding all previous records. This will be seen from the following figures:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports over Imports.
1903..	£26,259,300	£44,196,900	+£17,937,600
1904..	37,461,200	52,831,500	+ 15,370,300
1905..	41,030,800	64,566,800	+ 23,536,000
1906..	53,994,100	58,450,700	+ 4,456,600
1907..	57,172,100	59,240,800	+ 2,068,700
1908..	54,594,600	73,201,100	+ 18,606,500
1909..	60,551,200	79,470,100	+ 18,918,900
1910..	70,354,100	74,525,200	+ 4,171,100
1911..	73,362,200	64,939,500	— 8,422,700
1912..	76,970,700	91,878,300	+ 14,907,600

SCOPE FOR FURTHER EXPANSION.

The above figures are all the more remarkable when it is considered that the figures for 1912 show an increase of no less than 141 per cent over those for 1903, and yet the trade of Argentina is still in its infancy. Russia and Austria-Hungary excepted, the whole of Europe might be thrown into Argentina, which has an area of some 1,150,000 square miles, while its present population is no larger than that of London and its suburbs. As may be readily imagined, vast areas of virgin land still await the advent of man to convert them from their monotonous solitude into some of the most productive cornfields and pastures in the world.

FINANCIAL DEPRESSION.

The restriction of credit in Europe, due to the effects of the Balkan war, caused a wave of depression to pass over the world, and occasioned a good deal of apprehension in this country in June of the current year (1913). Although a state of affairs usually termed a financial crisis was not admitted in the Republic, where all authorities are in agreement as to the soundness of its agricultural prosperity, the slackness of the money market reacted unfavourably upon Argentine credit.

The abnormally high price of land is at last exhibiting a downward tendency, and there has already been a healthy decrease in land speculation. This may have a salutary effect upon Argentina. Acre upon acre of valuable land lying idle in the speculators' hands is a depressing spectacle in an agricultural country like this Republic, but the speculative mania is fast relaxing its hold upon the people. A strip of land will no longer be regarded as a passport to wealth, and will no doubt be turned to better account in the near future.

HIGH COST OF LIVING.

In common with other progressive countries, Argentina has experienced an almost continued rise in the prices of foodstuffs and manufactured goods; 1912 shows an appreciable increase in the cost of living. This increase is particularly noticeable in the prices of articles of primary necessity. The rise at the outset was accompanied by an increase in the rates of wages, but the proportion has not been maintained and the working man is consequently the sufferer.

Statistics show that the price of bread has risen steadily within the past few years from 4d. to 6d. per kilo. (2·2 lbs.). Rent has more than doubled since 1902, the lowest charge for a workman's room is £2 10s. per month in the capital. The authorities have at last intervened, and efforts are being made to eliminate the middleman by creating markets in the larger centres of population for the sale of provisions direct to the consumer. The question has also come before Congress with a view to lowering the customs duties on articles of primary necessity.

BUENOS AYRES A TRADE EMPORIUM.

Buenos Ayres is a great trade emporium. It is a city of great docks, railway termini, banks, tramways and factories, and in each of these large enterprises British capital is conspicuously represented. Until comparatively recent years the city made little progress, but of late years it has undergone a wonderful transformation. In point of size Buenos Ayres has overtaken three of the large capitals of Europe, and has now a population that places it among the greatest cities of the world.

The metropolis is regularly laid out in square blocks of buildings intersected by streets running at right angles one with another. The city suffers from a serious defect in its original design, having consisted at one time entirely of narrow streets hardly eleven yards wide. With a traffic in the centre thoroughfares that is extremely heavy, the congested state of the streets may be readily imagined. Blocking of the streets is of frequent occurrence, notwithstanding that the traffic is only allowed to run in one direction, *i.e.*, up one street and down the next.

Little need be added to the description given in the preceding report of the scale of magnificance upon which the defects of the city's early design are being effaced, beyond the purely commercial aspect appertaining to the extensive work of reconstruction. Parks, boulevards, gardens, squares and open spaces within the municipal radius are now being lavishly provided for. In addition to the usual annual municipal grant, which in 1911 amounted to £591,800, a loan was raised in London in August, 1913, of £2,500,000 for the improvement and embellishment of the city. This sum represents the first instalment of the loan of £5,000,000 sanctioned by Congress, but it is anticipated that the cost of the work will exceed that amount.

The portion of the town between Government House and the Congress Hall has been altered beyond all recognition, while an avenue leading from the Plaza Mayo diagonally through the heart of the city is costing a large amount of money. In expropriating some of the land as much as £420 has been paid for a single square yard, and nearly £1,500,000 has already been spent in clearing away the first block of buildings. These improvements will give further impetus to the already active building trade.

AGRICULTURAL FEATURES.

The superficial area of Argentina is given by some authorities at 1,139,700 square miles, and others at 1,152,000 and 1,886,000 square miles. The extent of its territory—ranging through so many degrees of latitude and longitude, from the temperate south to the semi-tropical north, and from the moist low-lying lands of the littoral to the prevailing dryness of some of the interior districts—accounts for the variety of agricultural resources contained in the country. Notwithstanding the wealth of these resources, as shown in the tables accompanying this report, barely 8 per cent of the total area of the Republic is at present under cultivation, and fully three-fourths of that area is comprised within the great cereal zone that forms only a small fraction of these vast territories. To the remaining regions, which are by no means unproductive, a share of one-fourth of the agricultural wealth may be apportioned.

The various crops admit of the following classification:—

(*a*) Cereals: wheat, maize, oats, barley, rye, canary seed, sorghum and rice.

(*b*) Industrial plants—textile: hemp, cotton, jute and ramie; saccharine; sugar cane; and other kinds as tobacco, coffee, hops and vines.

(*c*) Forage: alfalfa (lucerne) for hay, alfalfa for grazing, and other cultivated grasses.

(*d*) Cultivated trees (both fruit and forest) and vegetables.

According to the census bulletins the above crops cover the area under cultivation approximately in the following proportions:—

	Per Cent.
Cereals	45·03
Industrial plants	9·22
Cultivated trees and garden produce	4·48
Forage	41·27
Total	100

In a report issued by the Statistical Department of the Ministry of Agriculture the value of the production of 1912 is stated to be as follows:—

Cereals	£64,351,800
Oil seeds	10,846,800
Forage	6,800,000
Industrial plants	19,855,800
Sugar	3,900,000
Wine	8,168,800
Live stock	78,225,600
Poultry	22,280,000
Forestal products	9,000,000
Fisheries and game	3,200,000
Minerals	2,300,000
Total	£228,928,800

CULTIVATED AREAS.

The following areas were under cultivation in 1912:—

	Acres.
Wheat	17,500,000
Alfalfa (lucerne)	15,000,000
Maize	9,500,000
Linseed	4,250,000
Other cultivations	11,250,000
Total	57,500,000

The rapid strides made by agriculture may be gleaned from the fact that, according to official statistics, there were only 12,230,000 acres under cultivation in 1895. In 1912, as the above figures indicate, the agricultural lands spread over an area of no less than 57,500,000 acres.

The most important cereal districts lie in what is known as the 'great cereal region,' comprising the provinces of Buenos Ayres, Santa Fé, Cordoba, Entre Rios and the Central Pampa territory, measuring some 200,000,000 acres, a great zone of marvellous fertility, where cereals and forage grow in abundance without the aid of irrigation or fertilizers. This cereal region is served by a perfect system of railways and has developed in a striking degree. The figures of the latest national census records an increase in thirteen years of no less than 287 per cent in the cereal, flax and forage crops of this zone. The produce of the regions further removed from the ports of shipment cannot be so advantageously exported to foreign markets, but they may be regarded as vast tracts of valuable reserve land always ready to respond to any increase in the world's demand for agricultural produce. They represent the most striking feature of all, in that they offer almost unlimited scope for further expansion.

WHEAT CULTIVATION.

Taking wheat cultivation as representing some 57 per cent of all the cereals produced in the country, it will be seen that it covers 17,000,000 acres of land, more or less; but if the labouring hands were available no less than 80,000,000 acres could at once be brought under the plough for the cultivation of that cereal.

There is a decided tendency to an increase in the area of wheat-sown lands towards the south, where the conditions are even more favourable from a climatic standpoint. This increase has been brought about by the shipping facilities at Bahia Blanca. In time no doubt the growth of the population will conduce to the spread of agriculture to the irrigated lands or other inferior soils.

WHEAT STATISTICS.

Season.	Area Sown.	Production.	Seed Sown.	Local Consumption.	Available for Export.
	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1909-10	14,590,000	3,565,500	500,000	1,000,000	2,065,500
1910-11	15,461,800	3,974,500	.....	.....	2,286,000
1911-12	17,500,000	4,523,000	550,000	1,100,000	2,629,000

	Wheat Exports.	Flour Exports.
	Tons.	Tons.
1909	2,514,100	116,500
1910	1,883,600	115,400
1911	2,285,900	118,500
1912	2,629,000	131,500

STANDARDIZATION OF WHEAT.

Much still remains to be done to cheapen the handling of grain and improve the quality of the cereals. Argentina has to contend with the rivalry of other great cereal zones such as Canada and Siberia, and it is recognized that the adoption of a standard for wheat such as has been done in other countries has become a pressing need. With this end in view an experimental station has been started by the Ministry of Agriculture and placed under the management of a highly qualified British botanist.

ELEVATORS.

The proposed purchase of 765 grain elevators, of an aggregate capacity of 4,000,000 tons, referred to in the preceding report, had to be deferred owing to the lack of funds. The question, however, is still occupying the attention of the Minister of Agriculture, but it is probable the scheme will undergo some modification, which may tend to reduce the number of elevators required. It was proposed to erect these elevators in the agricultural zones; but this idea does not now appear practicable, for the reason that what may be an agricultural district in one year may become pasture land in the next, and in a year or two hence expensive elevators might be found in the centre of cattle rearing districts.

The proposed new elevators will probably all be erected at ports of shipment, and the present system of conveying grain in bags continued.

ENCROACHMENTS OF AGRICULTURE ON PASTURE LANDS.

With the steady encroachments of agriculture upon the pasture lands, the need for opening up fresh areas in making itself felt. The vast available tracts of unoccupied lands could, of course, be utilized for stock raising, but the indigenous grasses are too coarse and unpalatable for forage purposes. These coarse grasses will have to be replaced by the fine short grasses growing in the lowlands, and gradually superseded by alfalfa, rye grass, barley and oats. Needless to say that these changes cannot be effected without a considerable outlay of capital, which may in turn enhance the already high prices of cattle.

The following countries participated in the trade of Argentina in the principal agricultural products in 1912 :—

Destination.	Wheat.	Maize.	Linseed.	Oats.	Barley.	Flour.	Bran.	Pollards.	Oil-seed Cakes.	Hay.	Butter.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Bags.	Bags.	Bales.	Cases.
United Kingdom	604,424	551,610	63,905	375,478	2,508	1,983	13,970	186,130	17,680	.....	140,168
United States	.....	21,577	37,572	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	46,256	358,082	39,358	14,751	83	110	9,086	61,728	34,208	.....	.....
Germany	194,187	446,986	110,419	51,545	874	361	226,005	44,256	131,789	160	.....
Belgium	354,329	321,263	80,391	102,846	3,942	.....	3,181	2,560	25,456	.....	.....
Italy	157,671	300,771	4,739	145,680	.....	3	341	.....	1,552	.....	200
South Africa	501	8,106	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazil	374,093	5,579	36	3	.....	104,887	199	.....	.....	618,607	.....
Orders	645,059	1,800,953	82,439	42,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	280,931	1,017,575	110,678	147,178	2,340	8,581	19,878	106.066	68,093	56,269	204
Total	2,657,451	4,832,502	529,550	909,731	9,747	115,925	272,660	400,740	278,778	675,036	140,572
" 1911	2,292,806	129,743	442,982	525,079	5,745	109,471	205,015	247,800	265,601	778,154	48,569
" 1910	1,898,081	2,621,294	654,299	367,761	4,563	113,546	233.261	133,856	322,120	696,531	110,361
" 1909	2,576,009	2,336,534	918,413	435,540	15,444	111,573	182,521	70,494	247,184	518,443	147,723
" 1908	3,606,440	1,786,073	1,064,605	440,216	20,809	113,554	190,790	64,416	229,065	645,143	141,872
Total, 1913 (8 months)	2,644,662	3,433,106	843,461	811,267	31,810	76,460	174.898	193,040	226,216	498,382	99,578
Total, 1912 (8 months)	2,256,194	2,491,315	404,264	831,891	8,994	76,915	178,812	128,018	181,616	418,087	56,078

NOTE—1 bale of hay = 110 lbs.; 1 case of butter = 55 lbs.

MILLING INDUSTRY.

As it is only natural to expect in an agricultural country like Argentina, the milling industry has been steadily progressing for the past fifteen years. The exports of flour have, however, remained insignificant, owing to the ever-increasing home consumption, coupled with the demands of the Brazilian market for wheat in its natural state.

The flourishing milling industry of Argentina may be considered one of the soundest in the country. The huge mills described in last year's report have a grinding capacity of 6,000 tons a day, whereas the output in 1912 was only 850,000 tons, or less than half the capacity of the mills. There is, therefore, ample scope for expansion.

As will be seen by contrasting the figures of 1895 with those of 1912, the introduction of the powerful modern milling plant that superseded the primitive water and wind mills of earlier days has revolutionized the industry. The quantity of wheat ground by the 270 mills working in 1912 computed at 1,217,000 metric tons, producing 850,000 tons of flour and 361,000 tons of by-products; in 1895 there were no less than 603 mills at work, but their output was only 383,100 tons of flour. It thus appears that while 1912 shows a diminution of no less than 55 per cent in the number of mills as compared with 1895, the production of flour yielded the substantial increase of 122 per cent. The figures quoted are taken from the following table:—

Mills—	1895.	1912.
Working.. .. ..number	603	270
Registered.. .. .. "	.....	322
Capital.. .. .. £	3,165,000	3,550,000
Operatives .. ..number	3,900	4,400
Machinery.. .. ..horse-power	10,000	18,340
Production.. .. ..tons	383,100	850,000

The distribution of the flour mills has likewise changed considerably since 1895, as will be seen from the following table:—

Buenos Ayres—		
City	17·7	36
Province	33·41	20
Provinces—		
Santa Fé	25·61	15
Entre Rios	9·56	5
Cordoba	5·53	13
Pampa	....	5
Other places	8·19	6

The provinces of the wheat belt where the transport and shipping facilities are greatest are gradually absorbing the industry. The city of Buenos Ayres, which possesses these advantages in a marked degree, has increased its production from 17·7 to 36 per cent of the total number of mills.

The present position of the milling will be seen from the following figures:—

Year.	Production.	Consumption.	Exports.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£
1895.....	383,200	329,200	53,900	376,470
1906.....	699,000	570,000	128,900	895,600
1907.....	698,000	570,300	127,500	939,400
1908.....	696,000	582,100	113,500	1,026,700
1909.....	708,000	591,800	116,500	1,119,000
1910.....	751,000	590,900	115,400	990,000
1911.....	782,400	593,100	118,500	948,000
1912.....	850,000	.....	131,500	.....

The rumours current at one time that a powerful firm had opened negotiations for the buying up of all the mills with any claim to importance in the provinces of Santa Fé and Cordoba, are still lacking confirmation. It may be said that there are no definite indications of the existence of any organized trust or monopoly, but that a number of small mills are gradually being displaced by the larger ones, with whom they are naturally unable to compete.

FRUIT IMPORTS.

Incredible as it may seem in a fruit growing country like Argentina, no less than 180,000 cases of apples (mostly from Tasmania), 80,000 cases of oranges and lemons, and 70,000 cases of pears, as well as an equally large quantity of peaches and cherries, were imported in 1912. The value of imported fruit was as follows:—

Apples	£ 19,360
Bananas	27,000
Cherries	24,600
Oranges	42,100
Lemons	13,800
Other fruits	605,500
Glacéd fruits	19,100
Raisins	34,000
Dried figs	28,500
Almonds	34,200

There is likely to be falling-off in the imports under these heads, as the home industry is now receiving the attention of the government, it being feared that it might fall into the hands of enterprising foreigners.

Fruit growing could be carried on in any part of the Republic. Apples grow best in the southern provinces of Rio Negro and Neuquen, where they acquire a flavour not inferior to the Tasmanian apple. Tropical fruit thrives in the northern provinces, which are becoming famous for their oranges, tangerines and alligator pears. The grape does well in Mendoza, which is the centre of a wine industry.

A company recently formed is building a large factory at Juan Ortiz, which will be opened about the middle of next year. The process has been patented in most countries. The company does not propose to spin the fibre or manufacture paper here, but will export the raw material to Europe.

IMPORT TRADE STATISTICS.

Statistics of a general character, dealing more particularly with the export trade, are issued with remarkable rapidity. Detailed statistics bearing upon the import trade, and discriminating between the countries participating therein, are not yet available for the year 1912, and it has only been possible to deal with the import trade of Argentina in general terms.

Among the articles not specially mentioned for which a recent demand has been noticed may be mentioned building material, cold storage plant, electrical goods, railway plant, telephone material, cement, floating docks and dredgers, cables, refuse destructors, drainage works, fibre stripping machines, hydraulic and well-boring plant.

GRAIN BAGS.

There is a large demand in Argentina for grain bags for the shipment of cereals. As the number required depends entirely upon the various crops, the industry is a highly speculative one. As a rule the farmer does not have the capital needed to purchase bags when they are cheap, which occurs when the harvest is a bad one. A good harvest at once increases the price of bags and thus sharp fluctuations arise in the trade.

Until recently grain bags were manufactured in this country out of jute imported in the form of hessian cloth direct from Calcutta, but the demand exceeded the supply and the importation of the manufactured article has become feasible. The government has been obliged to remove the duty on jute bags as well as on jute to meet the requirements of the grain market. Owing to the high rate of local labour, it is expected that a considerable business in foreign-made bags will be done in the near future.

The class of bag likely to be in demand is never known until late in each season, being dependent upon the harvest. The probable size appears to be 47 by 26 inches, with a capacity of 154 pounds, the weight of the hessian being about 9 or 10 ounces. In view of the great demand for bags, serviceable and new bags will henceforth pay an export duty of 1d. per pound.

The milling industry is likewise developing rapidly, and there is consequently a growing demand for flour bags. The price of flour bags is subject to the vagaries of the cotton market, but large supplies are drawn principally from Manchester.

The Chamber of Deputies has just passed (August, 1913) a bill authorizing the expenditure of £100,000 in the purchase of grain bags, twine and sacking, for sale to agriculturists at cost price to meet the exigencies of the coming harvest. This bill has, however, still to pass the higher chamber.

PROCESSES FOR OBTAINING FIBRE FROM LINSEED STRAW.

In Argentina linseed straw is burned as soon as it has been threshed. It is estimated that the 4,000,000 acres under linseed yield some 300,000 tons of straw. Even at the low figure of, say, 2¼d. per pound, the straw burned annually in the Republic represents a waste of nearly £6,000,000 per annum. A process for obtaining fibre from linseed straw has been invented by a resident in Buenos Ayres, and it is claimed to have given practical results. The process was offered to a British firm, but was eventually purchased in Germany. A small factory has been started at Rosario with satisfactory results. The fibre obtained is of good quality, and can be used for the manufacture of very fine paper such as parchment. The fibre is rather short, but a German inventor has discovered and patented a process for spinning it.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

While the harvest of 1912-13 could not be considered abundant, it developed normally, and the machines carried over from the previous harvest were disposed of under favourable conditions.

Sales of machinery and of most merchandise have been slightly restricted, owing to the tightness of money in Europe, which also has had its effect here.

Apart from the British threshing machinery and a few mowers and ploughs and other implements, practically all the agricultural machinery imported is from the United States, although in threshing machinery there is now some further competition from German manufacturers, who are introducing a threshing machine on the lines of the British article, but of considerably cheaper manufacture. Australia still maintains its supremacy in the stripper-harvester line.

PAPER INDUSTRY.

Although working under favourable conditions, the papermaking industry has not made much progress, in spite of a protective tariff and an increasing home demand. The only paper mills with any claim to importance are the Zarate factories at Campana and Vicente Lopez. These mills are worthy of mention in connection with the manufacture of a paper strong enough for use as grain bags, tarpaulins for corn sacks, &c., for which the management claim to have discovered a process. The raw material employed is the wild tacurara of the Parana river and the flax fibre.

The removal of the duty on paper is now being urged in the press, and a bill to that effect is at present before Congress.

The importation of paper is as follows:—

	Metric Tons.	
1909	18,600	£467,400
1910	34,400	623,600
1911	38,800	685,300
1912	38,300	618,900

The imports of paper for the press have risen from below 5,000 metric tons in 1900 to nearly 28,000 metric tons in 1912. In the latter year the imports include 3,160 tons of writing paper, 570 tons of cigarette paper and 830 tons of wall paper.

STRUCTURAL AND BUILDING PAPER.

In structural and building material generally British houses appear to be doing well, but they have a powerful competitor in the United States Steel Corporation, who have a branch at Buenos Ayres.

Under this sub-head is included 8·13 per cent of the total imports, which are principally from the following countries in the order given:—The United States, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Germany, Canada, France and Uruguay.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

In agricultural machinery North American manufacturers have secured almost a monopoly. One or two British houses are still doing a fair business, others are being gradually driven out and many have quite given up trying to compete. The question of prices is, as a rule, more important in this country than the quality of the article. Although it is recognized that the British goods are superior, the majority of the buyers choose the cheaper articles, which serve their purpose for a while equally well.

Under the sub-head of 'Agricultural machinery and implements' is included 3·26 per cent of the total imports, which are principally from the following countries in the order given:—United States, France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom. The principal imports under this sub-head in 1912 were:—

Ploughs	£ 10,900
Plough castings	29,400
Beams, handles and spare parts	25,100
Mowers	68,400
Mowing machines	29,200
Reaper binders (from United States, Australia and Canada)	562,200
Threshing machines (from United States and Australia)	314,400

STATIONERY.

In stationery the Germans have seemingly secured the market to a great extent. A large number of the retailers are Germans. Under the sub-head of 'Paper and manufactures' is included 2·57 per cent of the total imports. The imports in 1912 of paper and cardboard were valued at £1,149,800, the countries participating in the order given being Germany, the United States, the United Kingdom, France, &c. Paper manufactures, £823,500 from Germany, the United Kingdom, Spain, &c.

TOOLS, ETC.

Mechanics' tools, carpenters' tools and tools for woodworking machinery, &c., such as saws, cutters, twist drills, &c., are still largely supplied by Sheffield; but a fair proportion comes from France and Germany, with an increasing quantity from the United States, from which country increasing competition is apparent.

Band saw blades are principally supplied by France, either direct or through British houses. Steel in various forms, such as is used for engineering purposes, for tools, &c., is still supplied by Sheffield, and has maintained its position against competition.

In machine tools the Germans have a strong hold, although when high class tools are required those of British make are preferred. In other classes of machinery the Germans and Americans are keen competitors.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

MOTOR-BOATS IN DENMARK AND HOLLAND.

In no country has the motor been so much applied to fishing boats as in Denmark, so that now it is an exception to find one of them without such equipment. In the last two years the larger craft, from about 48 to 65 feet in length, have especially been fitted with motors of from 20 to 40 horse-power. The following figures show the extent of the use of motors in fishing craft in recent years:—

1905	486
1906	554
1907	661
1908	901
1909	1,020
1910	1,104
1911	1,450
1912	2,160

Besides supplying their own fishing boats, the Danish manufacturers export considerable numbers of their engines. There are now over two hundred of them in use in German fishing craft. In contrast to the position in Denmark, it is curious that in Holland the motor has been but little used, especially in the larger vessels, though there are indications that a change is taking place. In 1911 there were eight of the large deep-sea herring vessels equipped with motors, and in 1912 this number was increased by one. There are also four or five motor-boats engaged in trawl fishing. Further, a large iron lugger, 89 feet in length, has been built at Vlaardingen (to which port most of the motor-vessels belong), and fitted with a Diesel engine of 120 horse-power, its special purpose being to go to English ports to buy herrings and run with them to Holland.—(*Fish Trades Gazette.*)

BRITISH IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has forwarded the following account of the registered supply of live animals from abroad in the United Kingdom, in the months of December, 1912 and 1913, showing the countries of consignment:—

	Oxen and Bulls.		Cows.		Calves.		Sheep and Lambs.	
	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912	1913	1912.	1913.
United States of America	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Channel Islands	9	8	83	78	11	15	.....	
Canada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	501
	109	8	83	78	11	15	.....	501
London	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southampton	9	8	83	78	11	15	.....	.....
Glasgow	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	501
	109	8	83	78	11	15	.....	501

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS IN GREECE.

Until recent years agriculture lagged in Greece, owing to the lack of specific laws for the fostering of farming interests and of efficient protection to property. As a result, there are vast reaches of arable land in this consular district as well as in other parts of Greece that await only proper cultivation to make them valuable farm lands. Moreover, under the new treaties concluded by Greece at the close of the recent hostilities in the Balkan Peninsula, that country has come into the possession of a large territory, a considerable part of which is suited to cultivation.

As the work of developing agriculture goes forward, there will doubtless be increased demand for agricultural implements and machines. In this consular district especially such articles will be in demand, since those in use here are for the most part antiquated and wholly unsuited for the needs of modern farming. It will, therefore, be to the interests of manufacturers of agricultural implements to put themselves in touch with the Greek markets.—(*U.S. Consular Reports.*)

BRITISH SUPPLY OF HOPS.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has forwarded the following statement of the registered supply of hops from abroad in the United Kingdom in the months of December, 1911, 1912 and 1913, showing the countries of consignment:—

——	1911.	1912.	1813.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Russia		8	36
Sweden	2		3
Germany	4,463	6,599	5,257
Netherlands	112	79	8
Belgium	3,486	2,126	1,006
France	270	30	338
Austria-Hungary	15	649	63
United States	18,800	18,275	35,020
Mexico	2,422		514
Victoria			10
New Zealand	108		65
Canada	3,446	14,569	793
	33,124	42,335	43,113

BRITISH TRADE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following summary table has been prepared at the Board of Trade, showing the total imports and exports of merchandise of the principal countries for which the particulars can be given up to October, 1913, inclusive, and referring in all cases

to the same period, viz., the ten months ended October. The corresponding figures for 1912 and 1911 are added for comparison:—

	Imports Ten Months ended October.			Exports (Domestic) Ten Months ended October.		
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia	90,362,000	89,712,000	106,758,000	130,625,000	121,880,000	121,440,000
Germany	387,488,000	433,939,000	432,847,000	325,564,000	355,120,000	408,958,000
Belgium	139,243,000	150,173,000	150,990,000	111,554,000	123,468,000	117,026,000
France	265,124,000	268,709,000	276,946,000	197,420,000	217,519,000	226,584,000
Spain	32,726,000	33,371,000	42,453,000	30,917,000	33,494,000	34,891,000
Italy	111,799,000	119,651,000	117,602,000	71,866,000	76,767,000	80,294,000
Austria-Hungary	106,015,000	122,936,000	115,392,000	83,063,000	92,058,000	94,984,000
Egypt	22,984,000	21,248,000	23,054,000	19,966,000	23,622,000	22,636,000
United States	263,651,000	314,767,000	304,206,000	340,909,000	383,390,000	411,323,000
Brazil	43,135,000	51,386,000	56,481,000	52,313,000	58,802,000	50,782,000
Japan	45,496,000	53,815,000	62,586,000	37,445,000	43,118,000	52,213,000
British India	77,695,000	86,782,000	103,991,000	123,128,000	135,190,000	135,536,000
British S. Africa	31,774,000	33,356,000	36,286,000	16,193,000	18,097,000	22,520,000
United Kingdom	463,854,000	506,977,000	537,592,000	374,724,000	402,617,000	437,378,000

—(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

MARKET FOR HONEY IN FRANCE.

The sale and consumption of honey in France varies, in a great measure, according to the localities or regions in which it is produced. In certain sections of the country it is abundant and easily obtainable; in others there exists so little taste for it that only a few grocers keep it in stock. The French departments producing the greatest quantity of honey are: Cotes-du-Nord, Ille-et-Vilaine, Eure-et-Loire, Marne, Cher, Finistere, Var, Loire-Inferieure, Loiret, Aisne, Somme, Correze, Morbihan and Isere. The French colonies of Algeria and Madagascar also produce the article.

French imports of honey in 1912 totalled 2,825 net metric quintals (metric quintal = 220·46 pounds), derived principally from the following countries: United States, 595 quintals; Haiti, 967 quintals; Mexico, 436 quintals; Italy, 180 quintals. Net exports were 11,377 metric quintals, principally to Netherlands, 4,103 quintals; Algeria, 3,316 quintals; Belgium, 1,623 quintals; Germany, 1,480 quintals; and Great Britain, 556 quintals. From the foregoing it will be noted that, with the exception of Haiti, France imports more honey from the United States than from any other country, and that almost one-third of the French honey exported is shipped to the Netherlands.

The price of honey in the French market varies slightly according to the quantity and quality of the season's crop, though the quotations rarely fluctuate to a degree exceeding $1 per 100 pounds. The wholesale price for honey at the beginning of January, 1914, in barrels or tin pails containing 25, 50, 100, or 150 kilos (55·11, 110·23, 220·46, or 330·69 pounds) is 110 to 120 francs ($21.23 to $23.16) per 100 kilos. Honey at this price, and sold in bulk, is not of a very delicate flavour, nor does it possess that taste which is characteristic of the product of the hive. A considerably better grade, however, can be obtained at 150 francs ($28.95) per 220·46 pounds. The finest quality is sold in tin boxes or cans containing 5 kilos (11.02 pounds) at 1.90 francs ($0.37) per kilo (2·2 pounds). This honey is of greyish colour, opaque, and thick in consistency. Transparent, or clarified, honey is sold in glass jars containing half a kilo. Its colour is similar to golden syrup, but its flavour is inferior to the semisolidified, or opaque, honey, which is usually sold as 'Honey of the Alps.'

Judging from the quotations recently communicated to the consulate at Havre by an American dealer in this article, honey from the United States, or from the Dominican Republic, from which the market draws a large supply, can be shipped to France and sold at a profit at prices much lower than those asked for the French product.

The United States enjoys the minimum tariff on honey imported into France, and the same tariff also applies to honey coming from the Dominican Republic and Haiti, whether shipped direct from the West Indies or via the United States. The French customs duty (minimum) is $1.75 per 100 pounds net on pure, natural honey, and $2.89 per 100 pounds net on imitation honey, or honey mixed with products containing sugar. The foregoing rates apply to merchandise imported directly to a French port. If imported via another European port or country there is a surtax of $0.3152 per 100 pounds. In making offers to the trade, however, it is unnecessary to quote honey duty paid. Quotations should be made c.i.f. Havre.

Besides the honey prepared for table use, the article is employed extensively by the manufacturers of gingerbread. This is made in large quantities in Lyon, Reims, and Dijon, France, in which cities the United States has consular representatives, from whom the names of the principal consumers and buyers can be obtained.

BRITISH IMPORTS OF MEAT.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has supplied the following return of the registered supply of fresh and refrigerated meat from abroad in the United Kingdom in the months of December, 1912 and 1913, showing the countries of consignment:—

	Beef.		Mutton.		Pork.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Sweden	–	–	–	–	185	484
Denmark	–	–	–	–	357	532
Iceland	–	–	26	–	–	–
Germany	5	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	107	132	21,271	18,695	35,450	81,216
Belgium	–	–	–	–	766	2,930
France	–	1	293	303	–	28
United States	30	–	–	–	1,166	3,302
Chili	–	–	–	9,290	–	–
Uruguay	18,390	20,566	8,498	1,962	–	–
Argentine Republic	597,419	619,373	138,726	10,5720	–	–
Channel Islands	–	–	–	–	–	15
Natal	–	–	–	–	197	–
Australia—						
South Australia	185	2,696	20,835	2,538	–	–
Victoria	776	11,730	31,280	1188,056	–	–
New South Wales	4,238	10,910	50,450	1232,257	–	–
Queensland	111,238	85,331	24,801	23,940	152	–
New Zealand	564	801	4,028	6,571	–	–
Canada	366	–	–	–	–	–
	733,318	751,540	300,208	410,312	38,273	88,507
Deduct to correct—						
China	–	–	–	–	70	–
Argentine Republic	–	–	127	–	–	–
South Australia	–	–	1,693	–	–	
Victoria	–	–	1,383	–	–	–
New South Wales	232	–	2,424	–	–	–
New Zealand	–	–	3,427	–	–	–
	733,086	751,540	291,154	410,312	38,203	88,507

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Public Elevators in the East, and Afloat.

Week ending January 22, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R	542,923	84,689	94,976	73,932	796,520
Consolidated	702,415	177,131	53,208	225,458	1,158,212
Empire Elevator Co.	988,953	330,952	123,364	235,718	1,678,987
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co	514,163	178,369	25,181		717,713
Western Terminal Elevator Co	233,162	37,472		188,360	458,994
G. T. Pacific	1,348,097	855,515	139,811	418,521	2,761,944
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	1,190,306	390,440	136,156		1,716,902
Fort William Elevator	461,067	246,461	46,547	129,508	883,583
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co	3,186,809	1,238,708	430,823	532,812	5,419,152
D. Horn & Co	88,366	51,802	61,758	231,395	433,321
Government Elevator	1,140,732	151,690	42,300	404,408	1,739,130
Eastern Elevator	135,068	343,002	152,494		630,564
Total terminal elevators	10,532,061	4,086,231	1,306,618	2,470,112	18,395,022
Winter storage afloat	4,006,037	2,442,204	334,832	461,017	7,244,090
Total terminal storage	14,538,098	6,528,435	1,641,450	2,931,129	25,639,112
Depot Harbour	70,122	343,702	116,576		530,400
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	385,494	325,992			711,386
Midland Elevator Co.	157,874				157,874
Tiffin, G. T. P	677,190	377,477	70,014		1,124,681
Port McNicol	1,913,912	273,414	301,701	14,659	2,503,686
Collingwood	78,739				78,739
Goderich	666,902	274,795			941,697
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co			68,000		68,000
Commercial Elevator Co	41,851	73,468	1,420		116,739
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1			121,570	66,068	187,638
" No. 2	131,783	401,507	311,876	177,812	1,022,978
Montreal Warehousing Co	85,021	199,536	5,813	87,780	378,159
St. John, N.B.	376,689		49,997		426,686
West St. John, N.B.	1,504,392	3,430	12,770		1,520,592
Halifax, N.S.	170,309				170,309
Total public elevators	6,260,288	2,273,321	1,059,637	346,319	9,939,565
Winter storage afloat	110,719				110,719
Total Eastern storage	6,371,007	2,273,321	1,059,637	346,319	10,050,284
Grand total storage	20,909,105	8,801,756	2,701,087	3,277,448	35,689,396

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'The Inquiries Branch, The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa,' or The Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, or The Secretary of the Board of Trade at London, Toronto, Brandon, Halifax, Montreal, St. John, Sherbrooke, Vancouver, Victoria, Winnipeg, Calgary and Chambre de Commerce du District du Montreal.

(Readers of the Weekly Report using these Trade Inquiries, when communicating with firms abroad who are advertising for agents in Canada, should not fail to forward references, particularly if they are bankers' references.)

Please Quote Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

83. **Calcined oyster shell.**—A Bristol firm desires the names of Canadian exporters of calcined oyster shell, three sizes, large, medium and small; also shells in natural state.

84. **Corned beef in tins.**—A firm in Rotterdam wishes to obtain quotations from Canadian exporters of corned beef in tins, c.i.f Rotterdam.

85. **Nickel.**—A London company wishes to get into touch with Canadian producers of nickel, refined or matte, in a position to arrange for the shipment of regular supplies.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Annual Report.

PART I.—CANADIAN TRADE:—
Imports into and Exports from Canada.
(Itemized and General Statements.)

PART II.—CANADIAN TRADE:—
1. With France.
2. With Germany.
3. With United Kingdom.
4. With United States.

PART III.—CANADIAN TRADE:—
With Foreign Countries.
(Except France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States.)

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:—
Bounties.
Lumber and Staple Products.
Revenue and Expenditure of Department of Trade and Commerce.
Statistical Record of the Progress of Canada.
Tonnage Table.
Trade Commissioner Service.

PART V.—GRAIN STATISTICS.

PART VI.—SUBSIDIZED STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PART VII.—TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS.

Monthly Reports.

Census and Statistics.
Trade and Commerce.

Weekly Report.

(Circulated within Canada only.)
Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information.

Miscellaneous Publications.

Canada Grain Act.
Canada Year Book.
Census Returns.
Commercial Arrangements between Canada and Foreign Countries.
Export Directory.
Inspection and Sale Act.
List of Licensed Elevators.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, B.A., Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

Acting Trade Commissioner, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. *Cable address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable address, Stadacona.*

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg.

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Mexico.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Cuarto num 6, Edificio Ranco Internacional é Hipotecario de México, Mexico, D.F. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, F.R.G.S., Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwick Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. M. Mussen, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Acting Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, City Trade Branch, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*
R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
Germany (Mr. C. F. Just)	175
Holland and Southern Germany (Mr. J. T. Lithgow)	178
Trade of Canada	181
Directory of German Importers	184
British Agricultural Produce Imports	186
Canadian Produce Prices in England	187
Canadian Sailings to Foreign Ports	187
Canadian Fish in British Markets	189
Feeding Stuffs in Germany	189
British Consular Reports, Argentine	190
Notes on Foreign Trade	200
Canadian Grain Statistics	204
Trade Inquiries	205
Publications of the Department of Trade and Commerce	206
Canadian Trade Commissioner Service	207

Issued every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
For Index and List of Trade Officials see last page.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa. Monday, February 16, 1914. No. 525

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. E. H. S. Flood.)

BARBADOS, January 17, 1914.

EXPORTS UNDER SCHEDULES 'B' AND 'C' OF PREFERENTIAL AGREEMENT

It may be of interest to Canadian importers of colonial produce, fruit and the raw materials supplied in the West Indies to have a statement of the quantity and value of the exports of the articles enumerated in schedules 'B' and 'C' of the Canada-West India Preferential Agreement, and to have the colonies indicated from which these articles are exported. In years in which the rainfall is sufficient and conditions generally favourable to agriculture, the value of these exports from the Carribean, including those from Bermuda, may be estimated at £9,000,000. The statistics made use of in this review are principally taken from the returns for 1912, which was a lean year on account of drought and other causes liable to occur in the tropics. Where those for 1913 are available they have been inserted but the general climatic conditions in both years were unfavourable and the returns equally small. The total figure shown will be below the estimate but there should be added for a good year about £800,000, the shortage on sugar being £600,000, and over £200,000 in the exported produce of Jamaica.

The following table will give the foodstuffs, raw materials, and partly prepared commodities that make up the gross export for this year of such articles as come under schedule 'B' and 'C,' those of British Honduras and Bermuda being included.

Foodstuffs	£6,935,491
Raw materials, including cotton	1,257,854
Commodities, partly prepared	2,857
	£8,196,202

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

Importers of raw sugar in Canada are probably well informed regarding the present condition of the sugar industry in the West Indies, but it may be convenient to state the position as it appears to the writer of this report. A steadily increasing acreage is being planted up in cane, and though there has been a falling off in the

sugar crop in the last year or two, a large increase in the quantity of sugar may be expected the first year in which climatic conditions are generally favourable. The average production, which has been about 225,000 tons in the last decade, will probably rise to 50,000 in the next, and a maximum of 300,000 may be reached. It is still a matter of surprise that with the co-operation of the Imperial Department of Agriculture, which has been of so great a value to the West Indies, and the favourable market offered in Canada for sugar under the preference, a larger quantity of sugar has not yet been marketed. There is no doubt, however, of the improved position of the industry, and results must inevitably follow.

The year from which the statistics in this review are taken was a particularly unfortunate one for sugar, the details of which are as follows:—

	Sugar. Tons.	Molasses. Puns.
British Guiana	77,820	1,467
Trinidad	33,165	3,750
Barbados	28,721	84,983
Jamaica	20,060	
Leeward Islands	22,237	7,683
St. Lucia	4,460	619
St. Vincent	302	41
	186,765	98,543

FORESTS OF THE CARIBEAN.

Of the dense tropical forests of mahogany, cedar and other valuable hardwoods that once covered these islands, there are left among the Northern Islands, only Dominica in the Leewards and St. Lucia in the Windwards that have any portions of these forests still standing. In Barbados, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Vincent and Grenada, the forests have disappeared. Trinidad, Jamaica and British Guiana, however, have escaped denudation, on account of the difficulty of reaching the interior since no rail nor waterways exist by which the lumber could be got out. In these colonies although the coast line has been cleared and lumbering operations pushed for a few miles into the back country, a large area of timberland still remains in each colony from which is annually drawn a considerable 'cut' as may be seen from the following statement of the export of lumber:—

Trinidad	£ 24,911
British Guiana	22,228
Jamaica	114,929
St. Lucia	6,529
Grenada	161
St. Vincent	6
Leeward Islands	387
Bahamas	32,026
	£201,177

VARIETIES OF TIMBER IN BRITISH GUIANA.

The forests of British Guiana cover about 80,000 square miles of country. The workable area is confined to 11,000 square miles in the more accessible parts. Though the variety of valuable trees found in these forests is large, at present there are a few only within reach of the lumberman and of sufficient commercial value to command a market. Of these greenheart is the most important and is rated as a first-class wood at Lloyd's. Logs of greenheart can be obtained which will square 25 inches and have a length of 65 feet. There are two varieties, yellow and black, the black possessing greater hardness but being more difficult to obtain. A large quantity of both varieties still remain in the interior waiting the advent of the lumberman.

Crabwood has within the last few years attracted the attention of manufacturers. Though not properly a hardwood like greenheart or mora, it is nevertheless a firm

wood, easily worked, and takes a finish that resembles mahogany. It will no doubt have a large export when better known.

Wallaba occurs more frequently throughout the colony than any other tree. Several varieties exist and all have a resinous nature and an unpleasant odour that disappears after sufficient exposure. The wood splits easily into shingles, palings and staves, and is made use of for building purposes and for firewood. A considerable quantity is exported.

Mora and bullet tree are dark and close-grained woods of firm texture. Both are heavy and durable. The bullet tree, however, is furnishing a valuable product—balata—and is hardly to be considered therefore as lumber, but the mora tree, which is larger in size, is useful for many purposes, for wharfs, steamship building and railway sleepers. It is among the best woods of the colony.

In addition to these woods is a large number of other varieties suitable for furniture, cabinet work and general building purposes, which up to the present are only obtained for local use. A list of these woods could be obtained from this office on request.

CEDAR, LOGWOOD AND MAHOGANY.

A variety of red cedar is obtained in British Guiana and exported in small quantities for making cigar boxes. The cedar, however, for which the West Indies are famous is that of Trinidad. It is a very fine, compact wood of a light yellowish colour, and has a strong but pleasant aromatic odour. It is chiefly used for furniture making and the finest sorts of interior fittings.

The tree from which logwood and extract is obtained is not indigenous to Jamaica but has taken root to such an extent as to surpass the growth of any other tree in the colony. None of this is at present going to Canada, the greater proportion of the wood going to the United States and the extract to the United Kingdom.

Fustic, which comes also from Jamaica, has a considerable exportation, and is made use of locally in carriage building. The trees are found of large girth and great height. There is also a small quantity of ebony, lignumvitæ, lancewood and satinwood exported each year.

As British Honduras is to have the benefit of the Canadian preference for the next few years, the lumber exported from that colony, which includes mahogany, cedar and logwood, as given in the last colonial report, is included in the following statement of exports of lumber from these parts:—

Mahogany	ft.	10,673,881
Cedar	cub. ft.	1,198,708
Greenheart	ft.	142,144
Crabwood	ft.	69,408
Logwood	tons.	49,571
Logwood Extract	pkgs.	23,488
Wallaba	tons.	8,759
Fustic	"	3,268
Bitter Wood	"	3,173
Shingles	No.	2,570,150
Unenumerated	ft.	8,203,796
"	cub. ft.	284,530
"	tons.	1,187

RUBBER AND PETROLEUM.

In addition to the products that have been specially noticed, there is the growing forest industry in rubber, balata and gums, valued at £100,000, which is carried on in British Guiana and Jamaica. Trinidad, within a few years, has greatly developed its oilfields, and the output of asphalt and crude petroleum have become very important to that island and promise a large future. Of sponges and turtle shell, the exports are chiefly from the Bahamas. Salt comes from Turks Island and some small islands in

the Virgin group; bay leaves, bay oil, otto of limes and essential oils are produced annually to the value of some £3,000, coming in part from Dominica; honey and beeswax to nearly £30,000 and obtained chiefly in Jamaica and St. Lucia.

One of the most important items of export from the West Indies is Sea Island cotton, with its subsidiary products of oil and oil meal, valued together at about £200,000. At present nearly all this cotton goes to Manchester, no mills either in Canada or the United States producing the fabric for which this cotton is required.

THE FRUIT TRADE.

The total value of fresh fruit exported annually, including a small quantity from British Honduras, amounts to £1,690,935. Rather more than three-fourths of this total export is from Jamaica. Fruit raising in that colony began at a time when the sugar industry was declining and has been its salvation. In 1880 the value of this export amounted to less than £72,000 and has increased twenty-fold since that time. Sugar in 1880 accounted for 35 per cent of the export and has now dropped to 10 per cent; whereas fruit was only 5 per cent in that year, and has now advanced to between 50 and 60.

The following statement will give the different fruits exported, their quantity and value:—

	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Bananas ..... stems.	16,497,567	
pkgs.	69,376	1,467,155
crates.		
Limes and Lime Juice ..... cwts.	7,404	
pkgs.	1,050	122,604
glns.	1,375	
Oranges ..... No.	42,642,908	
Pkgs.	66	47,914
Grape Fruit ..... No.	200,280	
pkgs.	57,660	19,895
Tamarinds ..... pkgs.	102	3,345
Nangoes ..... No.	46,000	
pkgs.	1,535	962
Tangarines ..... pkgs.	2,000	431
Lemons ..... pkgs.	497	144
Unenumerated, including pears and pine apples		6,433
		1,668,880
Bananas.—		
Bananas ..... stems.	390,350	18,544
Plantains ..... No.	2,238,500	3,511
		1,690,936

BANANAS AND ORANGES.

The place of honour in the export list of fruit is easily held by the banana. This has not been gained in a day but by steady annual advances. In 1903-4 the number of stems exported was under eight millions. Two years later they had increased to fifteen millions and since that time the twenty million mark has been passed. The figures given below record a smaller export, due to a poor year, but none the less is attention being centred in this cultivation. At one time in Jamaica the export of oranges was of more relative consequence than at present. There seems to be rather a falling off and it is stated by some authorities in the island that this is not altogether to be regretted, as in order to put the orange industry on a sounder basis 'the discipline of failure is required.'

THE LIME INDUSTRY.

Dominica has by far the most important lime industry in the West Indies. Converting citrate of lime, raw and concentrated lime juice to their fresh fruit equivalent, it is found that the crop of the past year was, roundly, 370,000 barrels of fruit. This showed an increase of 100,000 barrels in the last five years, and the Department of Agriculture reports that there will be an equally steady advance in production for some years to come, as settlers are coming in and planting up areas on Crown lands, and that replanting is continued on the older properties of the island. A considerable quantity of raw lime juice is exported to Canada, which is reported as accounting for the increase in that product. The greatest quantity of green limes goes to the United States, Last year a business firm in New York appointed an agent in Dominica for the purpose of inspecting the fruit consigned to that market. This will tend to keep the limes exported up to standard and will be in the interest of the industry. A small quantity of limes is also exported from Jamaica and the Windward Islands, the total from all the colonies valuing £122,604.

The exports of this fruit and its products from Dominica during 1912 were as follows:—

Products.		Quantity.	Value.
Concentrated lime juice	gals.	141,318	£38,862
Raw lime juice	"	508,766	25,438
Raw juice cordial	"	5,160	462
Green limes	brls.	37,038	14,815
Pickled limes	"	724	271
Citrate of lime	cwt.	3,910	11,991
Essential oil of limes	gals.	4,150	1,816
Otto of limes	"	1,057	3,018
			£96,673

COCOA EXPORTS.

The total exports of cocoa from the various colonies was of the value of £1,593,263, the amount contributed by each being shown in the general statistical statement given at the end of the article. Of this by far the largest quantity came from Trinidad. While the export of sugar in that island has been gradually declining, that of cocoa was advancing. The average annual export between the years 1891 and 1895 was somewhat over £500,000, and this average had risen between 1907 and 1910 to more than double. In 1912 it dropped slightly, due to unfavourable seasons, but nevertheless the interest taken in the industry has not abated. The surplus for export in 1900 amounted to 30,000,000 lbs. weight; this rose in 1910 to 57,000,000 lbs., but dropped in 1911 and 1912 to 49,000,000 and 41,000,000 lbs., respectively, the decline due, as before mentioned, to weather conditions. Of the annual export of Trinidad for the last two years of roughly £4,000,000, cocoa supplied rather more than one-quarter. The United States and France have been the island's best customers for this product. In order of importance after Trinidad in the quantity of export, come Grenada and Jamaica, very satisfactory results have been obtained in Grenada in the growing of the 'golden berry,' and from this island and Jamaica a larger return may be looked for in the future. The value of the exports from these two colonies amount to £326,765.

THE COCOANUT AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Nearly 40,000,000 cocoanuts were exported from these colonies in the year under notice. The number has been increasing each year, as much attention is being given to the industry, and planting out in new areas has been steadily carried on. Jamaica and Trinidad have the greatest number of trees in bearing, and return together about nine-tenths of the total number of nuts. British Guiana, Grenada and Dominica are now actively engaged in tree planting and promise a large supply in the next few

years, the trees in these islands being still young and some not yet yielding nuts. In 1912 the export from Demerara amounted to over 1,000,000 nuts, but the drought of last year caused a slight falling off. Dominica exported 539,791 and Grenada and St. Lucia together 54,538. While the supply of cocoanuts in the West Indies has been increasing, the market price has been also advancing. There has been a steadily growing demand which has at last overtaken the supply. The money value of the product has been thus enhanced, and the industry has been given a boom. Cocoanut oil is also in brisk demand, the high quality of the foods that are now made from it having brought it into favourable notice abroad. It is apparent, therefore, that the West Indies have a splendid asset in their cocoanut industry.

The total value of cocoanuts, copra and cocoanut oil for all the colonies will be seen in the following statement:—

Cocoanuts	£185,677
Cocoanut oil	1,772
Copra	30,434
	£217,883

VEGETABLES.

The principal vegetables grown in the West Indies are sweet potatoes, yams, eddoes, artichokes, ochros, christophines, and a few others not so well known. The cultivation extends only to local needs—exports amounting to about £20,000, chiefly intercolonial—one island supplying the needs of the other. That a very much larger return might be obtained may be seen by comparing the export with that of Bermuda which is several times greater than that of the West Indies.

Within a few years the agricultural departments have been attempting to encourage the planting of vegetables, and as a result there has been a larger crop of onions in the Leeward Islands, which promises to considerably increase in the next few years. The sweet potatoes and yams of Barbados should be specially noted as of very good quality and flavour, the export of which is rather more than one-half the total from all the islands.

Bermuda grows and exports onions, English potatoes and green vegetables to the following value:—

Onions	£ 42,711
Potatoes	32,798
Green vegetables	24,764
	£100,273

The quantity of vegetables supplied to Canada averages about £500 annually.

RICE PRODUCTION.

British Guiana is now the leading rice-producing country in South America, and on account of the suitability of its soil and climate, and the encouragement the industry is receiving from the government, may become one of the great rice-producing countries of the world. For many years past a certain quantity has been annually grown, but it was not until 1902 that the quantity produced above local needs left a surplus for export. The amount was small, but in 1908 it rose to 3,000 tons. Customs returns for last year show that the export had again advanced and stood at 8,000 tons, and that the import which was formerly about 3,000 tons had declined to a negligible quantity. The yield, therefore, is now in the neighbourhood of 11,000 tons. The cultivation is in the hands of the coolie population, whose methods are of a primitive type, resembling those still prevailing in parts of the East. Experiments on a fairly extensive scale to improve the cultivation are being made and, if found successful, a large expansion of the industry will follow. Up to the present the export has been chiefly among the neighbouring colonies and has not extended as far as Canada. In the near future the Canadian market may offer an additional outlet for this grain, which is of high grade.

COFFEE, GINGER AND SPICES.

From quite early times, coffee, ginger and allspice were included among the colonial products of Jamaica. In those days no ginger was to be obtained except from Jamaica or from the French islands, and the chief supply still comes from Jamaica. Grenada has exclusively the nutmeg and mace trade, which is its leading export. Through the suitability of its soil and climate, Grenada is capable of producing not only all the spices but every variety of tropical fruit, requiring only a steady market and a direct steamship service.

The following table will show the exports of these various tropical products:—

Coffee—		
Jamaica	£154,153	
British Guiana	3,643	
Trinadad	1,421	
Leeward Islands	332	
Windward Islands	64	
		£159,613
Pimento or allspice—		
Jamaica	83,252	
		83,252
Ginger—		
Jamaica	58,994	
Grenada	10	
St. Vincent	4	
		59,008
Nutmegs—		
Grenada	21,738	
St. Lucia	54	
St. Vincent	40	
		21,832
Mace—		
Grenada	15,041	
St. Lucia	17	
		15,058
Other spices—		
Grenada	211	
St. Lucia	54	
St. Vincent	18	
		283
		£339,046

ARROWROOT A STAPLE PRODUCT.

Arrowroot is the staple product of St. Vincent. About 5,000 acres are devoted to its cultivation. For some years, owing to production exceeding the demand, prices were unremunerative, but with the formation in 1910 of an association of growers and exporters a minimum sale price for good ordinary arrowroot was fixed and the industry put on a better footing. Co-operating with the association, the Government passed an ordinance enabling a small export tax of 6d. per barrel to be collected and expended for advertising in possible new markets.

A summary of a report published in 1912 by the committee of management of the association gives interesting details as to the results obtained in the Canadian market:—

'The inquiries received by the secretary during the year bear testimony to the utility of our advertising in Canada, notwithstanding the fact that the bulk of the arrowroot exported from St. Vincent is directed to the London market. * * * * The correspondence which has engaged the attention of the committee in the period under review contains applications from several responsible Canadian firms interested in cereals, &c., for large samples and consignments of arrowroot, but owing to the steady demand and rising prices which obtain in England throughout the year, there has been an evident disinclination among individual growers and exporters to send trial shipments to the Canadian market where sales in barrels are comparatively slow. Grocers both in the eastern and western provinces of Canada have been inquiring for arrowroot packed in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins and shipped in cases, but the committee has not been able to offer quotations in accordance with those inquiries. Such

applicants have been supplied with lists of local growers and shippers with whom they might communicate, and at the same time have been informed that owing to the limited conveniences in St. Vincent, it was impracticable to ship arrowroot otherwise than in barrels of an average weight of 240 lbs. gross.'

QUALITY AND USES OF ARROWROOT.

The arrowroot manufactured in St. Vincent is a pure article. Being a starch, it cannot have the flesh forming power of flour or other nitrogenous meals, but it is the purest and most digestible of the starches and is devoid of any unpleasant taste or flavour. In many respects it is superior to the starch of commerce. It swells more readily and with less heat than maize, rice or wheat starch, and forms a stiffer jelly. For laundry purposes, therefore, it is preferable. The bulk of the arrowroot at the present time is used in the confectionery and cocoa trade, but its use in the manufacture of biscuit and other food articles is extending.

CASSAVA AND CASSAVA FLOUR.

The cassava plant is found in Jamaica, St. Vincent and the Leeward Islands. The total export of cassava and cassava flour amounts to about £1,500. Reports from St. Vincent are to the effect that the flour and products from that island are of excellent quality, and should prices in Canada prove remunerative, the cultivation of the plant would be extended considerably. Tapioca is obtained from the cassava plant. In the process of making cassava flour or meal a considerable quantity of very fine starch is deposited. This is then subjected to heat until the grains swell up and burst and become agglutinated together. This forms tapioca, a food especially valuable in cases of weak digestion.

EXPORTS LISTED UNDER 'B' AND 'C' SCHEDULES.

The following statistics of the exports from the West Indies cover only the items enumerated in schedules 'B' and 'C' of the Canada-West India Agreement and not all the West Indian products that would come under the British preference. The exports to Canada from the West Indies have only been referred to incidentally and have not been dealt with in detail. The customs returns for 1913 will soon be available, and a full report will be furnished on the inter-trade between Canada and these colonies. Hitherto the statistics of this trade have been loosely compiled, but items now receiving a preference at either end must be classified, and the total shown.

The year which is now closing will furnish for the first time West Indian customs returns that will indicate accurately the condition of the trade.

JAMAICA.

	£
Sugar	247,413
Annatto	5,530
Timber	15,821
Logwood and Logwood Extract	265,138
Essential oils	1,993
Turtle shell	4,695
Cocoanuts	98,687
Copra	263
Fresh fruit and nuts	1,525,433
Cotton	1,178
Cotton seed	94
Cassava	1,051
Ginger and spices	142,246
Kola nuts	1,059
Limes	240
Honey and beeswax	28,864
Lime juice	3,400
Coffee	154,153
Vegetables	3,694
Cocoa	101,448
Unenumerated	82
	£2,602,482

TRINIDAD.

Sugar	£ 539,123
Molasses	7,068
Asphalt	199,046
Manjak	3,060
Petroleum, crude	18,432
Timber	24,911
Balata	5,913
Rubber	1,040
Cocoanuts	64,216
Copra	28,846
Fresh fruit	11,033
Cotton	1,009
Coffee	1,421
Vegetables	1,793
Cocoa	1,193,388
Unenumerated	183
	£2,100,482

BRITISH GUIANA.

Sugar	£1,019,488
Molasses	7,489
Cattle food containing molasses	17,425
Balata, rubber, &c.	101,712
Timber	22,228
Diamonds	6,860
Cocoanuts	3,552
Copra	1,108
Fresh fruit and nuts	1,640
Cocoanut oil	1,628
Arrowroot	84
Coffee	3,643
Rice	38,722
Rice meal	2,779
Cocoa	386
	£1,228,744

BARBADOS.

Sugar	£312,678
Molasses	383,615
Cotton	26,191
Cotton seeds	388
Cotton seed meal	4,769
Asphalt and manjak	1,843
Fresh fruit and nuts	1,072
Tamarinds, preserved	2,150
Vegetables	11,447
	£744,153

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Sugar	£243,681
Molasses	23,050
Timber	387
Turtle shell	58
Fresh fruit and cocoanuts	3,375
Salt	534
Tamarinds, preserved	1,134
Cotton	110,655
Cotton seed	4,996
Cotton seed meal	323
Arrowroot	386
Limes and lime juice	98,270
Lime oil	51
Honey and beeswax	24
Bay leaves	800
Lime citrate	20,261
Coffee	332
Bulbs	156
Vegetables	1,426
Cocoa	20,999
	£530,898

GRENADA.

Timber	£ 161
Turtle shell	315
Cocoanuts	62
Peanuts	229
Copra	182
Fresh fruit	415
Cotton	9,019
Ginger and spices	37,000
Lime juice	123
Cocoa	225,317
Unenumerated	43
	£272,866

ST. LUCIA.

Sugar	£ 54,069
Molasses	1,400
Timber	1,253
Logwood	5,276
Cocoanuts	110
Copra	35
Fresh fruit	762
Cotton	276
Cotton seed	61
Ginger and spices	125
Kola nuts	49
Vanilla	29
Limes	129
Lime juice	148
Honey and beeswax	456
Coffee	49
Vegetables	164
Cocoa	46,656
Unenumerated	52
	£111,099

ST. VINCENT.

Sugar	£ 3,560
Molasses	246
Turtle shell	301
Peanuts	1,060
Fresh fruit	55
Cotton	41,619
Cotton seed	3,851
Arrowroot	40,430
Cassava	101
Ginger and spices	62
Vegetables	1,483
Cocoa	5,069
Unenumerated	61
	£97,898

BAHAMAS.

Timber	£ 32,026
Sponges	111,381
Turtle shell	5,377
Cocoanuts	52
Salt	180
Fresh fruit	881
Vegetables	860
	£150,757

TURKS ISLAND.

Sponges	£ 1,451
Salt	18,603
	£20,054

BERMUDA.

Arrowroot	£ 721
Lily bulbs	6,210
Onions	42,711
Potatoes	32,798
Vegetables	24,764
	£107,204

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Mahogany	£144,437
Cedar	13,659
Logwood	23,668
Bananas	18,544
Plantains	3,511
Cocoanuts	18,994
Rubber	3,095
Turtle shell	3,658
	£229,566

NEW ZEALAND.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. W. A. Beddoe.)

AUCKLAND, N.Z., January 16, 1914.

TRADE PROSPECTS.

A wet, cold spring greatly appreciated by those engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, has been succeeded by hot, dry weather. There is great demand for the products of the soil. The wool crop will be large, and exports of wool, beef, butter, flax, gum, hides and skins will be on an extensive scale. This means that the purchasing power of New Zealand will not be diminished. Banking returns for the December quarter reflect the effects of the recent strike. Free deposits on current account balances show a shrinkage of £174,173, and overdrafts have expanded by £430,697, and discounts by £64,095. This indicates that trade has been less active during the past three months, and that more accommodation has had to be sought from the banks. All of which is attributed to the strike.

RESPONDING TO CORRESPONDENCE.

A number of instances have occurred where the Canadian exporter has, at his request, been placed in touch with the New Zealand importer, and the latter has corresponded without receiving any acknowledgment of his letter. There have been other instances where the replies to letters sent from here are not sufficiently intelligent. The distances are so great, and the time consumed both ways so considerable that it becomes a matter of importance to give close attention to details.

VALUE OF ADVERTISING.

Many British and foreign firms, finding New Zealand a profitable field for their manufactures, take the opportunity of stimulating the sale of their goods by judicious advertising. Canadian firms do very little advertising, and it suggested that more should be done. On application, the names of reliable advertising agents will be supplied or suggestions given as to the newspapers having desirable circulation, as the case may be.

TARIFF CHANGES.

It was the intention of the Government to revise the tariff during the session just terminated, but it has now been decided not to do anything until next session. Trade could be greatly stimulated if some adjustment in the tariff could be made as affecting certain articles.

ADDITIONAL CARGO CAPACITY.

The Union Steamship Company of New Zealand has made an arrangement whereby the *Waimate* will leave Vancouver about the end of January, and the *Canada Cape* about the end of March. The company expects to maintain a regular bi-monthly despatch of cargo steamers from the Pacific coast. These steamers will be equipped with cold storage and therefore not very suitable for heavy lumber, but for pickets, laths and light timber as well as for general cargo—which the mail steamers may not be able to accommodate, they should prove a great convenience. The arrangement is that the terminal port shall be in Australia, but the vessels will call at one port at least in New Zealand should the inducement warrant it. Intending shippers from British Columbia should keep these facts in mind.

TRADE INCREASES FOR YEAR.

During the past year there has been a substantial increase in imports from Canada. The total for the past three months amounted to £130,505 = $652,525, and for the year ended December 31, 1913, the total amount was £452,519, as against £393,810; an increase of £58,709.

Imports from Canada, 1912..	£393,810 = $1,969,050
Imports from Canada, 1913..	452,519 = 2,262,595

Increase 1913 over 1912, £58,709 = $293,545.

LARGE FOOD SHIPMENTS.

The *Niagara* leaving here on this voyage takes the following: —

Butter	boxes	20,026
Beef	qrs.	1,371
Veal	carcases	877
Lamb	"	1,000
Mutton	"	1,000
Gum	boxes	300

If the demand for beef and butter is maintained it will exceed the supply. So many overseas vessels were held up in consequence of the strike, and are now simultaneously loading for home, that the demand for butter and beef is very heavy.

SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. W. J. Egan.)

CAPE TOWN, January 9, 1914.

CANADIAN APPLES.

Opinion among the various dealers varies in reference to Canadian apples received in South Africa this year. Durban dealers report grading and packing of Nova Scotia fruit to be all right in every particular. They complain, however, that Nova Scotian 'Kings' and 'Wagners' on the whole were a great disappointment as they were poor in colour and in keeping qualities. The Ontario fruit, such as 'Ben Davis,' 'Kings,' 'Russets' and 'Spies,' left nothing to be desired.

Port Elizabeth dealers were well satisfied with consignments to them but state that they did not receive all they had arranged for, one large dealer claiming that although he booked space early last May, he failed to secure accommodation for his second shipment.

A SPLENDID MARKET.

The apples which arrived in Cape Town, were, with the exception of one lot of 'Golden Russets' on the ss. *Benguela,* in very good condition, but were not graded in all cases as they should be for export. The difference in grading of the apples received in Cape Town and other ports must be attributed to the fact that almost all the apples shipped to this port are purchased by local dealers, who visit Canada annually, while the fruit to other ports is consigned by Canadian producers or dealers.

The South African market during October, November and December is a splendid one for good Canadian apples and will command high prices. This office invites early correspondence this year with the view of consignments for next year and advise the securing of space in cold storage chambers early in the season.

CANADIAN ORGANS.

Trade inquiries will serve to show Canadian manufacturers of organs that there is a considerable demand from traders here for this instrument. There is a very large demand from general dealers for an organ suitable for back-country districts. This should be a showy organ in style, beveled mirror in centre of top part, as many stops as possible, costing c.i.f. $45 to $47.50. In addition to this there is also a good market for the better instrument. Reference to Trade Inquiries during the past ten months will give the names of South African inquirers.

PRICES F.O.B. OR C.I.F.

Much correspondence is received from Canadian producers *re* a possible market for their commodities. This is sometimes accompanied by catalogues, but in one case only, were f.o.b. quotations and advice received *re* catalogue discounts. Attention is directed to the time which may be saved by including these in original correspondence, as it is impossible to secure intelligent information without a full knowledge of cost.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE.

The trade returns for the month and eleven months ending November, 1913, for South Africa have just been issued and show, both in exports and imports, a new record for commerce in this country.

Taking into consideration the very unsettled conditions during the past year, the fact of eleven months trade being equal to the total trade of 1912, is a sure sign that under normal conditions, there is bound to be good progress for the future.

The figures for total exports and imports are as follows:—

Eleven Months.	1913.	1912.	Increase. Per Cent.
Imports..	£39,048,444	£36,357,030	7·4
Exports..	61,180,029	57,264,963	6·8

The chief features on the export side of the account are the large increase in the diamond export, the substantial advance in the exports of such staple products as wool and ostrich feathers, and the heavy decline in the maize export.

CHIEF EXPORTS.

The chief exports may be conveniently summarized in tabular form:—

Eleven months' exports.	1913.	1912.
Gold	£34,866,150	£34,989,923
Diamonds	11,353,587	8,328,791
Copper	426,395	343,095
Coal	1,271,312	1,086,620
Tin	333,824	227,171
Wool	4,587,267	3,892,625
Ostrich feathers	2,684,574	2,406,216
Hides and skins	1,852,468	1,509,638
Mohair	847,926	896,294
Maize and other cornstuffs	119,208	558,681
Whale oil	114,173	135,415
Blasting compounds	287,860	265,325

LEADING IMPORTS.

Imports show no special new features. Wheat and flour continue to come in large quantities. The total imports under this head are about double that of 1912, being as follows:—

Eleven Months ended November 30.	1913.	1912.
Wheat	£ 942,452	£348,207
Flour (or meal) wheaten	692,871	429,581
Total wheat and flour	£1,635,323	£777,788

FENCING MATERIAL AND MOTOR CARS.

The progress of fencing in South Africa during the past year is clearly indicated by the following figures of increased import in fencing material. The total for eleven months of 1913 is $2,600,000, an increase of $505,000.

There is also a heavy continuation in imports of motor cars and motorcycles. The value of imports on these two commodities are practically double that of 1912; totalling this year $5,300,000.

GERMANY.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. C. F. Just.)

HAMBURG, January 22, 1914.

DUTY ON PACKAGES—CANNED LOBSTER.

According to a decision of the Imperial Federal Council of November 27, 1913, the tare in future for packing cases, &c., containing lobster in cans imported into Germany, which is included in the dutiable weight of such goods, has been fixed at 19 per cent of the weight of the lobster, including the cans. The duty in the case of Canadian lobster is at the rate of M. 65 per 100 kilograms (220 lbs.).

It may be observed that lobsters for export are packed in heavy packages or barrels, and as under the German tariff the weight of the article, including its package, is subject to the full duty, German importers have developed the practice of unpacking these cases in the free zone of the German ports (and this practice is also followed in Holland) and transferring the contents to light sacks, open crates and wicker baskets with a view of reducing the dutiable weight. The customs house has recently

questioned the legality of this proceeding on the point that such packing is not a commercial package within the meaning of the Act, and after negotiations with the principal German Chambers of Commerce the authorities have agreed to modify the wording of the clause in the sense laid down by the decision referred to above.

FOREIGN TRADE RETURNS, 1913.

An unrevised official return has been issued to-day of Germany's foreign trade for the month of December and for the calendar year, and the figures in the following table taken therefrom will complete the information on this subject contained in my report of last week.

SPECIAL TRADE—MERCHANDISE ONLY.

Quantities.

	Imports.			Exports.		
In 1,000 tons (metric).	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.
In December..	5·943	5·618	5·820	5·530	6·323	6·587
January to December..	68·363	71·104	72·817	59·110	65·604	73·751

Value.

	Imports.			Exports.		
Million Marks.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.
In December..	932·	913·	940·	886·	938·	957·
January to December...	9.707·	10·691	10·695	8·106·	8·957·	10·080

In addition the value of the net imports of gold and silver into Germany in 1912 amounted to 183,000,000 marks, and in 1913 to 330,000,000 marks, or a total of 513,000,000 marks ($122,000,000) in the two years.

The course of Germany's foreign trade (special trade) during the last twenty years appears below:—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Million Marks.	Million Dollars.	Million Marks.	Million Dollars.
1913..	10,695·	2,545·4	10,001	2,399·3
1912..	10,691	2,544·5	8,957	2,131·8
1911..	9,706	2,310·	8,106	1,929·3
1910..	8,974	2,126·3	7,475	1,779·
1908..	7,667	1,824·8	6,399	1,523·
1906..	8,022	1,909·2	6,359	1,513·5
1903..	6,003	1,428·7	5,015	1,193·6
1898..	5,081	1,209·3	3,757	894·2
1896..	3,962	944·	3,092	736·

It will be observed that the export trade of the German Empire has doubled since 1903.

Another feature of interest is the small adverse balance of trade which resulted in 1913, amounting roughly to about 600,000,000 marks ($143,000,000), which is the lowest figure on record during the last twenty years, the next lowest figure being 780,000,000 marks ($186,000,000) in the year 1896.

UTILIZATION OF STRAW FIBRE FOR FABRICS.

The Canadian textile industry will possibly be interested to learn something further of the patented process, an invention of Dr. Reichmann, for preparing for textile purposes the fibre obtained from straw grasses and other fibre-yielding materials. This process has attracted considerable attention in Germany now that the practical

difficulties in connection with the production and utilization of such fibre have been successfully surmounted. A commercial plant has been set up for handling the fibre produced from rye wheat and flax straw, where operations are being conducted on a large scale.

The process has been applied principally to straw, of which large quantities have been prepared and used for manufacturing purposes both by Mr. W. Gröning, at Mesum, Westphalia, and other manufacturers. It has also been tried with other vegetable produce such as reed, grasses of all description, American sloe leaves, &c., and the results obtained have invariably been most satisfactory.

The process is very simple, the plant consisting of: several vats for storing water and liquid chemicals, reducing drums, rotary pumps, air-compressor and drying apparatus. A plentiful supply of water and also of steam, but only little manual help is required. The stray-fibre is prepared for spinning purposes in the same way as jute, viz., it is batched, softened, carded and stretched. Ordinary jute machinery, also spinning and weaving frames can be used, with the exception of the carding machines which have to be fitted with special needle boards. In order to produce a longer thread it has been considered advisable to mix a certain percentage of jute with the straw fibre, beginning at about 5 per cent for the coarse yarn numbers, and increasing the quantity for the finer threads. The waste in carding and spinning is about the same as with jute.

One ton and a half of straw will produce about one ton of straw fibre. Taking the prices of straw at $10 a ton, and cost of chemicals, power, steam, labour, amortization of plant at high figures, the cost price of straw fibre comes to about $40 a ton. This does not, however, include any royalty. The different produce manufactured from straw fibre mixed with more or less jute have been extensively tested with regard to their stability, and have also been subjected to more than ordinary wear and tear. In all cases the results have been most satisfactory, and the fibre has proved to be quite as strong as jute.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED.

The fibre produced from straw can be used for the manufacture of: Coarse textures and sacking, string, cord and rope. As filling material: For upholstery, for felt goods, electric cables and for a good many other purposes.

LIST OF SAMPLES.

1. Rye-straw.
2. Rye-straw chemically prepared.
3. Straw-fibre roughly carded.
4. Straw-fibre, second carding mixed with 30 per cent jute.
5. Ordinary slubbing, 70 per cent straw-fibre and 30 per cent jute.
6. Fine roving No. 2, 70 per cent straw-fibre and 30 per cent jute.
7. Fine roving No. 6, 50 per cent straw-fibre and 50 per cent jute.
8. Cable-thread made from pure straw-fibre.
9. Guiding rope made from pure straw-fibre.
10. Guiding rope made from 90 per cent straw-fibre mixed with 10 per cent jute.
11. Guiding rope core pure straw-fibre covered with Russian hemp.
12. Clothes line core pure straw-fibre covered with Italian hemp.
13. Clothes line made from 70 per cent straw-fibre mixed with 30 per cent jute.
14. Cloth made from 50 per cent straw-fibre mixed with 50 per cent jute.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(*Mr. J. M. Mussen.*)

Leeds, January 22, 1914.

LEEDS LEATHER FAIR.

The conditions existing in the leather trade in Great Britain are always of importance to Canadian tanners and leather exporters and more especially at the present time when the supply and demand for leather the world over is undergoing a transformation. The following report, therefore, of the first Leeds Quarterly Leather Fair for this year, held to-day, will be of interest.

FULL MARKET PRICES OBTAINED.

Until the beginning of January, quotations for hides had been receding for a couple of months, and in spite of the fact that record prices were established in September last year, market quotations in December were lower than those of the corresponding period twelve months before.

This change in the tanner's raw material gave rise to the expectation that leather would be cheaper, and in anticipation of this, the business transacted so far this year has been below average. As the selling values of leather had not advanced in the same proportion as hides, tanners said that it was impossible to reduce prices. This caused the Fair to be looked forward to with more than average interest, and before its close, full market prices firmly established.

SOLE LEATHER.

In spite of the increasing importations of foreign made sole leather, particularly from the Continent, the popularity of English goods remains unaltered. Light sole bends, averaging up to eight pounds, were in active request, and quotations were about a half-penny per pound in excess of those at the October gathering. Medium grades maintained their late values and the exchanges were moderate. In consequence of their unpopularity, heavy weights were neglected and prices were slightly favourable to buyers.

SPLIT HIDES AND HIDE OFFALS.

All descriptions of hide offal, both in the rough and pinned state, sold with freedom, and offers for forward delivery were only acceptable at advances upon to-day's rates. Split hides for portmanteau and belting purposes were in active request. Some Lancashire contracts for belting butts, amounting to thousands of pounds in value, were refused except at full current prices.

LEATHER FOR UNITED STATES.

The export demand from America was reported to be good for sole leather, and several important indents are in course of execution. English curriers, especially those in and around Leeds, are busy, and wholesale buyers from the Midland and other centres were in attendance to prepare for the coming season's requirements. They were, however, confronted with the presence of United States factors, on whose account much business has been accepted of late months.

Semi-chrome sides are selling freely for consumption in the United States, the abolition of the tariff having opened the market to English productions. Prices for these leathers are unprecedentedly high in consequence of the cost of East India tanned kips, from which they are made.

CALF AND CHROME LEATHER.

The business passing in calf leather for the boot trade is less than normal, as the demand for fancy bag work is clearing the supplies of calf pelts. Dressers of dull chrome leather for sporting boots report a steady trade, and some large export orders have been secured.

Cheap leather is a thing of the past, and it is confidently predicted that values will advance over those ruling to-day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. E. Ray.)

BIRMINGHAM, January 22, 1914.

LIVE CATTLE AND BEEF IMPORTS.

In the month of December last, no live cattle were imported from either the United States or Canada. Such has not been the case for many years. The total number imported during the year, in comparison with 1912, was:—

Period.	No. Imported.	Declared Value.	Average.
1913..	14,743	£304,312	£20 12s. 0d.
1912..	48,912	982,958	£21 14s. 7d.

The supplies imported last year from Canada (which numbered 1,755) were 74·18 per cent less than in 1912, and those from the United States (10,093) were 74·75 per cent less.

The beef imports of the United Kingdom last year were 14 per cent larger than any previous year. The statistics for 1912 and 1913 are:—

Period.	Quantity Imported.	Declared Value.
1913..	9,901,082	£18,874,346
1912..	8,654,162	15,824,680

CANADIAN SHEEP IMPORTS.

It appears that Canada is alive to the extensive market for mutton in the United Kingdom. That market is continually increasing and prices are advancing, as the following table indicates. This country would have been in the position of recording no imported live sheep during 1913, had it not been that in the month of December last 501 were received from Canada.

Period.	Quantity Imported. Cwts.	Declared Value. £
1900..	3,457,212	5,992,569
1906..	4,576,111	7,781,497
1911..	5,482,001	9,982,060
1912..	5,144,318	9,965,193
1913..	5,424,592	11,126,691

LIVE STOCK DISEASES.

The returns for the week ending January 10 show that there were 22 outbreaks of anthrax, as against 16, 23 and 22 in the three preceding years; the total since the opening of the year (two weeks) is 42, as against 27 in 1913, 42 in 1912, and 32 in 1911. Of glanders there were 2 outbreaks in the week, as against 3, 2 and 4; the total since the beginning of the year is 5, as against 8, 8 and 9. Of parasitic mange

there were 77 outbreaks, as against 78 and 162 in 1912 and 1911; the total for the two weeks is 298, compared with 412, and 1,094 in the two preceding years. There were 9 sheep scab outbreaks; the number in the three preceding years were 11, 23 and 41; the total since January is 18, as against 26, 43 and 68. Swine fever outbreaks numbered 43, as against 48, 57 and 35; the total since the beginning of the year is 91, as against 73, 103 and 66. Glanders is reported from 2 English counties, anthrax from 10 English and 1 Welsh and 7 Scottish counties; swine fever from 19 English and 2 Welsh counties; sheep scab from 5 English and 1 Welsh and 1 Scottish counties; parasitic mange from 22 English and 1 Scottish counties.

DECLINE OF LEATHER IMPORTS.

The leather imports of the United Kingdom during 1913 exhibit considerable reduction in value. The figures and comparisons with 1912 are:—

	1913.	1912.
Leather and manufactures	£13,430,783	£14,342,926
Undressed leathers	5,865,818	6,517,628
Dressed leathers	4,706,303	5,208,058

The following notes on the condition of the leather market, taken from the *Leather Trades' Review*, will be of service to Canadian tanners:—'Trading has been a trifle more interesting than it was at the close of the year, and there are indications that buyers are inclined to enter the market. They are beginning to understand that the expected slump in prices is now overdue and not likely to materialize, but that a firming up in prices is a far more likely contingency. The volume of business reported from the chief boot manufacturing centres is generally larger, and as most of the houses have at last finished stocktaking they are now able to attend to spring trade requirements. The export demand is responsible for a large withdrawal of sole leathers from the home market, and, as far as can at present be judged, this business is likely to be extended.'

IMPORTS AND PRICES OF APPLES.

The United Kingdom's imports of apples in 1913 were valued at £2,230,370, being £276,654 less than in 1912.

The current prices of Canadian apples are:—

		s. d.	s. d.
Nova Scotian—			
Fallawaters,	1..brl.	19 0 to	20 0
"	2.."	17 0	18 0
"	3.."	14 0	15 0
Baldwins,	1.."	20 0	22 0
"	2.."	17 0	18 0
"	3.."	12 0	15 0
Ben Davis,	1.."	16 0	18 0
"	2.."	14 0	15 0
"	3.."	12 0	13 0
G. Rusets,	1.."	28 0	30 0
"	2.."	25 0	26 0
Starks,	1.."	18 0	20 0
"	2.."	16 0	18 0
"	3.."	15 0	16 0

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike.*)

MANCHESTER, January 24, 1914.

IMPORTATION OF GRAIN.

A new record has been set up in Manchester during the past year, the imports exceeding all previous figures. The final figures show that approximately 561,000 tons of grain of all descriptions have arrived at this port, showing an increase of about 33,000 tons over the imports of 1912.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

	Tons.
United States and Canada	332,352
Argentina	98,595
India	98,475
Russia and Black Sea ports	19,149
Australia	6,338
Pacific Coast	5,978
North Africa and Syria	113
Total	561,000

Included in this total are 447,854 tons wheat, 58,263 tons maize, 30,543 tons oats, 12,544 tons barley, 11,158 tons flaxseed and 638 tons sundries.

MONTREAL GRAIN.

During the past summer season the approximate quantities of the exports of various grains from Montreal by direct steamers of the Manchester Liners, Limited, to this port were as follows:—

	Bushels.
Wheat	3,278,076
Oats	737,767
Barley	143,481
Flaxseed	222,825
Total grain	4,382,149

as compared with 4,448,676 bushels during the summer season of 1912.

ST. JOHN AND HALIFAX GRAIN.

During the winter season 1912-13 arrivals of Canadian grain by direct Manchester steamers were:—

	Bushels.
Wheat	1,441,728
Oats	386,874
Barley	34,056
Total grain	1,888,739

as compared with 868,590 bushels during the previous winter season.

IMPORTS OF OIL SEEDS, OILS, ETC.

The imports of oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums holds second place in the classes of raw materials imported into the United Kingdom.

The value in 1912 amounted to £31,653,641, as compared with £20,882,046 in 1906. The principal increases have been in cotton seed, linseed, fish oil, petroleum, nuts, &c.

CANADIAN LINSEED.

The establishing of the British Oil and Cake Mills, Limited at the Ship Canal, has resulted in a fair demand for Canadian linseed. Arrivals by direct Manchester steamers during the summer season of 1913 were 222,825 bushels.

Compared with other ports in the United Kingdom, this quantity appears small, but the demand is sure to increase in this district.

MERSEY PORTS TIMBER.

From the annual circular of Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine, the estimated tonnage in the timber trade with Liverpool, other Mersey ports and the Manchester Ship Canal, reached 896,000 tons in the past year. This exceeded the trade of the preceding year by 75,000 tons and that of 1911 by 159,000 tons. Manchester arrivals of Quebec yellow pine were comparatively small. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce deals brought to the Mersey and the Ship Canal were in excess of the previous year's shipments, and 60 per cent came to Manchester.

SHIP CANAL DEVELOPMENTS.

Messrs. Nicholls, Nagle & Company's large glucose factory on the Ship Canal, below Mode Wheel Locks, started work a few months ago, but operations were temporarily stopped by a serious fire in September. The Partington Steel and Iron Company are in working order now and cargoes of ore are arriving. The large extension of the Co-operative Wholesale Society's flour mill at the docks and the flour mill in course of erection by Messrs. Jackson, of Bolton, are approaching completion.

FLOUR MILLS.

In 1906 the Co-operative Wholesale Society started operations at the Sun mill, on the banks of the Ship Canal.

It began with an output of 40 sacks of 280 pounds an hour, and eighteen months later extensions were made which increased the output from 40 to 70 sacks an hour. Recently it was decided to double the capacity of the mill, and facilities were provided whereby whole cargoes of wheat could be unloaded direct from the Ship into the mill.

ELEVATORS.

Their quay is equipped with travelling elevators, discharging wheat in the silos at the rate of 250 tons an hour. The silos are of ferro-concrete and altogether have a storage capacity of 20,000 tons of wheat. All the machinery is of the latest type, including a travelling band which runs from the warehouse to the canal side which will carry sacks of flour and deliver them automatically to barges and steamers alongside the dock.

CAPACITY OF NEW MILL.

This mill has road, rail and water carriage at its doors, and will grind about 4,000 tons of grain per week, and can turn out over a million sacks of flour a year, and will undoubtedly assist largely in increasing Canada's exports of grain into the Manchester district.

EMIGRATION IN 1913.

A parliamentary return recently issued shows that the number of British subjects previously resident in the United Kingdom who left during the past year to take up permanent residence in places out of Europe was 388,813, made up of 178,468 men, 140,696 women and 69,649 children.

DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS.

Their countries of settlement were as follows:—

British Empire—	
British North America	190,903
Australia	56,799
New Zealand	14,244
British South Africa	10,919
India (including Ceylon)	6,525
Other British colonies and possessions	5,273
Total	284,663
Foreign Countries—	
United States	94,660
Other foreign countries	9,490
Total	104,150

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. E. Ray.)

GLASGOW, January 27, 1914.

CANADIAN CUT GLASS.

Inquiries have been made for Canadian cut glass wares. A few months ago, a thousand dollars worth were imported by a Glasgow gentleman who states that the designs have been very much admired, and purchases would have been made by his friends had these articles been on sale in Glasgow. Canada is importing cut glass from the United Kingdom to the value of $50,000 annually. It appears, therefore, that the home market demand may be an impediment to export trade. Furthermore, competition with British and Belgian manufacturers would have to be met. If cut glass manufacturers care to test the Scotch market by forwarding quotations and designs, every effort will be made to introduce the same to the large wholesale dealers in Glasgow. Canada may be already exporting these wares to the United Kingdom, but they cannot be traced either in official statistics or wholesale houses.

IMPORTS OF TIMBER.

The imports of hewn and sawn timber during last year amounted to 11,016,458 loads, an increase of 1,411,337 loads over 1912. The leading ports of entry and the quantities imported were:—London, 1,935,577 loads; Cardiff, 1,326,219 loads; Hull, 990,620 loads; and Liverpool, 705,560 loads.

BRITISH TIN PLATE TRADE.

The exports of tin plate during 1913 amounted to 494,921 tons. Commenting upon this trade, one of the leading journals states:—'In January an attempt was made to curtail and control output, but this fell through. A great many works, however, closed down, and at one time as many as 100 mills were idle. The fall in price has been 2s. 4½d. per box, the highest being 15s. Wales, and the lowest 12s. 7½d. It is four years since this low level was reached. Recently there has been more business doing, and the outlook is most hopeful, several large orders having been placed recently for oil plates for America, but time is required to adjust supply and demand especially if the continental makers continue to increase their make, and so supply

a larger share of their own domestic trade.' British India has been Great Britain's largest customer, and next comes the Netherlands; Germany, Australia and Japan come third, fourth and fifth on the list. Perhaps the most noticeable feature in the returns is the increase in the shipments to the United States, which have gone up from 2,135 to 21,516 tons. This is the largest total since 1910. Shipments in tons for the year included: Russia, 9,921; Norway, 25,166; Germany, 34,739; Netherlands, 43,009; Belgium, 13,363; France, 21,318; Portugal, 14,873; Italy, 20,419; Roumania, 10,927; China, (including Hong Kong), 21,535; Japan, 28,231; United States of America, 21,516; Argentine Republic, 19,330; British East Indies, 68,987; Australia, 28,961; Canada, 9,950.

THE SHIPBUILDING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Record shipbuilding figures were established during 1913 not only by the United Kingdom, but by the rest of the world. The annual summary of *Lloyd's Register*, published yesterday, gives the following tonnage in comparison with the previous year:—

	1912.	1913
United Kingdom	1,930,251	2,203,529
Other countries	1,506,147	1,806,262
World's output	3,436,398	4,009,791

Of merchant tonnage the United Kingdom launched 58 per cent of the world's output last year, compared with 60 per cent in 1912 and 68 per cent in 1911. During 1913, exclusive of warships, 638 vessels of 1,932,153 tons gross (641 steamers of 1,919,578 tons and 47 sailing vessels of 12,575 tons) have been launched in the United Kingdom. The warships launched at both Government and private yards amount to 49, of 271,376 tons displacement. The output of mercantile tonnage in the United Kingdom shows as increase of 193,639 tons, exceeding the previous record (1906) by 104,000 tons. As regards war vessels, the total is nearly 80,000 tons more than in 1912.

Of the total output, nearly 78 per cent of 1,513,107 tons, has been built for registration in the United Kingdom. The steam tonnage of the United Kingdom appears to have increased by about 637,000 tons, and the sailing tonnage to have decreased by about 55,000 tons. The amount of tonnage launched for other countries during 1913 was 419,046 tons. Holland has provided the largest amount of work—13 vessels of 89,992 tons; Norway occupied the second position, with 54,111 tons, being followed by Greece (39,999 tons), the British Colonies (37,118 tons) and Russia (31,217 tons). The returns for 1913 show that 84 vessels of 6,000 tons and above were launched. Of these 21 were over 10,000 each, the largest being the Cunard liner *Aquitania*.

The Glasgow district occupies the first place among the shipbuilding centres of the country, showing an output of 415,004 tons. Then follow Newcastle (366,331 tons) Sunderland (299,964 tons), Greenock (269,743 tons), Middlesborough (154,743 tons), Hartlepool (153,071 tons), and Belfast (129,081 tons). In war ship tonnage Glasgow also leads with 68,803 tons displacement, closely followed by Newcastle 65,737 tons and Barrow, 54,400 tons. The amount of tonnage under construction at the end of December (1,956,606 tons), although 107,000 tons less than the record figures of March, is within 13,000 tons of the total building at the end of 1912. The total warship tonnage under construction in the country is now 604,801 tons displacement, as compared with 496,875 tons twelve months ago.

Outside the United Kingdom there have been launched during the year 1,193 vessels of 1,806,262 tons, divided as follows:—Merchant and other vessels, 1,062 of 1,400,720 tons; warships, 131, of 405,533 tons displacement. The figures for merchant tonnage show the very large increase of over 237,000 tons as compared with those for 1912, and constitute a record. The leading places are held by Germany (465,226 tons), the United States of America (276,448 tons), France (176,095 tons) and Holland (104,296 tons).

THE WORLD'S TRADE.

The Board of Trade issue the following table showing the total imports and exports of merchandise by the principal countries of the world for ten months ended October, 1913:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Russia	£106,758,000	£121,440,000
Germany	432,847,000	408,958,000
Belgium	150,990,000	117,026,000
France	276,946,000	225,584,000
Spain	42,453,000	34,891,000
Italy	117,662,000	80,294,000
Austria-Hungary	116,392,000	94,984,000
Egypt	23,054,000	22,636,000
United States	304,206,000	411,323,000
Brazil	56,481,000	50,782,000
Japan	62,586,000	52,213,000
British India	103,991,000	135,536,000
British South Africa	36,285,000	22,520,000
United Kingdom	537,592,000	437,378,000

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended January 24, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

		Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living:—			
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves		22	17
Sheep and lambs		–	–
Swine		–	–
Horses		236	87
Fresh meat:—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)	Cwts.	134,772	210,367
Mutton " " "	"	106,321	109,651
Pork " " "	"	9,197	21,954
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	"	9,318	13,936
Salted or preserved meat:—			
Bacon	"	75,292	110,266
Beef	"	557	1,975
Hams	"	10,536	25,352
Pork	"	5,676	5,482
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	1,670	3,134
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	8,684	9,797
Dairy produce and substitutes:—			
Butter	"	103,044	100,660
Margarine	"	27,642	29,571
Cheese	"	35,301	50,009
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	465	45
" cream	"	244	160
" condensed	"	31,306	25,248
" preserved, other kinds	"	205	429
Eggs	Gt. Hnd.	362,491	245,142
Poultry	Value £	46,963	40,967
Game	"	4,954	6,239
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	6,764	8,754
Lard	"	26,888	68,252
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—			
Wheat	"	1,676,500	1,536,100
Wheat-meal and flour	"	190,900	278,300
Barley	"	425,200	286,700
Oats	"	256,300	292,500
Peas	"	112,210	29,813
Beans	"	13,520	5,140
Maize or Indian corn	"	1,027,600	595,100
Fruit, raw:—			
Apples	"	39,249	81,011
Pears	"	1,100	223
Hay	Tons.	1,070	291
Hops	Cwts.	2,596	5,726

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended January 21, 1914:—

Cheese—			
Bristol	67s. 6d.	—69s. 6d.	per cwt.
Liverpool	67s.	—69s. 6d.	"
London	68s.	—70s.	"
Glasgow	–	—70s.	"
Butter—None reported upon.			
Bacon (Sides)—			
Bristol	68s.	—70s.	"
Liverpool	68s.	—69s.	"
London	68s	—71s.	"
Glasgow	70s.	—71s.	"
Bacon (Cumberland cut)—			
Bristol	–		
Liverpool	69s.	—74s.	"
London	–	–	
Glasgow	72s.	—74s.	"
Hams (long cut, green)—			
Bristol	74s	—80s.	"
Liverpool	74s.	—79s.	"
London	76s.	—79s.	"
Glasgow	72s.	—76s.	"

Foreign Animals Market, Deptford.—No sales reported.
Foreign Animals Market, Birkenhead.—No sales reported.

WEST INDIAN INVOICE FORMS.

Special Commissioner Watson Griffin, now touring the West Indies in the interests of Canadian trade, reports to the department that the customs authorities in these Islands have experienced considerable difficulty owing to Canadian exporters filling in the wrong form in connection with the shipment of goods direct. The officials refused to admit these consignments under preferential rates until the proper forms had been filled out. These incidents occasioned dissatisfaction to both parties.

All the British West India Colonies that have made preferential trade agreements with Canada have agreed upon common forms for certificates of origin. Two forms are used: Form I for entry of articles consigned direct from Canada, and Form II for entry of articles not consigned direct from Canada. Although the wording of Form II shows clearly that it is not intended for use in Canada in making direct shipments of Canadian goods to the West Indies, a number of Canadian manufacturers exporting goods to the West Indies have used it instead of Form I, thus causing great annoyance to their customers and to the collectors of customs in the different colonies.

In shipping Canadian products from Canada direct to British Guiana, Trinidad, Grenada, Barbados, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua or St. Kitts in the British West Indies, the form of certificate to be used is as follows:—

FORM I.

Certificate of origin for entry under the Canada-West Indies Preferential Tariff of articles consigned direct from the Country of origin or manufacture.

I, hereby certify that I am (1) of the exporter (s) of the articles included in this certificate, and that I am duly authorized to make and sign this certificate on behalf of the said exporter (s)

I have the means of knowing and I do hereby certify that the merchandise designated below is of (2) Canadian growth, produce or manufacture, which merchandise is to be shipped to (3) consigned to , merchant at (4) . And I further certify that I have the means of knowing that in the case of manufactured goods a substantial portion of the labour of (5) Canada has entered into the production of every manufactured article included in this certificate of origin, to the extent in each article of not less than one-fourth of the value of every such article in its present condition.

1. Insert the word partner, manager, chief clerk or principal official, giving rank as the case may be.
2. Country of origin or manufacture.
3. Port of ultimate destination.
4. Address.
5. Country of manufacture.

Name and address of exporter.

Port of shipment.

Marks.	Numbers.	Number and description of packages and description of goods.	Quantity.	Value.

So certified under my responsibility
Dated at this day of 191 .

(This certificate ceases to be valid after six months from date of issue.)

The certificate requires only the signature of the exporter or his duly authorized representative.

CANADIAN SAILINGS TO FOREIGN PORTS.

The following list of sailings is supplemental to that which appeared in Weekly Report No. 524. The Department is endeavouring to secure this information from the various steamship companies at least one month in advance, and in future it is hoped that it will be possible to give a complete list of dates at the beginning of each month.

British West Indies.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara—The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company: From St. John, (A Steamer), March 15; from Halifax, (A Steamer), March 27.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara—The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company: From St. John, *Chignecto,* March 1; from Halifax, *Chignecto,* March 13; from St. John, *Caraquet,* March 29.

Great Britain.

To Glasgow—Allan Line: From Boston, *Pretorian,* March 12; from Portland, Me., *Scandinavian,* March 14; from Boston, *Ionian,* March 26; from Portland, Me., *Scotian,* March 31.

To Liverpool—Allan Line: From St. John, *Virginian,* March 4; from Halifax, *Calgarian,* March 14; from St. John, *Victorian,* March 18; from Halifax, *Alsatian,* March 28.

To London—Allan Line: From St. John, *Corinthian,* March 5.

DIRECTORY OF GERMAN IMPORTERS.

The following list of importers for Dusseldorf and Elberfeld has been furnished by Commissioner J. T. Lithgow, and supplements similar lists which have already been published in the Weekly Report:—

Agricultural Products.

Erben, Wilhelm Grillo, G.m.b.H., L., Haus Morp; Laufkötter, Franz, Corneliusstrasse 93; Lauterbach, Heinrich, Wagnerstrasse 31; Steineshoff, Oskar, G., Hardenbergstrasse 30; Thum, Peter, Concordiastrasse 31; Weltersbach, August, Worringerstrasse 107.

Edible Fats.

Holländische Margarine-Ges. P.-Litzinger & Co., Mintropstrasse 15; Meiers & Co., L., Mintropstrasse 15; Mercur Gesellschaft Cornelius, Mintropstrasse 15; van den Bergh's Margarine Ges.m.b.H., Mintropstrasse 12.

Edible Oils.

Braukschulte, W., Kronprinzenstrasse 29; Drösser, Gebrüder, Kirchfeldstrasse 16; Günther, Emil, Florastrasse 68; Meiers & Co., L., Mintropstrasse 15; Mercur-Gesellschaft Cornelius, Mintropstrasse 15; Pöhls, Gebrüder, Kapellstrasse 6; Schüring, Alfred, Werstenerstrasse 23.

Feedstuffs.

Aus der Fünte, Gustav, Gartenstrasse 102; Bergisches Kraftfutterwerk G.m.b.H., Hafen, Weizenmühlenstrasse 88; Cappel & Selig, Bismarckstrasse 44/46; Klestadt & Stern, Charlottenstrasse 61; Oelmühlen-Produkten-Gesellschaft m.b.H., Grafenbergerallee 113.

Flour.

Berger, Adolf, Fürstenwallstrasse 178; Dubois, Jak., Herderstrasse 74; Eckartz, Hermann, Charlottenstrasse 116; Goeman, H., Bilkerallee 45; Nelles, Philipp, Ackerstrasse 149; Schüler, Albert, Talstrasse, 114; Sühngen, Alfred, Benzenbergstrasse 43; Trautmann, Ernst, Grafenberg Allee 39; Weber, Frucht- und Mehlgesellschäft, H. E., Rethelstrasse 35.

Flour, Millers.

Bergisches Kraftfutterwerk, G.m.n.H., Hafen, Weizenmühlenstrasse 88; Plange, Georg, Hafen, Weizenmühlenstrasse 100; Westdeutsche Mühle, G.m.b.H., Hafen, Speditionsstrasse 52; Wirtz, Josef E., Gumbertstrasse 199.

Fresh Fruits.

Commissionshaus Elias Keller, Rheinwerft; Droesser, Gebrüder, Kirchfeldstrasse, 16; Eysel & Co., Aderstrasse 76; Link & Co., Wilhelm, Burgplatz, 17/18; Lohse, Karl, Charlottenstrasse 54; Marioth & Co., C., Martinstrasse 53/55; Seeger, Gebrüder, Charlottenstrasse 71; Spanische Produkten-Import-Ges.m.b.H., Drakestrasse 15; Wambach, Johann, Burgplatz 15.

Grain, Agents.

Benkert, Ernst, Hohenz. St., 36; Cohnen, Albert, Kirchfeldstrasse 157; Dietz, Gg., Burgmüllerstrasse 12; Frank & Voss, Heinrich, Carl-Antonstrasse 11; Getreidehaus, G.m.b.H., Bismarckstrasse 44/46; Gutschlag & Wichelhausen, Steinstrasse 90; Karschon & Lissmann; Koch, Max, Bismarckstrasse 44/46; Lohse, Karl, Charlottenstrasse 54; Magnus, E., Friedrichstrasse 63; Neugarten Max, Graf Adolfstrasse 71; Newman's Rheinisch-Westfälische-Getreide-Agentur, G.m.b.H., Henry P., Wilhelmplatz 3/8; Pretz, Sohn, Carl; Reiner, Ernst, Bergerallee 3; Rotterdamer Getreide-Agentur, G.m.b.H., Graf Adolfstrasse 45; Salecker A. & G., Elisabethstrasse 15; Schmolck & Braunschweig, Immermannstrasse 64; Sternau, Otto, Ehrenstrasse 26; Then Bergh. Gebrüder, Carlsth. 10; Wieger, Hermann, Scheurenstrasse 11; Wulff, Otto & Robert, Kurfürstenstrasse 60.

Grain, Dealers.

Baum, Joseph, Karltor 4; Cappel & Selig, Bismarckstrasse 44/46; Carsch & Klestadt, Immermannstrasse 24; Cramer, G.m.b.H., H. S., Graf Adolfstrasse 49/53; Dick & Kottmaun, Bismarckstrasse 44/46; Düsseldorfer Frucht- und Produkten-Gesellschaft, A. Rogge & Co., Florastrasse 11; Eichenberg, Richard, Sternstrasse 30; Eichenberg & Lazarus, Steinstrasse 65; Eichwald & Sondheim, Bismarckstrasse 44/46; Eiffe & Co., Bismarckstrasse 44; Erberich, Werner, Schinkelstrasse 66; Fink, Hubert W., Humboldstrasse 84; Flechtheim, M., Graf Adolfstrasse 49/53; Flechtheim & Co., Graf Adolfstrasse 49/53; Frank & Weil, Getreidehaus; Getreide-Commission A.-G., Bismarckstrasse 44/46; Greve, Heinrich, Kronprinzenstrasse 112; Hartwig, Wwe., Friedrich, Bismarckstrasse 44/46; Heinberg, Siegfried, Worringerstrasse 60; Kaufmann & Co., O. O., Grubenstrasse 3; Kraus & Hausmann, Bismarckstrasse 44/46; Kux & Unckenbolt, Haroldstrasse 22; Lehnemann, W., Bismarckstrasse 44/46; Löb & Hirschland, Wilhelmplatz 3/8; Louis-Dreyfus & Cie., Charlottenstrasse 48; Loewenthal, A., Graf Adolfstrasse 18; Michaut & Co., Bismarckstrasse 44/46; Nelles, Philipp, Adlerstrasse 149; Ostwald, Paul, Graf Adolfstrasse 81; Schröer, Fritz, Volmerswertherstrasse 6; Schröer, Johann, Brunnenstrasse 23; Schüler, Albert, Talstrasse 114; Schwagmeyer, August, Lindenstrasse 237; Stempel, E., Breietstrasse 7; Strucks, Max, Tussmannstrasse 7; Suberg, Leopold, Sternstrasse 63a; Wiener & Co., H., Grupellostrasse 2.

Groceries, including Dried Apples and other fruits.

Colonialwaren-Fross-Einkaufs-Verein E.G.m.b.H., Kronprinzenstrasse 9; Demmer, Gust., Bilkerallee 84; Dörken & Co., Worringerstrasse 110; Eysel & Co., Adersstrasse 76; Frankenhuis, Moritz, Remscheiderstrasse 1; Funke & Cie., Worringerstrasse 109; Fusbahn & Cie., K. L., Reichstrasse 57; Günther, Emil, Florastrasse 68; Hertz, Her-

mann, Elisabethstrasse 37; Hetbleck, C., Grupellostrasse 27; Heubes, Peter, Talstrasse 30; Hoppe Nachf., A. & K., Merow. Strasse 57; Jäger & Co., Hubertstrasse 32; Jürgens, Gustav, Burgplatz 14; Kesseler & Lüns, Aderstrasse 71; Klarner, Oskar, Herzogstrasse 35; Kuhlmeyer & Jentges, Steinstrasse 47; Kukuk Nachf., C., Bilkerstrasse 16; Laymann & Co., Florastrasse 74; Lentzen Nach., Anton, Bolkerstrasse 23; Marx, Eugen Wilhelm, Talstrasse 61; Schukart, Peter, Konkordiastrasse 33; Nierhaus Nochf., E. von Dreden, L., Kasernenstrasse 20; Oechsle, Eugen, Münsterstrasse 18; Pott, Walter, Mendelssohnstrasse 32; Schmitz & Cie., Nachf., Max Bernhard, Talstrasse 63; Schulz, Vitalis, Ellerstrasse 181; Schwarz, Carl, Alleestrasse 6; Stübben & Co., Bunsenstrasse 1; Wagener, Emil, Stefanienstrasse 1.

Leather.

Birkenhauer, Jos., Münsterstrasse 3; Einkaufsgenoss, Deutscher Lederhändler-E.G.m.b.H., Benratherstrasse 2; Elias, Marcus, Graf Adolfstrasse 13; Gehrckens, C. Otto, Hansahaus; Heitmann, Heinrich, Wagnerstrasse 19; Hellinghausen & Sohn, Hüttenstrasse 9; Metzger & Sohn H., Benratherstrasse 2; Müller & Bartscher, Neusserstrasse 76a; Niermann, Heinrich, Klosterstrasse 113; Schreyeck, Josef, Worringerstrasse 94/96; Verkaufs-Zentrale für Riemenleder Winandy & Cie., Lindemannstrasse 3; Wagner, Oskar, Königsallee 69; Weiher & van der Groen, Kirchfeldstrasse 116; Weil, Seigmund, Morsestrasse 16; Werner, Adolf Max, Worringerstrasse 62; Wiesel & Grosser, Stadbrückchen 6.

Sausage Casings.

Breuer, Wilhelm, Ratherstrasse 52; Cars & Co., Ratherstrasse 46; Cohen, J. & J., Ratherstrasse 56; Drechsler, Emil, Jülicherstrasse 26; Haasters, Josef, Humboldstrasse 99.

Lumber.

Barghoorn S., Konkordiastrasse 41; Beenen, Rudolf, Kaiser Wilhelmstrasse 53; Blome, Gebrüder, Cölnerstrasse 44; Breunig, Peter, Hafem, Kranstrasse 15; Brockmann, Heinrich B., Golzheimerplatz 3; Döllken & Co., G.m.b.H., W., Hafen, Fringsstrasse; Düsseldorfef Holzkontor, Carl Menzel, Hafen, Speditionsstrasse 41/58; Filiale d. Holzhandels-Akt., Ges., Wien, Hafen, Kesselstrasse 69; Funken & Gieren, G.m.b.H., Himmelgeisterstrasse 53; Heusch, Otto, Wilhelmplatz 10; Hollmann & Co., Herzogstrasse 1; Holzapfel, Johann, Gartenstrasse 53; Holzapfel & Urhahn, Gartenstrasse 53; Holzhandlung Wens & Cie., G.m.b.H., Rethelstrasse 10/12; Holzhandlung Wülffing, Inh. Anna Wülffing, Moltkestrasse 114; Hüllstrung G.m.b.H., Friedrich Wilhelm, Nordstrasse 6; Hüttemann, Jos., Heerstrasse 8; Junker, Heinrich, Hafen 49/53; Käufer, Hugo, Berger Ufer 4; Lindner, Carl, Weberstrasse 9; Lohmann & Co., G., Keldenichstrasse 21; Lühdorf, Ewald, Oberbilkerallee 269; Neese, Carl, Erkratherstrasse 208a; Pöhls & Co., August, Columbusstrasse 78; Reinhold & Co., Adersstrasse 3; Schnäbele, Hermann, Oststrasse 178; Urhahn & Comp., Gneisenaustrasse 23; Voss, Carl August, Weizenmühlenstrasse; Weide & Sträter, Weizenmühlenstrasse; Bach, G.m.b.H., Walter, Rethelstrasse 39; Bronger & Co., Ludwig, Victoriastrasse 28; Gossmann & Jürgens, Lauswardstrasse; Holzimport-Gesellschaft m.b.H., Hafen, Weizenmühlenstrasse 86; Kiegel, Heinrich, Königsallee 74; Leroy, A., Karlstrasse 76; Lück & Co., Holzimport G.m.b.H., Peters, Anton, Hafen 59; Pillersdorf, Ignatz, Achenbachstrasse 53; Schüt & Kiehn, Humboldtstrasse 34; Thieme, Carl, Hafen, Hammerstrasse 23; Wuesthoff, M. & H., Wilhelmsplatz 3/8.

Seeds.

Caasmann jr., Herman, Oststrasse 81; Otten, Peter, Bolkedstrasse 8; Otten & Söhne, Wilhelm, Burgplatz 24; Stinshoff, Ernst, G., Heyestrasse 9; Westdeutscher Samenbau und Grosshandlung, J. Essers G.m.b.H., Rethelstrasse 165.

ELBERFELD.

Feedstuffs.

Bergmann, Otto, Königstrasse 322; Knipp, Carl, Konigstrasse 372; Luckey G.m.b.H., Christian, Carnapstrasse 9.

Flour, Dealers.

Martin & Söhne, J. A., Arrenbergstrasse 23; Steineshoff G.m.b.H., Aug., Nützenbergerstrasse 9b.

Flour, Millers.

Aissen & Schmerfeld, Sternstrasse 19.

Fresh Fruits.

Bertrams, jr., Louis, Gesundheitstrasse 4; Fix, Albert, Albrechtstrasse 50a; Plücker, sen., Friedrich, Robertstrasse 6; Pohlig, Karl Friedrich, Kirchstrasse 1; Weiter, Söhne, Carl, & Hermann, Bankstrasse 24; Wülfing, Gustav, Heidestrasse 11.

Grain, Agents.

Bojunja Nachf., J., Bahnhofstrasse 32; Heymer, L., Alsenstrasse 27; Stern & Co., Hofkamp 38.

Grain, Dealers.

Auerbach & Co., Max, Aue 98; Cleff, Louis, Seilerstrasse 37; Fleuss, J. W., Königstrasse 55a; Kettner, Franz, Berlinerstrasse 126; Kloewer, Hugo, Elisenstrasse 28; Martin & Söhne, J. A., Arrenbergerstrasse 23.

Groceries, Including Dried and Evaporated Apples and other Dried Fruits.

Bauke & Eversberg, Breitestrasse 41; Berner & Co., Sadowastrasse 33; Cahnfeld & Co., Wilhelmstrasse 40; Einkaufsverein von Colonial-, Material-, Farbwaren- und Drögen Hämdlern des Bergischen Landes, E.G.m.b.H., Breitestrasse 51a; Haasen & Imhof, Aue 35a; Harbecke J., Obergrünew. Strasse 23/27; Heubes, Louis, Ernststrasse 10b u.c.; Heynen, Carl Aug., Bergstrasse 63; Koch & Mann, Alsenstrasse 54/56; Kuhnhenne, Heinrich, Albrechtstrasse 31; Lebensmittel-Vertriebs-Gesellschaft-m.b.H., Spichernstrasse 24; Pass, Joh., Ed., Markgrafenstrasse 10; Quambusch, C. F., Seilerstrasse 33; Vogelsang, G.m.b.H., H.G., Spichernstrasse 22a/24a; Weber, F. W., Friedrichstrasse 63a.

Leather.

Brüning & Cie., Remigiusstrasse 13a; Bergfeld, Wilhelm, Hofkamp 15; Hahne, Rud., Klotzbahn 14; Langenscheidt, Friedrich, Bergstrasse 65; Schlesinger & Co., J., Kasinogartstrasse 11; Schulten, Nachf., Ernst, Obergrünewalderstrasse 11a.

Lumber.

Bäumer, Gebrüder, Uellendahlerstrasse 52; Böhne Söhne, Peter, Viehofstrasse 59; Idel, A., Bahnstrasse 21; Koch, Gebrüder, F. & E., Dorfstrasse 16; Koch & Lody, Alsenstrasse 42; Maas, Gottfried, Aue 30a; Seringhaus, Otto, Oststrasse 29; Steinbecker Holzhandlung, Hammes, Forsthoff & Co., m.b.H., Steinbeckerstrasse 54/62; Teerlings Holzhandlung, G.m.b.H., Bahnstrasse 15; Todtenhaupt, Carl, Nevigeserstrasse 5; Zehnter, Nachf., W., Marienstrasse 33a.

Seeds.

'Germania' Samen-Vertriebs-Gesellschaft-Gebrüder Andermans, Alsenstrasse 23a; Krugmann, Alfred, Island 16.

BRITISH CONSULAR REPORTS.

BELGIUM.

Report on the Trade and Commerce of Belgium.

(By Consul-General Sir Cecil Hertslet.)

The trade of Belgium in 1912 showed again a very considerable and noteworthy increase in almost every department over the year 1911, both as regards the exports from and imports into the country.

At a time when commercial prosperity has been at its zenith the whole world over, it is not perhaps surprising that Belgian trade in 1912 should have registered an increase; but the remarkable point of this growth of trade is that not only is there an augmentation in one particular year, but a steady growth from year to year, pointing to a well established position in the world's commerce.

Belgium is known nowadays practically to the whole world as a thriving industrial centre. Few indeed are the persons who have travelled at all who have omitted to visit this busy country, with its ancient associations and modern prosperity, where different languages and races are mingled together, and where the variety of scene is extraordinary in so limited a territorial area. The flat country of the Flemish-speaking provinces is in as great contrast to the wild and mountainous scenery of the south of Belgium as is the language spoken by the inhabitants of these two regions, notwithstanding that a few miles only separate the one portion of the country from the other.

In writing on the trade and commerce of Belgium the experience of the early part of 1913 comes uppermost in the mind. The great strike of April, 1913, was known to the whole world, though it is now practically forgotten. This great labour movement never assumed the vast significance which was attached to it in some alarmist statements in the press; it was nevertheless a very grave and serious one. The trade of the country, though never actually paralyzed, was greatly interfered with by this pacific struggle. Anticipation of the effects of the general strike was almost worse than the realization of these fears. Many persons took precautions for which there was really no need, and particularly in the shipping trade anticipation that work would be at a standstill caused many vessels to be sent to other ports which might with ease have discharged and loaded their cargoes in the customary manner in Belgium. Whether or not it is entirely due to the effects of the general strike it is hard to say, but certainly in the first half of 1913 there was a considerable decline in exports as compared with the corresponding period of 1912, due chiefly to the falling off in the value of liquors and foodstuffs. The decline is not, however, as large as might be anticipated, considering that trade was very much impeded for nearly three weeks, and after effects were felt.

International Exhibition, Ghent, 1913.

Owing to the unusually late appearance of this report on the trade of Belgium the time of its preparation coincides with the closing of the Ghent Exhibition, so that a few remarks respecting that vast enterprise may not be amiss. As regards the financial success of the exhibition I can say nothing, not having the information necessary for any statement, but in respect of the success from a commercial point of view there can be no doubt. The exhibition itself has proved to be one of the finest of modern times, and the collection of exhibits of unusual interest. Certainly Ghent is scarcely a city having the necessary requirements for the attraction or accommotion of large numbers of visitors, but it is an important industrial centre, particularly of the textile industries, and as such the exhibition was bound to attract the notice of merchants and manufacturers from other countries.

Without any invidious comparison being intended in an enterprise where nearly all countries were worthily represented, special attention is due to the particularly interesting and instructive exhibits which were shown in the British and French sections. The British section, as is generally known, was organized and carried on by the Exhibitions Branch of the Board of Trade, and it would be impossible to praise too highly the admirable scheme adopted in setting out and conducting this section. Principally comprising textile machinery and pottery as of interest to the general public the British section served its purpose fully, while the various exhibits prepared by several departments of His Majesty's Government were a source of unending interest to all who visited the exhibition. Notably among these may be mentioned the Post Office, the Home Office, and the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries exhibits, the arts and crafts exhibit, and the exhibit showing tropical diseases and the means adopted for combating them. It is not too much to say that the British section formed one of the principal attractions of the Ghent Exhibition, and great praise is due to the department responsible for its organization. In addition, the number of high awards granted to British firms is proof of the value of the exhibits, and should be an encouragement to intending exhibitors in any forthcoming exhibitions of a like nature. The advantage of exhibiting under the auspices of a department of His Majesty's Government is one which should not be overlooked by manufacturers in the United Kingdom.

The French section also proved a very great attraction, and was organized on a vast plan, with exhibits of particular interest and variety. The Belgian section, too, as might be expected in an exhibition in this country, was carried out with exceptional ability, and was of great value and interest.

THE CANADIAN EXHIBIT.

As was the case at the Brussels exhibition in 1910, the Canadian pavilion at Ghent, a large and beautiful building standing in a conspicuous position, was a source of never-ending interest to visitors to the Ghent exhibition, and much credit is due to the Canadian Government for the excellency of construction and interest of the exhibits displayed, which convey a vivid impression of the beauties and resources of the Dominion.

TRADE RETURNS, 1912.

An unusually large increase in both the volume and value of goods imported and exported from Belgium took place in the year 1912, as has already been pointed out in the introduction to this report. Owing to the fact—also mentioned previously—that this report appears at an unusually late period this year, when matters relating to 1912 can have but little practical value, it is only my intention on this occasion to give a cursory résumé of the trade of the year in question, leaving the reader to extract from the tables annexed hereto any information of a statistical nature that may be of use. A comparison of the various increases can be made from those tables without special reference being made to them by me.

IMPORTS.

As regards imports into Belgium in 1912 there was an increase as compared with 1911 of 2,052,684 tons, equal to 7 per cent in volume, and an augmentation of £17,981,440, equal to 10 per cent in value. Both these increases are unusually large, and indicate a state of prosperity considerably out of the ordinary.

The imports into Belgium compared with the exports (to which reference is subsequently made) show for the former a very much greater quantity and value, as is common in countries situated such at this, which have to depend upon outside sources of supply for the principal necessities of life. In 1912 the imports into Belgium exceeded the exports by 10,415,702 tons, equivalent to 49·9 per cent, and by £40,261,200 in value, equal to 25·5 per cent.

In the following table figures are given showing the imports into Belgium during the years 1911-12, divided into the five classifications in which returns are now published in the official statistics:—

	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
	Tons.	Tons.	£	£
1. Live animals	53,098	69,844	2,167,600	2,923,600
2. Liquors and food-stuffs	4,618,017	4,476,435	44,373,600	45,587,040
3. Raw material and partially prepared articles	23,138,029	25,346,817	97,255,160	105,612,680
4. Manufactured articles	1,420,020	1,388,058	28,723,040	32,306,000
5. Gold and silver (including coin)	689	1,383	7,819,520	11,891,040
Total	29,229,853	31,282,537	180,338,920	198,320,360

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IMPORTING INTO BELGIUM.

As regards the countries principally dealing with Belgium, France retained in 1912 the first position in respect of imports. The order in which the chief countries were placed, with the total volume and value of the goods imported from them, was as follows:—

	Tons.	£
France	7,462,639	36,321,920
German Customs Union	9,584,909	28,124,800
United Kingdom	2,699,204	20,221,080
United States	1,336,171	16,553,160
Netherlands	2,389,411	14,262,920
Argentine Republic	978,789	12,221,060
Russia	1,554,582	10,893,080
British India	886,359	9,982,040

BELGIAN TRADE IN 1913.

The figures given in the following résumé of the trade of Belgium during the first six months of 1913 are taken from the official publication, *Le Moniteur Belge*. In regard to value the statistics are stated to be only provisional, though they are approximately correct. The reason for this statement is that each year the value of various classes of goods is established for statistical purposes by official means in conjunction with certain commercial bodies. The figures for the first half of 1912 are correct, having been drawn up by the Commission des Valeurs. Those for the first half of 1913 are only approximate, as stated, but sufficient for purposes of comparison.

Belgian foreign trade for the first half of 1913 does not show so satisfactory an advance as has been the case in previous years, but it should not be deduced from this that there is any serious decline in the output of home manufactures or the demand for goods produced in other countries. There was during the first half of the year an advance in both the volume and value of imports, but not so large as is usually the case; while in exports there was a small augmentation in volume, but a decline in value. This state of affairs should not be taken as indicating a general falling-off in Belgian foreign trade, but is doubtless due to the general strike which took place in April. Although the strike lasted for no more than three weeks, and although it never actually assumed the proportions inferred by the term 'general,' it was nevertheless bound to have some detrimental effect on the country's trade as a whole. Now that confidence has been restored it is to be hoped that no further economic trouble will cast its shadow over the commerce of Belgium.

Statistics for the first half of 1913 show a total importation of 16,196,956 tons, having a value of £99,558,080, compared with 14,876,235 tons, valued at £96,186,600, during the first half of 1912. There was consequently during the first half of the present year an increase in import of 1,320,721 tons and £3,371,480, equal respectively to 8·9 and 3·5 per cent.

INCREASE IN IMPORTS.

The imports, as in previous years, show a particularly large increase under the category of raw material and partially prepared articles, which class of goods alone accounts for 1,471,785 tons increase. The chief augmentation under this heading was in the imports of coal, which increased in the half year by 597,692 tons and £436,315, as well as in the imports of coke. A further large increase was in raw hides, while during the period under review the imports of unclassified minerals showed a growth of 27,561 tons and £399,132. In addition there was a considerable increase in the imports of linseed, raw rubber, nickel, iron ore and phosphate of lime. Under the heading of 'Manufactured articles' there was an all round increase in the imports of chemical products, dyes and colours (including indigo), flax yarns, linoleum, oilcloth, &c. On the other hand there was a falling-off of £979,741 in the value of wool imported and of nearly £500,000 in the value of flax.

	1912 (Six Months).	1913 (Six Months).	1912 (Six Months).	1913 (Six Months).
	Tons.	Tons.	£	£
1. Live animals	36,403	29,727	1,554,120	1,301,200
2. Liquors and food-stuffs	2,200,328	1,974,211	22,399,360	20,480,200
3. Raw material and partially prepared articles	11,931,449	13,403,234	51,246,920	52,498,320
4. Manufactured articles	707,406	788,905	15,738,320	17,796,280
5. Gold and silver (including coin)	649	879	5,247,880	7,482,080
Total	14,876,235	16,196,956	96,186,600	99,558,080

IMPORTS INTO BELGIUM FROM CANADA.

Articles.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Increase or Decrease in 1912.
	Met. tons.	Met. tons.	Met. tons.	Met. tons.
II.—Liquors and foodstuffs—				
Grain	48,912	78,399	90,018	+ 11,619
Flour	176	370	297	− 73
Miscellaneous	278	11	26	+ 15
III.—Raw material, or partially prepared—				
Grease	.....	49	.....	− 49
Aluminium	304	204	1,002	+ 798
Iron and steel	173	29	70	+ 41
Mineral products (unclassified)	4,089	3,151	7,131	+ 3,980
Fodder	135	774	75	+ 1
Seeds	1	474	.....	− 474
Wood-pulp	10	.....	.....	
Oil cakes	15,843	12,280	12,832	+ 552
Bran	443	517	1,563	+ 1,046
Textiles	13	75	236	+ 160
Resins and bitumens	3,004	153	9,350	+ 9,197
Miscellaneous	652	1,504	244	− 1,260
IV.—Manufactured articles—				
Chemical products	983	553	825	+ 272
Dyes and colours	.....	138	90	− 48
Miscellaneous	118	50	55	+ 5

EXPORTS FROM BELGIUM TO CANADA.

Articles.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Increase or Decrease in 1912.
	Met. tons.	Met. tons.	Met. tons.	Met. tons.
III.—Raw material, or partially prepared—				
Hides	16	54	109	+ 55
Iron and steel	9,152	6,617	.....	- 6,617
Zinc	934	1,091	2,633	+ 1,542
Stone	56	85	175	+ 90
Cement	1,866	1,659	1,349	- 310
Mineral products (unclassified)	1,702	4,904	4,854	- 50
Seeds	25	92	76	- 16
Miscellaneous	848	1,224	5,136	+ 3,912
IV.—Manufactured articles—				
Chemical products	976	1,358	1,385	+ 27
Vegetable oil	72	26	74	+ 48
Dyes and colours	441	482	308	- 174
Woodwork	6,216	7,096	6,501	- 595
Paper	773	1,222	1,309	+ 87
Glassware	17,985	21,582	22,344	+ 762
Iron and steel	9,376	11,422	2,150	- 9,272
Machines, &c.	97	285	586	+ 301
Miscellaneous	372	337	679	+ 342

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

PAPER FOR TURKEY.

A United States consular report states that there is a good demand for paper in the Harput district of Turkey, and it will increase as the people become more educated. In this region every scrap of paper, particularly newspaper, is saved carefully, as it can be sold or used effectively in many ingenious ways. It is estimated that about £3,000 worth of paper is used in this district each year, most of it imported from Belgium. The common paper for writing is thin, ruled, and double-sheeted, 7 to 8 inches by 10, and costs from 5d. to 1s. 0½d. per hundred. There is also in use, especially for writing Turkish, unlined paper, thicker and with double sheets, 8½ by 13 inches, costing from 7½d. to 1s. 8d. per hundred. The experience with printing paper imported for the American College press at Harput has shown that it costs from 2d. to 2½d. per lb. to get such paper from America, not including the packing expenses in the United States or the customs duties of 11 per cent at the Turkish port of entry. Except for this press there is little demand locally for printing paper. Envelopes 4 by 5½ inches, of thin coloured paper, cost from 4d. per hundred up. There is a demand in this district for a coarse but not heavy paper, like that used for wrapping in the United States. In many of the houses of the poor and the villagers oiled paper is used as a substitute for window glass. For 100 sheets 12 by 18 inches the local price is 2s. 1d. up. With the progress of education and business requiring notebook, account-books, note paper, letter paper, wrapping paper, envelopes of all sizes and weights, there will doubtless be a large demand for all kinds of paper manufactures and materials. The imports of paper to Canada amounted in value to $6,260,000 in 1912, as compared with $5,490,900 in 1911. The increase was principally in packing paper and paper hangings.

DAIRYING INDUSTRY IN ARGENTINA.

H.M. Minister at Buenos Ayres has forwarded the following particulars of the dairying industry of Argentina in 1912, taken from the report for that year by the Director-General of Rural Economy and Agricultural Statistics:—

	1911.	1912.
Dairies	1,160	1,259
Creameries	398	525
Butter factories	10	16
Cheese making establishments	158	129
Mixed establishments	329	369
Total	2,055	2,298

The following products were obtained from the above establishments in 1912, as compared with 1911:—

	1911.	1912.
Cream	12,068,030	16,989,768
Butter	7,904,981	9,896,762
Cheese from cows' milk	3,513,524	5,631,992
Cheese from sheep's milk	No. statistics.	49,823
Casin	"	5,257,207

Of the 311,000,000 litres (about 68,420,000 galls.) of milk used in the industry in 1912, 71 per cent came from the province of Buenos Ayres. Of the total quantity of cream made, 2,552,591 kilogs. were made in the city of Buenos Ayres (which also made 62 per cent of all the butter), 10,483,568 kilogs. in the province of Buenos Ayres, 2,573,892 kilogs. in the province of Santa Fé, 285,875 kilogs. in the province of Entre Rios, 968,767 kilogs. in the province of Cordoba, 3,000 kilogs. in the province of Tucuman, and 122,075 kilogs. in the territory of the Pampa Central.

The provinces of Buenos Ayres and Salta were chiefly responsible for the increase in the manufacture of cheese in 1912. The latter province produced 334,000 kilogs. of cheese in 1911 and 640,604 kilogs. in 1912, an increase of 92 per cent. Kilog. = 2·2046 lbs.—(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

BRITISH IMPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCE.

The Canadian High Commissioner's Office has furnished the following return of the registered supply of butter, cheese and eggs, from abroad in the United Kingdom in the months of December, 1912 and 1913, showing the countries of consignment:—

	Butter.		Cheese.		Eggs.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Gt. Hnds.	Gt. Hnds.
Russia	14,519	28,788	6	1	971,680	1,189,688
Sweden	29,720	32,808			32,516	29,192
Norway	2,082	1,478	11	4		
Denmark	150,822	163,020	1	1	415,918	428,150
Iceland	28	6				
Germany	138	27	46	32	60,012	102,659
Netherlands	7,242	7,220	28,116	30,233	35,932	45,271
Belgium	2	37	29	38	2,722	6,812
France	18,317	12,502	1,132	1,305	26,819	19,993
Switzerland			1,027	916		
Portugal					2,444	2,904
Spain					6,978	7,328
Italy	52	40	9,855	9,716	43,780	59,741
Austria-Hungary					48,174	54,594
Bulgaria						180
Roumania					6,996	19,392
Greece				9		
Turkey, Asiatic			2			
Egypt					145,988	126,824
Morocco					56,417	240
U. S. of America		113	565	2,873		
Argentine Republic	17,934	6,204				
Channel Island	11					10
British India	3	153				
Australia:—						
South Australia	2,233	855				
Victoria	39,175	58,445				
New South Wales	15,116	21,222				
Queensland	8,894	10,830		1,819		
New Zealand	42,146	14,235	46,224	19,296		
Canada			84,978	73,769		
Total	348,434	357,983	171,992	140,012	1,856,376	2,092,978

THE SHANGHAI FLOUR MARKET.

While present prices forbid any considerable business in flour at Shanghai at this time, there are frequent inquiries from the United States as to this market, and some from new quarters. Following are some notes on present conditions.

Most of the flour used in China is imported from the Pacific coast of the United States and Canada. It is packed in cotton bags of 49 pounds each. About 60 per cent of the flour imported from the United States is 'regular export' made from Club wheat, and has 18 to 24 per cent gluten; about 20 per cent is made from Bluestem wheat and is called 'Bluestem cut-off,' with about 28 to 32 per cent gluten; and 20 per cent is 'patent flour' made from Bluestem wheat, with about 24 per cent gluten. The flour imported from Canada is known as 'regular export grade,' and has 25 to 35 per cent gluten. As to terms, flour is sold for cash; no credit is given to the Chinese.

The last sales made from America were during November, when regular export grade sold at $4 gold per barrel of four 49 pound bags c.i.f. Shanghai. This included all charges and ten days' storage, Shanghai. Exchange during November was about 64½ gold cents for 1 tael, and the Shanghai market was ruling at that time at 1.57½ to 1.62 taels per bag of 49 pounds for the American export flour. The Shanghai native flour was quoted at 1.50 to 1.55 taels per bag of 49 pounds. No sales have been made during the last thirty days. The present market price for American flour is 1.50 to 1.55 taels per bag, and for the Shanghai native milled flour 1.45 to 1.50 taels. The present quotation from America for January, February and March shipments is $4.22½ gold per barrel of four bags c.i.f. Shanghai; exchange to-day is 62⅜ gold cents for 1 tael; this would make the flour cost about 1.62½ taels per bag ex godown, Shanghai, for January, February and March shipments, which prevents any considerable business on the present market.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

MECHANICAL TRACTION IN COLONIAL FARMING.

Commenting upon a demonstration of mechanical traction at the Union Agricultural Show, Rhodesia, Mr. D. F. Lethbridge Money, in the *Rhodesian Agricultural Journal,* says:—'The demonstrations of mechanical traction interested me greatly. Wherever to-day mechanical power is being adopted, horse or ox traction is dropping out. The oil motor tractor is cheaper to run, makes it possible to plough immediately after reaping, reduces native labour, and in more ways than one is a saving to the farmer, as well as being a great assistance to him for other purposes on the farm. In Canada, America, Australia and Russia to-day mechanical power is displacing the horse or ox. Passing through the Cape Province, Orange Free State, Transvaal and Natal, it is surprising to see how many farmers are adopting mechanical power. This particular tractor and plough is equal to ten teams of oxen, can be driven by either petrol, petroleum, alcohol, or naphtha, and although the outfit may cost about £1,200 to start with, after a few years it will be found that with the increased acreage it enables one to put under the plough, it has reduced so materially the cost of production as against ox traction that no one need be afraid of the initial outlay of so much capital.'—(*Commercial Intelligence.*)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Public Elevators in the East, and Afloat.

Week ending January 29, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R	512,756	63,932	89,027	71,108	736,823
Consolidated	699,113	162,888	48,510	232,852	1,143,363
Empire Elevator Co.	1,023,791	317,716	123,477	233,601	1,698,585
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co	518,876	149,227	22,098		690,201
Western Terminal Elevator Co	221,027	40,108		187,455	448,590
G. T. Pacific	1,411,166	872,062	141,265	446,521	2,871,014
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	1,199,780	369,673	127,285		1,696,738
Fort William Elevator	460,838	268,109	46,547	127,006	902,500
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co	3,287,652	1,183,343	436,304	575,420	5,482,719
D. Horn & Co	84,148	42,968	61,234	260,988	449,338
Government Elevator	1,108,246	126,216	40,390	406,462	1,681,314
Eastern Elevator	154,675	339,827	157,257		651,759
Total terminal elevators	10,682,068	3,936,069	1,293,394	2,541,413	18,452,944
Winter storage afloat	4,006,037	2,442,204	334,832	461,017	7,244,090
Total terminal storage	14,688,105	6,378,273	1,628,226	3,002,430	25,697,034
Depot Harbour	70,122	503,202	116,576		689,900
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	385,494	325,992			711,486
Midland Elevator Co.	156,874				156,874
Tiffin, G. T. P	646,356	285,737	50,014		982,107
Port McNicol	1,782,619	266,714	298,301	14,659	2,362,293
Collingwood	70,073				70,073
Goderich	631,769	273,324			905,093
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.			68,000		68,000
Commercial Elevator Co	33,217	58,182	577		91,976
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1			121,570	66,068	187,638
" No. 2	127,403	360,890	312,106	177,812	978,211
Montreal Warehousing Co.	84,221	190,156	5,813	77,780	357,970
St. John, N.B.	336,616		49,998		386,614
West St. John, N.B.	1,502,133	1,618	12,770		1,515,521
Halifax, N.S.	150,289				140,289
Total public elevators	5,977,186	2,265,815	1,035,725	336,319	9,615,045
Winter storage afloat	110,719				110,719
Total Eastern storage	6,087,905	2,265,815	1,035,725	336,319	9,725,764
Grand total storage	20,776,010	8,644,088	2,663,951	3,338,749	35,422,798

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those specially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'The Inquiries Branch, The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa,' or The Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, Toronto, or The Secretary of the Board of Trade at London, Toronto, Brandon, Halifax, Montreal, St. John, Sherbrooke, Vancouver, Victoria, Winnipeg, Calgary and Chambre de Commerce du District du Montreal.

(Readers of the Weekly Report using these Trade Inquiries, when communicating with firms abroad who are advertising for agents in Canada, should not fail to forward references, particularly if they are bankers' references.)

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

86. **Box shooks.**—A London firm of over thirty years' standing who specialize in box shooks, is desirous of getting into touch with Canadian sawmills who supply this commodity.

87. **Asbestos, copper and nickel.**—A Vienna company invites offers from Canadian producers of asbestos, copper and nickel, who are looking for a continental outlet.

88. **Sardines.**—A Liverpool firm makes inquiry for the addresses of reliable packers of sardines in Canada.

89. **Fruit pulp and evaporated fruit.**—A London firm report a heavy demand for fruit pulp, and evaporated fruit, and would like to hear immediately from Canadian packers.

90. **Timber.**—A Manchester firm desires quotations for spruce deals 3 x 6, 7, 8, 9 and up, and 10 feet and up in length, in lots of 50 standards per month.

91. **Felts, roofing.**—A St. John's, Newfoundland, wholesale dealer asks for names of Canadian manufacturers of roofing-felts.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, B.A., Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

Acting Trade Commissioner, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. *Cable address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable address, Stadacona.*

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg.

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Mexico.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Cuarto num 6, Edificio Ranco Internacional 6 Hipotecario de México, Mexico, D.F. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, F.R.G.S., Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwick Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. M. Mussen, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Acting Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, City Trade Branch, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE.

British West Indies (Mr. E. H. S. Flood) 209

New Zealand (Mr. W. A. Beddoe) 219

South Africa (Mr. W. J. Egan) 220

Germany (Mr. C. F. Just) 222

Great Britain—

Leeds (Mr. J. M. Mussen) 225

Birmingham (Mr. J. E. Ray) 226

Manchester (Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike) 228

Glasgow (Mr. J. E. Ray) 231

British Imports of Agricultural Produce 232

Canadian Produce Prices in England 233

West Indian Invoice Forms 233

Canadian Sailings to Foreign Ports 234

Directory of German Importers 235

British Consular Reports—Belgium 239

Notes on Foreign Trade 243

Canadian Grain Statistics 247

Trade Inquiries 248

Canadian Trade Commissioner Service 249

Issued every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
For Index and List of Trade Officials see last page.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa. **Monday, February 23, 1914.** **No. 526.**

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. Harrison Watson.)

73 BASINGHALL ST., LONDON, E.C., January 30, 1914.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN UNITED KINGDOM.

With the publication of the customary annual reviews of many of the principal trades, and the opinions of leading commercial authorities, it is now possible to arrive at some general idea of the results of last year's trade of the United Kingdom, and also of future prospects. The position disclosed is somewhat anomalous and contradictory, because while the trade statistics for 1913 were not only satisfactory, but constituted a record both in total trade and in imports and exports—although there was a small decrease in re-exports—there is an almost unanimous complaint of a setback and falling away during the later months of the year in practically all trades and industries, accompanied by considerable apprehension regarding the immediate future. Upon closer study it would appear that while the first half of the year showed no diminution in the wave of prosperity, and indeed rather an increase of trade in certain branches, a considerable proportion of the movement during the second half represented the filling of orders already taken, and almost all trades experienced a distinct falling-off in the securing of new business, and the majority of business houses commenced the new year with order books noticeably less full than for several years past.

A chief reason of inquietude is the falling-off of the world's trade generally, owing to unfavourable conditions prevailing in several important countries, a state of affairs which much necessarily have a bearing upon a country like the United Kingdom, whose interests are so closely bound up with the export and carrying trades. Indeed, with the distinct signs of depression in Germany and Austria, Near-Eastern markets still suffering from the effects of war, trouble in Brazil and other countries owing to the fall in the price of rubber, financial stringency in the Argentine, complications in Mexico, and monetary and labour difficulties among several other good customers, it is surprising that the buoyancy of British trade has not experienced a more severe check, more particularly as several British industries have also been affected by the uncertainty caused by the adoption of the new United States tariff, which caused many American buyers to cut down their customary orders prior to the introduction of the measure.

1913 A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

It is conceded that 1913 was a prosperous year for shipbuilders, colliers, manufacturers of woollens and cottons, and for the greater part of the iron and steel industries, which, however, were adversely affected towards the close by the dumping of large quantities of continental goods owing to the depression prevailing in Germany and Belgium. Indeed, in spite of the serious slump in freights, and the existence of numerous threatening signs, already indicated, it seems uncertain at present whether the set-back experienced is merely the inevitable decline to a more normal condition of affairs from the boom conditions which have prevailed, or whether the pendulum has definitely commenced one of its periodical swings towards a cycle of bad times. Time alone can tell, but during the past few weeks there has certainly been a more cheerful tone in certain quarters, the eminently satisfactory prices realized at the London wool sales which have just closed, and the slight improvement in the pig iron market, are distinctly more favourable features.

GROWTH OF SIBERIAN DAIRY INDUSTRY.

Articles have been appearing in the press calling attention to the rapid development of the dairy industry in Siberia. The Russian Empire is already the principal shipper of eggs to this market, supplying just about half of the total imported, and for some years past has disputed with Australia the second place in the butter import trade.

The possibilities of Siberia as a dairying country have been recognized for some time past, and following the introduction of the co-operative principle, the butter industry has made phenomenal growth. As an example, the Union of West Siberian Butter Associations, which has only been in existence for six years, already contains 563 associations, possessing 502 depots, and its turnover, which amounted in 1912 to about 7,000,000 roubles, more than doubled in 1913, when an aggregate of roughly 14,500,000 was attained. The standard value of the rouble is 51½ cents.

RIVALRY WITH CANADIAN CHEESE.

What is, however, of special importance to Canada is the development of the cheese-making industry. It is stated that the first experiments in producing Siberian Cheddar for the British market were made in 1912 and, as frequently happens, were a failure. The Union, however, sent an expert to England to study cheese-making on the spot, and last year it is reported that about 65 tons of Siberian Cheddar cheese were shipped to England with, it is claimed, satisfactory results. Indeed, the statement has appeared in one important newspaper that this cheese is 'considered much better than Canadian Cheddar.'

In view of this frank statement it was thought desirable to further investigate the matter, and upon consulting the secretary of the Home and Foreign Produce Exchange, which comprises in its membership most of the large cheese importers in London, the following information regarding the merits of Siberian cheese was elicited:—'I am afraid it is too early yet to permit of a definite expression of opinion. The number of factories in Siberia making cheese last year was quite small, and the whole thing has not yet emerged from the experimental stage. My informants state, however, that the quality of the cheese shows promise, and the probabilities are that next season will see an increasing number of Siberian factories making cheese.'

The matter derives special importance from the fact that Siberian dairymen hold the opinion that whereas there is an over-production of butter for European markets, there is a considerable lack of cheese, and it is stated that in the future they propose to devote particular attention to the development of cheese-making, and regard British markets as one of the most promising outlets. It is further reported

that the Union has already acquired its own steamers and barges, and expects to receive valuable co-operation, and also financial backing, from the United Kingdom.

RECLAMATION OF THE ZUIDER ZEE, HOLLAND.

The fact that Holland supplies large quantities of butter and cheese, and also of certain cereals, vegetables, and fruits to the United Kingdom, makes the country an active competitor of Canada in many products, so that the important proposal for the reclamation of the large sheet of inland water, known as the 'Zuider Zee,' which is shortly to be considered by the Dutch Parliament, is of more than usual interest to Canada.

What is planned practically means the formation of a new province of Holland, and the magnitude of the scheme is best understood when it is realized that it involves the reclamation of 815 square miles of the Zuider Zee, and the conversion of the remaining 557, in the centre, from a saltwater sea into a freshwater lake. The cost is roughly estimated at between $70,000,000 and $80,000,000, and the work will occupy about thirty-three years. The main feature of the undertaking is the construction of an embankment over eighteen miles in length, which will shut off the inland sea from the North Sea. Manufactured from concrete blocks, this structure will be about 18 feet above the average high-water mark at Amsterdam, and will be built deep into the water. This will be supplemented by the construction of a wide canal, with locks, for sea-going traffic, and over 30 sluice gates for regulating the water level inside the embankment.

This and other elaborate works will result in the formation of four polders, or reclaimed areas, aggregating 523,220 acres, of which over 480,000 will be fertile clay or loam, and it is expected that in the seventeenth year after the beginning of the embankment, portions of this land will be ready for habitation and cultivation. At present nearly 25,000 acres of land are being annually reclaimed in Holland, and in order not to unnecessarily depress the price of existing land, the reclaimed areas will be only offered for sale gradually and in small lots. It is proposed that the State shall administer these new areas, and conditions will probably be such that purchasers will become freeholders in about forty-five years.

It is estimated that at least 40,000 persons will be required to cultivate the land, one-third of which is likely to be suitable for growing grain, and a large portion of the remainder for the cultivation of roots, sugar-beet, and vegetables. The nature of the soil will, however, render much of the land unfit for pasturage. It is further estimated that the value of the crops will aggregate between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000, and the new province is expected to afford ample support to a population of 250,000.

SHORTAGE OF LAND.

Shortage of land has been severely felt in Holland, and one great advantage urged upon behalf of the new province is that it will offer a home to many persons who would otherwise have to emigrate to other countries.

An equally important advantage to the Netherlands, and particularly the dairy industry, is the creation of the fresh-water lake, because in summer there is a dearth of fresh water almost throughout the country. At present the Zuider Zee contains up to 2 per cent of salt water, and the canals also bring in sea water, so that the whole country suffers from a brackish supply, which also causes disease among cattle and interferes with cheese making. During the dry seasons fresh water has to be purchased in many localities, and often at high prices, and this causes, among other evils, a great falling-off in milk production. The new inland lake will be constantly filled with fresh water from inland rivers and will act as a reservoir in which water can be stored.

The question of the reclamation of the Zuider Zee has constantly been under consideration for the last half century, and the adoption of this or some similar scheme seems probable, because it will remove two disabilities from which Holland has long suffered; lack of land and the absence of a constant supply of fresh water.

BOX SHOOKS.

Only a short time ago a London firm, which handles large quantities of box boards, desired to obtain a portion of its supplies from Canada, and this office is now in receipt of an application of a similar nature from another old-established London firm.

The latter state that they are already doing an extensive business in box boards of all kinds shipped from Sweden and Norway, but as they frequently receive inquiries which their Scandinavian manufacturers cannot undertake, they are looking out for a fresh source of supply, and are impressed with the suitability of Canada, more especially for their west of England requirements.

In consequence the firm is desirous of getting into touch with Canadian saw-mills who are prepared to investigate the possibilities of business, more particularly those who possess facilities for a large output upon a cheap basis, and are geographically well located for transportation purposes.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. E. Ray.)

BIRMINGHAM, February 3, 1914.

INQUIRIES FOR COD OIL.

Tanneries in this district inquire for exporters of cod oil, such oil to be put up in barrels containing from 40 to 50 gallons.

The demand for fish oils of all kinds seems brisk at present. The imports of the United Kingdom have risen from £601,041 in 1908 to £1,206,477 last year. It is gratifying to report that, of the twenty to thirty countries of origin, Canada claims the leading percentage of increase during the above period, the values being, respectively: 1908, £58,990; 1913, £153,108.

CALCIUM CARBIDE AND CYANAMIDE.

The current issue of the *Chemical Trade Journal* states: 'The past year was the most satisfactory ever experienced in the calcium carbide industry, practically all the principal factories working to the full extent of their capacity. This activity was due mainly to the greatly increasing demand for cyanamide. The estimated production of cyanamide in 1913 is as follows: Norway, 64,000 tons; Germany, 60,000 tons; America, 48,000 tons; Sweden, 30,000 tons; Italy, 27,500 tons; France, 17,500 tons; Japan, 12,000 tons; and Austria, 5,000 tons, making an estimated total of 264,000 tons.

'On the basis of the production of 1½ tons of cyanamide from 1 ton of calcium carbide, the consumption of the latter in this direction was approximately 176,000 tons, in addition to which about 240,000 tons are used in all countries for purposes other than for the manufacture of fertilizers. Norway is still the largest producer

of carbide, and most of the output is exported. During the ten months ending October last, 53,890 tons were exported, against 64,111 tons in 1912. The output in 1900 was only a little over 1,700 tons, so that it will readily be seen that the industry has developed enormously.'

THE WORLD'S COAL PRODUCTION.

Information relating to the production of coal in the British Empire and foreign countries in 1911, contained in Part IV of the general report compiled by the Chief Inspector of Mines, is just published. The production of all countries in the year made a total of 1,187,000,000 metric tons, the value of which was estimated at nearly £435,000,000 sterling. Compared with 1901, the quantity and value showed an increase of 23,000,000 tons and £15,000,000. The three principal producing countries were the United States, Great Britain and Germany, in order of output, the respective figures being 450,169,000 tons, a decrease of 4,876,000 tons; 276,255,000 tons, an increase of 7,579,000 tons; and 234,521,000 tons, an increase of 12,446,000 tons.

PIG IRON PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The following preliminary figures have been issued by the British Iron Trade Association, showing the pig iron production of the United Kingdom for 1913, as compared with the four preceding years:—

	Tons
1913	10,479,171
1912	8,889,124
1911	9,718,638
1910	10,217,922
1909	9,664,287

GREAT BRITAIN.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike.)

Manchester, February 4, 1914.

LIVERPOOL IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board does not compile separate statistics showing imports from Canada. The Board of Trade figures will not be published until August, but the following statement is compiled from other sources and gives the quantities of principal Canadian commodities which reached Liverpool during the past summer season as compared with the same period of 1912.

——	1913.	1912.	——
Wheat ..... bushels.	3,395,101	4,780,676	Decrease.
Oats ..... "	488,134	777,905	"
Barley ..... "	111,100	16,856	Increase.
Flaxseed ..... "	578,054	None	"
Cheese ..... boxes.	236,022	362,834	Decrease.
Flour ..... sacks.	103,067	80,961	Increase.
Rolled Oats ..... cases.	10,780	4,475	"
" " ..... sacks.	17,320	8,198	"
Hay ..... bales.	59,624	82,017	Decrease.
Apples ..... bbls.	66,927	89,002	"
Lard ..... pkgs.	132,113	120,366	Increase.
Cured Meats ..... cases.	34,316	62,784	Decrease.
Canned Meats ..... "	12,518	11,469	Increase.
Canned Goods ..... "	45,126	15,767	"

In the foregoing summary it will be noticed that Liverpool has begun to import Canadian flaxseed, of which there were no arrivals from St. Lawrence ports during 1911 or 1912, but about 15,000 tons were imported from Canada during the past summer season. Large increases are also shown in Canadian barley, flour, rolled oats, lard and canned goods, and also in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce and pine deals.

MANCHESTER IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

In preparing a statement of Canadian exports to Manchester, the matter is simplified by the fact that only one direct line of steamships, viz., Manchester Liners, Ltd., carrying general cargoes, is engaged in the trade.

Although the usual fluctuations will be seen in the various kinds of cargo carried, these steamers would appear to carry full cargoes in every instance.

WHEAT IMPORTS.

During the past summer 3,278,076 bushels were imported, as compared with 3,280,308 in 1912, showing the very small decrease of about two thousand bushels. There was an increase, however, in the winter of 1912-13, the figures being 1,441,728, as against 768,884 bushels the previous winter season. The total figures for the year are 4,719,804 bushels, as compared with 4,049,192 bushels for the year 1912, an increase of 670,612 bushels, or about seventeen thousand tons.

OATS.

Direct shipments from Montreal amounted to 737,767 bushels, as against 1,141,687 in the summer of 1912. Arrivals during the winter season, however, amounted to 386,874 bushels, the figures for the previous season being 113,168 bushels. The total figures for the year were 1,124,631 bushels, compared with 1,254,855 bushels for 1912, showing a decrease of 130,224 bushels, or about two thousand three hundred tons.

BARLEY.

This has been a very satisfactory trade during the past year. In the summer season 143,481 bushels were imported by direct steamer, the figures for the previous summer season being 26,681 bushels. In the winter the figures were 34,056, against 16,538. The totals for 1913 were 177,537 bushels, against 43,219, a substantial increase of 134,138 bushels, or approximately 2,800 tons over the previous year.

FLAXSEED OR LINSEED.

There were no imports of this grain in the year 1912, but last year saw the arrival of 222,825 bushels. If these figures be added to the quantity reaching Liverpool, the total reaches 800,879 bushels, or about twenty thousand tons. The importation of flaxseed must be considered one of the outstanding features of the trade of the past year, both at Liverpool and Manchester. The British Oil and Cake Mills, Ltd., state that they used 6,562 tons of Canadian flaxseed in 1913, and expect to largely exceed this quantity in 1914.

CHEESE.

When the season opened in 1913, values were low, say 56 to 59s. per cwt., and notwithstanding the fact that prices later on rose to 65-66s. per cwt., a considerable falling off in the imports from Canada must be recorded.

Summer imports (1913) to Manchester amounted only to 63,236 boxes, compared with 94,988 the previous summer. Winter shipments showed an increase, the figures being 4,656 and 2,521—or a total decrease in the year of 29,617 boxes. It would seem that the arrivals of cheese from Canada will continue to decrease in view of the new United States tariff.

THE HAY TRADE.

Only 25,953 bales of hay reached this port by direct steamer during the summer season of 1913, against 84,214 in 1912. The winter arrivals show a considerable increase, viz., 17,266 bales, compared with 4,290. These figures can be easily understood from the fact that the British crops exceeded that of 1912 by 927,000 tons.

This is a difficult trade to handle overseas, as the steamship companies one and all discriminate against hay cargoes.

APPLES.

The arrival of Canadian apples from Montreal during the past summer season amounted to 15,820 barrels, compared with 16,257 in 1912. During the winter season of 1912-13 shipments from Halifax and St. John, &c., to this port numbered 19,291 barrels, against 22,154 the previous winter season—or a total decrease for the year of 3,300 barrels. The box trade in apples seems to be decreasing, but there is a good demand for the finest qualities of the fruit throughout Lancashire and it is to be regretted that a better quality reaches Glasgow than is obtained here.

LARD AND CURED MEATS.

The total imports of lard from Canada during the year 1913 at this port were 271,364 packages, against 278,478—only a slight decrease of about 7,000 packages which is offset by an increase of 12,000 at Liverpool.

Manchester imports of cured meats and canned meats amounted to 23,229 cases in 1913, compared with 16,509 cases in 1912, an increase of about 7,000 cases.

CANNED GOODS.

In 1913 Canadian canned goods imported at this port amounted to 3,150 cases, as compared with 638 cases in 1912.

Canned apples were received to the number of 3,612 cases in 1913, whereas in 1912 the total was only 543 cases. The demand in Lancashire for canned goods is still increasing, which is also proved by the Liverpool arrivals of 45,126 cases in 1913, against 15,767 in the previous year.

TIMBER AND LUMBER.

During St. Lawrence navigation (1913) the steamers of the Manchester Liners carried to this port 8,905 standards of deals and ends, 2,043 standards of timber and 1,729 tons of other lumber. The total pieces of deals, battens and ends for the whole year was 1,685,602, compared with 1,373,967 in 1912—an increase of about 300,000 pieces.

Heavy shipments of whole cargoes of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce deals reached this port by tramp steamers regularly during the past year, and although exact figures are not yet available, these have exceeded the previous year.

MAPLE, ETC., FLOORING.

The total quantity of maple and other hardwood flooring to this port in 1913 was 81,336 bundles, against 70,910 bundles in the previous year, showing an increase of over ten thousand bundles.

WOOD DOWELS AND HANDLES, ETC.

Arrivals of dowels from Canadian ports amounted to 35 crates and 4,055 bundles, as compared with a total of 325 crates in 1912.

Handles reached a total of 2,940 bundles against a practically similar importation in 1912.

There were also received here over 50,000 bundles of pickets, an increase of about one thousand bundles over 1912.

Canadian wood doors also reached this port to the number of 2,600.

WASHBOARDS.

Shipments of this article direct to Manchester amounted to 4,896 crates during the past year, compared with only 50 crates in 1912 and 3,307 in 1911.

WOOD-PULP.

Arrivals of wood-pulp by direct steamers during the past year reached the satisfactory total of 89,955 bales, and although exact figures for the previous year are not to hand, all reports tend to show an increase of about 20,000 bales over 1912.

WOOD SKEWERS.

This trade is also increasing, 226 cases of Canadian maple skewers reaching Manchester during the past year, compared with 122 cases in 1912, and only 31 in 1911.

FLOUR.

This trade appears still to trend downward, as only 1,800 bags reached this port direct from Canada, as against 4,300 in 1912. Special efforts have been directed to this branch, and only recently a permanent agent has been located here to handle the output of a large mill in Canada, throughout Lancashire.

The chances of increasing the demand for Canadian flour would seem to be minimized by the establishment of new mills at the docks here, and by the fact that the Co-operative Wholesale Society are doubling the capacity of their plant in Manchester.

MINERALS.

Arrivals of corundum and asbestos show a considerable falling-off compared with the previous year. Phosphorus has increased, however, from 1,570 to 2,090 cases.

LAWN MOWERS.

Shipments from St. Lawrence ports to this district numbered 471 cases, being an increase of 171 cases over the previous year and of 303 cases over 1911.

LEATHER.

Imports of leather show a large increase over the previous year, the figures being 2,940 bales, as against 1,751, being an increase of about 1,200 bales.

BOX SHOOKS AND CASE-BOARDS.

These imports from Canada have practically ceased, and it appears highly desirable to direct the attention of Canadian manufacturers to the subject in the hope of securing some of the business which is now confined to Norway and Sweden and to a lesser extent the United States. The Scandinavian shooks are mostly made from a very low grade of fir, and Canadian spruce or poplar would have a much better appearance.

In view of the fact that the margarine manufacture has increased greatly, and that other preparations requiring case protection have also increased, specimen dimensions of boxes have been forwarded to Canada from time to time, Canadian manufacturers of all wood products by getting into touch with the trade here could supply part of the large demand in this district.

CANADIAN BACON.

Supplies of Canadian bacon to the port of Manchester have now almost ceased. Denmark is killing over 40,000 hogs per week, with a large export.

PORT OF MANCHESTER.

Notwithstanding the dockers' strike in September, which held traffic up for sixteen days, there was a considerable increase in the trade of this port during the past year. The gross tonnage of merchandise imported and exported amounted to 5,780,161, against 5,339,884 tons in 1912.

The gross receipts were £656,531, compared with £605,179 in 1912, an increase of over £51,000.

STATE OF TRADE.

The December Monthly Record of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce states that the cotton trade has not had a bad year, indeed many spinners and manufacturers have had a good one, but the end is worse than the beginning and the prospects for 1914 are clouded. It seems that the looms have now overtaken the spindles. The country has had a great year's trade, but the iron and steel trades are not as prosperous as they were, although there are hopes of an improvement in 1914.

The coal trade has been, and is, in a very strong condition and shipbuilders have a good deal of work on hand. The woollen trade, like the cotton, has not maintained its form during the last few months, and in both there is some anxiety to see the effects of the United States Tariff Act.

AUSTRALIA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. D. H. Ross.)

MELBOURNE, January 9, 1914.

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE RETURNS.

As outlined in previous reports from this office, the contraction in Australian imports of merchandise is reflected by the diminishing customs revenue disclosed in a preliminary return, just issued by the Commonwealth Treasury, for the six months' period ended on December 31, 1913. In his budget speech, the federal treasurer estimated the customs revenue for the current fiscal year, which ends on June 30, 1914, at £14,900,000 or £653,493 less than the returns for 1912-13. For the first six months of the fiscal year there is a decrease of customs revenue of £466,493, compared with the similar period of last year, which points to the defect being considerably larger than the estimate. To reach the record figures of 1912-13, the revenue—concurrent with imports from oversea—will require to show much greater expansion during the ensuing six months. The receipts from the Postmaster General's Department (stamps, telegraphs and telephones) increased in the six months by £153,673.

The following table give the particulars of the comparative receipts from each state:—

NET CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE.

State.	For the Six Months Ended Dec. 31, 1912.	Dec. 31, 1913.
New South Wales	£3,423,016	£3,361,922
Victoria	2,450,644	2,166,717
Queensland	810,659	737,351
South Australia	612,632	601,205
Western Australia	516,312	492,366
Tasmania	136,976	124,185
Total	£7,950,239	£7,483,746

NET POST OFFICE REVENUE.

State.	For the Six Months Ended Dec. 31, 1912.	Dec. 31, 1913.
New South Wales	£800,365	£845,968
Victoria	539,156	609,432
Queensland	290,791	315,508
South Australia	182,719	187,727
Western Australia	163,501	166,749
Tasmania	75,267	80,088
Total	£2,051,799	£2,205,472

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF AUSTRALIAN RAILWAYS.

The gross earnings of the six Australian state-owned railway systems for 1912-13 were £19,863,501, as compared with £19,031,251 for the previous year. Concurrent with the increase of £832,250 in gross earnings there was an increase of £1,114,001 in working expenses. The working expenses in comparison with gross earnings have grown from 61·82 per cent in 1910-11 to 67·97 per cent in 1912-13. It will be observed that the working expenses have grown at a faster rate than the gross earnings, and this tendency is gradually increasing to an extent that, to maintain interest and other charges, freight rates and passenger fares will probably be advanced in the near future. The advance in working expenses is attributed to concessions in wages and hours of labour, higher charges for stores and more liberal furnishings and better maintenance.

The figures relating to the operations of the six railway systems are summarized as follows:—

Australian railways.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Gross earnings	£19,031,251	£19,863,501
Working expenses	12,387,796	13,501,797
Net earnings	£6,643,455	£6,361,704
Interest charge	5,646,348	5,929,153
Surplus	£997,107	£432,551
Ratio of working expenses to gross earnings	65·09	67·97
Ratio of net earnings to mean amount of capital expenditure	4·220	3·779
Average interest on capital	3·586	3·522

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON STATE RAILWAYS.

The expenditure of £13,302,697 on railways for the year 1912-13 has been the largest recorded for many years. Particulars for the last four years are as follows:—

	Amount.	Increase.
June 30, 1910	£147,582,369	£ 4,048,498
" 1911	153,173,682	5,591,313
" 1912	161,699,657	8,525,975
" 1913	175,002,354	13,302,697
Total increase for four years		£31,468,483

The following is a statement of the capital expenditure of each state to June 30, 1912 and 1913:—

Australian States.	June 30, 1912.	June 30, 1913.
Victoria	£45,897,163	£47,656,469
New South Wales	53,514,903	57,653,778
Queensland	30,059,891	34,076,913
South Australia	14,741,593	16,295,319
Western Australia	13,233,093	14,913,128
Tasmania	4,253,014	4,406,747
Total	£161,699,657	£175,002,354

In the capital expenditure of South Australia is included the cost of the Port Augusta to Oonadatta line (478 miles) in that state which was transferred to the Commonwealth government for £2,116,834 on January 1, 1911.

GROSS EARNINGS AND WORKING EXPENSES OF EACH SYSTEM.

The relative importance of each state-owned railway system in Australia is disclosed in the following schedule showing the gross earnings and the working expenses for the year 1912-13:—

Australian States.	Total Revenue.	Working Expenses.
Victoria	£ 5,205,442	£ 3,588,193
New South Wales	6,748,985	4,644,881
Queensland	3,321,672	2,150,991
South Australia	2,222,436	1,393,775
Western Australia	2,037,853	1,506,600
Tasmania	327,113	217,357
Total Commonwealth	£19,863,501	£13,501,797

NET EARNINGS, INTEREST AND SURPLUS OF RAILWAYS.

In addition to the figures relative to the revenue and working expenses of the Australian state-owned railways, it is necessary for comparative purposes to furnish a statement showing the net earnings after paying interest on capital expenditure. The net surplus in 1911 was £1,327,693, in 1912 £997,107 and in 1913 £432,551, which demonstrates that (while the gross revenue has considerably increased) the net returns show marked contraction. In 1913, all the railways, with the exception of those in Queensland and Tasmania, paid more than interest on capital expenditure. The net earnings, interest on capital, the surplus in four states, deficit in two states and net surplus for all the state-owned railway systems within the Commonwealth for the year 1912-13 are shown thus:—

Australian States.	Net Earnings.	Interest.	Surplus.	Deficit.
Victoria	£1.617,249	£1,595,020	£ 22.229	
New South Wales	2,104,104	1,917.200	186,904	
Queensland	1,170.681	1,253.689	.....	£83,008
South Australia	828.661	492.907	335.754	
Western Australia	531,253	505,925	25,328	
Tasmania	109,756	164,412	.....	54,656
	£6,361,704	£5,929,153	£570,215	£137,664
Less deficit in Queensland and Tasmania			137,664	
Total net surplus			£432,551	

PROPORTIONS OF PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAFFIC ON STATE RAILWAYS.

The sources from which the state railways in Australia derived their revenue through passenger fares (coaching), freights (goods, &c.), rents and miscellaneous items for the years 1911-12 and 1912-13 are shown as follows:—

	1911-12.	1912-13.
Coaching	£ 7,856,518	£ 8,395,947
Goods, &c.	10,841,207	11,093,916
Rents, &c.	333,526	373,638
Total	£19,031,251	£19,863,501
Proportions—	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Coaching	41·28	42·27
Goods, &c.	56·97	55·85
Rents, &c.	1·75	1·88

LENGTH OF PRIVATE RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA.

In various parts of the Commonwealth railway lines have been constructed and managed by private companies, but at the present time practically the whole of the railway traffic is owned and operated by the state (or provincial) governments. The greater proportion of the private lines have been laid down for the purpose of hauling timber, coal and other minerals and not for the conveyance of passengers and public traffic. Some of the lines through forest country, and in connection with the timber and sugar-milling industries, are more in the nature of tramways than of railways. The principal private lines open for general traffic are those of the Midland Railway in Western Australia (277 miles); the Emu Bay Railway in Tasmania (104 miles) and the Chillagoe Railway in Queensland (103 miles). The following table gives particulars of the mileage of private railways in the Commonwealth:—

Private railways.	Open for General Traffic. Miles.	Open for Special Purposes. Miles.
Victoria	14	37
New South Wales	141	125
Queensland	333	21
South Australia	....	34
Western Australia	277	555
Tasmania	166	39
Total	931	811

Private lines open for general and special traffic = 1,742 miles.

LENGTH OF RAILWAYS AND NEW CONSTRUCTION.

On June 30, 1913, the total length of state-owned railways within the Commonwealth was 17,776 miles, while new lines under construction approximated 2,968 miles and further lengths to the various systems aggregating 2,918 miles had been authorized but not commenced. When the lines now under construction and those authorized are completed, the total length of the Australian state railways will be 23,662 miles. In addition to the Commonwealth line now under construction from Port Augusta, S.A., to Perth, W.A.—about 1,063 miles—the Federal government has in view the completion of a connecting line of, approximately, 1,050 miles from Oonadatta in S.A. to Pine Creek in the northern territory. Particulars of the railways owned by the State and Commonwealth Governments, and those under construction and authorized, on June 30, 1913, are as follows:—

Australian railways.	Mileage open June 30, 1913.	Under Construction.	Authorized, not Commenced.
Victoria	3,647	242	224
New South Wales	3,930	535	636
Queensland	4,524	360	1,551
South Australia	1,690	154	324
Western Australia	2,854	614	183
Tasmania	508	.....	
Commonwealth line in N. Territory	145	.....	
Commonwealth line in S. A.	478	.....	
Commonwealth transcontinental	.....	1,063	
Total state mileage	17,776	2,968	2,918

Total length of government owned lines	=	17,776 miles.
Total length of privately owned lines	=	1,742 "
Total length of all railways in Australia	=	19,518 "

EXTENSION OF RAILWAY IN NORTHERN TERRITORY.

Plans and specifications are being prepared for the extension of the railway from Pine Creek to the Katherine river, a distance of about 54 miles of track, in the northern territory. The estimated cost of this section is £482,000. This work will be on the second transcontinental railway (from north to south, the other being from east to west) to be constructed by the Commonwealth government.

RAILS AND FISHPLATES FOR AUSTRALIAN RAILWAYS.

In September, 1913, the Commonwealth Government accepted tenders for the second specification of steel rails and fishplates required in the construction of the transcontinental railway. To encourage local industry, the government extended a substantial preference for a quantity ordered from the steel works at Lithgow, N.S.W.

The quantities purchased and the prices per ton at port of delivery were as follows:—

27,190 tons 80 lb. oversea steel rails at Fremantle, W.A....	£ 7 11s. 8d. =	$36.90
1,797 tons 80 lb. oversea fishplates at Fremantle, W.A....	£ 9 11s. 8d. =	46.64
17,660 tons 80 lb. N.S W. steel rails at Port Augusta, S.A..	£ 8 16s. 0d. =	42·82
1,191 tons 80 lb. N.S.W. fishplates at Port Augusta, S.A..	£11 2s. 0d. =	54.01

To complete the transcontinental railway, approximately, 60,000 tons more rails will be required, and the new lines being constructed by the State governments will necessitate extensive importations of rails and equipment.

AUSTRALIAN NOTES ISSUE AND PROFITS THEREON.

The following statement respecting the notes issue of the Commonwealth was supplied, at the request of this office, by the Treasury Department. The figures appended are given as on December 29, 1913:—

Dr.		
Gold in Treasury		£ 4,558,199
Account current in banks		74,042
Investments (State Securities)—		
Commonwealth inscribed stock	£ 600,000	
N. S. W. state funded stock	1,000,000	
Victorian state debentures	980,000	
W. A. state stock	650,000	
W. A. state treasury bills	190,000	
W. A. state treasury bills	100,000	
Tasmania state stock	500,000	
Fixed Deposits with—		
N. S. W. government	1,000,000	
Queensland government	500,000	
Various banks	250,000	
		5,770,000
		£10,402,241
Cr.		
Circulation of notes		£ 9,979,569
Accumulation of interest from November 1, 1910....	£448,249	
Less expenses	71,177	
		377,072
Sundry banks		45,600
		£10,402,241
Annual interest returned on present investments		£217,225

Deducting amount due to banks and notes paid for but not issued (£45,600) from amount of gold, the Treasury held £4,512,599 against a note circulation of £9,979,569 or 45·22 per cent in gold. The original Australian Notes Act provided a 25 per cent gold reserve up to an issue of £7,000,000 in notes and £ for £ for any excess of that amount. This Act was amended to a 25 per cent gold reserve only on whatever the issue of notes might be. In the recent session of parliament, the present government introduced a Bill to restore the provisions, as regards the reesrve, in the original Act but the measure was defeated in the Senate.

THE COMMONWEALTH LAND TAX.

Although the Land Tax Assessment Act of the Commonwealth did not come into operation until November, 1910, it is claimed that land worth over £20,000,000 (unimproved value) has been subdivided and passed out of the field of Federal taxation. The tax undoubtedly is preventing the accumulation of large areas and its effect is towards inducing subdivision of large estates. The following schedule gives particulars of the operation of the tax since its inception:—

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Tax assessed..	£1,550,080	£1,470,749	£1,401,210
Fine accrued..	9,721	5,061	5,088
Tax received..	1,497,124	1,449,820	1,340,292
Fine received..	7,379	3,005	166
Tax and fine outstanding..	55,298	22,985	65,840

The general conditions concerning the variations in this graduated land tax and its administration were outlined in Weekly Report, No. 421.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Statistics, made available by the Commonwealth Treasury, show that at the end of December, 1913, 89,282 Australian citizens were drawing old age pensions. In all, 117,441 of these have been granted, but 24,041 have been cancelled through the death of the beneficiaries, and 4,118 others have been terminated for various reasons.

Details of the present position in each State are shown in the following table:—

State.	Granted.	Rejected.	Deaths.	Cancelled.	In course.
New South Wales..	43,188	3,514	6,870	1,304	226
Victoria..	37,326	1,725	9,522	1,268	264
Queensland..	15,581	2,050	3,127	952	97
South Australia...	10,829	683	2,345	323	30
Western Australia..	4,688	601	831	110	55
Tasmania	5,829	307	1,346	161	84
Total...	117,441	8,880	24,041	4,118	756

INVALID PENSIONS.

Pensions have been claimed by 18,786 invalids throughout the Commonwealth, but 3,111 have been nullified by death, and 771 others have been cancelled. In New South Wales the greatest number of invalid pensions (7,649) have been granted; and 5,555 residents of Victoria have availed themselves of the privileges offered.

The exact position to the end of 1913 is shown in the appended table:—

State.	Granted.	Rejected.	Deaths.	Cancelled.	In course.
New South Wales..	7,649	1,527	1,248	422	148
Victoria..	5,555	1,307	1,056	155	116
Queensland..	2,138	636	287	83	41
South Australia...	1,343	237	217	52	14
Western Australia..	759	202	68	22	59
Tasmania.	1,342	230	235	37	61
Total...	18,786	4,139	3,111	771	439

MATERNITY BONUS TO MOTHERS.

Since the Maternity Allowance Act came into force, fourteen months ago, 149,229 Commonwealth mothers have drawn the £5 bonus, and the Treasury has paid away a sum of £746,145 to mark the arrival of new little Australians. In New South Wales, 57,140 applications for the allowance have been made, and 56,342 of them have been approved. In Victoria, 40,739 mothers, out of 41,052 who applied, have been granted the bonus.

Details in connection with each state at the end of 1913, are as follows:—

State.	Granted	Rejected.	Under Consideration.	Total.
New South Wales..	56,342	452	346	57,140
Victoria..	40,739	180	133	41,052
Queensland..	21,715	125	126	21,966
South Australia..	13,767	74	135	13,976
Western Australia..	10,048	89	140	10,277
Tasmania..	6,618	53	43	6,704
Total..	149,229	973	923	151,115

PROPOSED GRAIN ELEVATORS.

Up to the present time all the Australian wheat has been bagged on the farm, removed to the railway station and exported oversea in heavy jute sacks. To overcome the cost of the sacks and to facilitate shipment, the question of establishing grain elevators is receiving attention from the governments of Victoria and New South Wales—the principal wheat-producing states. Last year the New South Wales government engaged an expert from Chicago who reported upon the cost of building terminal and country elevators and box cars, as follows:—

1 terminal elevator at Sydney	£163,000
1 terminal elevator at Newcastle	70,000
5 country elevators—200,000 bushels	88,000
10 country elevators—100,000 bushels	134,000
10 country elevators— 50,000 bushels	78,000
1,000 box cars	300,000
3,000 feet of belt galleries at Sydney	21,500
	£854,500

The N.S.W. Minister of Agriculture has announced that no time would be lost in pushing on with a thoroughly practical scheme to establish an effective and comprehensive system for the handling of wheat in bulk, not only from a terminal elevator at Sydney, but also terminals at northern and southern ports. The Premier of Victoria recently intimated that the government intended engaging a Canadian expert to advise the State as to the cost and the best methods of changing the present system to the handling of wheat in bulk. The probable erection of grain elevators in New South Wales, which will likely be followed in the other states, is already receiving the attention of some Canadian firms experienced in their construction in the Dominion.

CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES APPLES AND PEARS.

During the Australian fresh fruit importing season of 1913—from September to December—the Vancouver and San Francisco steamers landed 82,531 cases of apples and 1,894 cases of pears at Sydney, N.S.W. In comparison with the similar period of 1912, the shipments of apples from the two ports were as follows:—

Fresh Apples.	1912.	1913.	+Increase. -Decrease.
	Cases.	Cases.	
From San Francisco	45,401	17,532	-27,869
From Vancouver	26,706	64,999	+38,293

It is impossible to ascertain what proportion of the apples shipped at Vancouver was of British Columbia origin, but, presumably, some were grown in Washington state. The shipments of pears comprised 798 cases from Vancouver and 1,096 cases from San Francisco. The following schedule shows the steamers which arrived at Sydney, from Vancouver and San Francisco, and the number of cases and date of arrival:—

Steamers.	From.	Date arrival.	No. Cases Apples.
Tahiti	San Francisco.	September 17, 1913	
Niagara	Vancouver.	" 27, 1913	17,154
Moana	San Francisco.	October 14, 1913	2,701
Marama	Vancouver.	" 26, 1913	6,223
Willochra	San Francisco.	November 18, 1913	5,264
Makura	Vancouver.	" 23, 1913	11,562
Tahiti	San Francisco.	December 10, 1913	9,567
Canada Cape	Vancouver.	" 12, 1913	25,214
Niagara	"	" 22, 1913	4,846

MOVEMENTS OF CANADIAN CARGO STEAMERS.

The steamer *Karamea,* which left Montreal on October 25, arrived at Melbourne (via Adelaide, S.A.), on December 22, completing the voyage in fifty-eight days. The *Cairnross*—the last of the season from the St. Lawrence—left Montreal on November 28 and is due at Melbourne (via Adelaide) about January 25.

TRADE NOTES.

The half-yearly stocktaking period, combined with Christmas and summer holiday season, has, as usual, disturbed normal trading throughout the Commonwealth. Weather conditions are excellent and the commercial outlook for 1914 is distinctly favourable. Orders of considerable volume are now being placed for Canadian goods and products.

HOLLAND AND SOUTHERN GERMANY.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. T. Lithgow.)

ROTTERDAM, February 2, 1914.

FATS AND GREASES.

Rotterdam is one of the principal European ports for the importation of fats, greases and oils used in the manufacture of margarine butter. There are several margarine factories in Holland, the two largest being at Rotterdam, and Oss.

The total imports into the Netherlands of raw margarine, called oleo margarine, for the year 1912 were 43,632 tons, of which 28,690 tons came through Rotterdam. The principal countries of exportation were the United States, 25,186 tons, and the Argentine, 12,726 tons. The latter mostly beef and mutton premier jus; Australia also exports to this country mutton premier jus.

There is no duty on fats of any description imported into the Netherlands. Oleo margarine, oleo oil and fats are imported in special oak tierces with iron hoops, weighing 476 lbs. gross, containing 396 lbs. net.

So important is this business that one firm of brokers publishes a daily prices current in the English, German and French languages.

TERMS OF SALE AND DELIVERY.

Prices.—Are to be understood ex-warehouse or ex-quay, per 100 kilos net (220·3/5 lbs.)

On gross weight to be stated by sworn weighers.

Original tare as indicated on the tierces, or the original weight sheet deducted. From the United States original tare is computed 100 American pounds, 45 1/3 kilos.

Quality.—For goods bought afloat or on shipment the condition is made that same are to be delivered in prime fresh quality, in accordance with the brand.

In case of difference of opinion disputes are decided by Rotterdam arbitration according to local usages.

Shipment.—The term 'prompt shipment' is to be understood shipped within 21 days, buying day excluded.

For future shipments the last day of the term in question is taken as final term of delivery.

Time of Delivery.—For store goods, buyers have a fortnight to take delivery of them free of charge. Goods lying at the docks are to be received immediately.

Goods bought on shipment or afloat are to be received ex-quay immediately after arrival of steamer.

Payment.—Net cash. Brokerage one-half per cent.

PRICES RECENTLY QUOTED.

Oleo oil, extra, per 220 lbs.—$23.20 to $24.
Oleo oil, lower grade, per 220 lbs.—$20 to $22.
Oleo stock, per 220 lbs.—$22 to $22.40.

There is a good market here for grease of all kinds, which is used in manufacturing compound lard and other edible fats, for home consumption, and also largely exported to Germany and Great Britain.

OPPORTUNITY FOR CANADIAN EXPORTERS.

For the year ending March 31, 1913, Canada exported some 4,348,000 lbs. of grease and grease scraps; of this quantity 3,894,000 lbs. went to the United States, Germany taking 266,460 lbs., but Holland does not appear in the list of countries to whence exported. It seems that the possibilities of direct shipments to this market would well repay investigation. Responsible firms here will be pleased to be placed in communication with Canadian exporters of this commodity. The most necessary condition is the establishment of a thoroughly reliable brand.

Exporters desirous of entering this market should send samples and a small shipment on consignment, up to sample, and if the quality gives satisfaction there will be no difficulty in building up a regular trade. The Department of Trade and Commerce has the names and addresses of reliable firms.

HIGHER RATES OF INTEREST.

Last week the city of Rotterdam placed a loan on the market of 12,000,000 gulden ($4,800,000) at 4½ per cent interest, which was taken up at par. This is the highest rate ever offered for this class of security, former loans being placed at 4 per cent, and in most cases at 3½ per cent.

The Netherlands Central Railway Company has also been compelled to advance its rate of interest to 4½ per cent for their bonds now on the market, which shows that even in a country where thrift is the characteristic of the people, higher rates of interest must be paid to obtain money.

ORGANIZING FARMERS' SALES.

In this week's meeting of the managing directors of the Groningen Society of Agriculture and Industry, a report was read from the committee advising the management of the organization of farmers for the sale of grain. The committee points out that if the farmers wish to improve the sales of their grain, seeds and other produce they ought to employ one broker for their sales. For this they ought to combine in groups, each group to have a broker who would have a sufficient salary so that there would be no necessity for him to have any transaction on his own account, or for a third person.

Further, each group should have a common warehouse where produce could be stored if prices were too low, or where goods could be subjected to treatment that would render them more marketable. When all these groups have been organized it will then be considered how many will co-operate.

IMPORTERS OF FATS AND GREASES IN ROTTERDAM.

Armour & Company, Wijnhaven, Witte Huis; Ascher & Co., Ernst, Wijnhaven 33; Boden & Co., Wijnhaven, Witte Huis; Goossens & van Rossem, Wijnhaven 94a; Hartogs Ezn., M., Wijnhaven 107b; Hartog & Fesel, Wijnhaven 41; Holland American Cotton Oil Co., Boompjes 54b; Holland American Trading Co., Calandstrast 49/51; Loeb, Daniel, Wijnhaven, Witte Huis; Morris Packing Coy., Wijnhaven, Witte Huis; Pluijgers & Co., Oudehoofdplein 5; Reijmers, Zwart & Co., Hogendorpsplein 4a; Sulzberger & Sons, A. G., Wijnhaven, Witte Huis; Stahl & Zoon, Westerstraat 4; Schöffer & Co., Zuidblaak 52; Swift & Company, Wijnhaven 37; Vaes & van Rede, Wijnhaven 42; Otten, H. J., Leuvehaven 43; Witt & Co.'s Handel Maatschappij, Wijnbrugstraat 2.

LIST OF BROKERS.

Bulsing & Co., C. L., Wijnhaven 107a; Hoeven, Gebroeders v.d., Zuidblaak 12a; Nagtegaal, Th., Gedempte Glashaven 30b; Sweerts & Co., Haringvliet 96.

DIRECTORY OF GERMAN IMPORTERS.

Grain, Dealers.

The following list of importers for Duisburg and Frankfurt a Main has been furnished by Commissioner J. T. Lithgow, and supplements similar lists which have already been published in the Weekly Report:—

Agricultural Products.

Auerbach & Co., Alte Weselerstrasse 89a; Balzen, Friedrich M., Obermeidericherstrasse 5; Giesen, Friedrich R., Fürst Bismarckstrasse 18; Humann, Eberh., M., Marktstrasse 21; Lauterbach, Joseph M., Bahnhofstrasse 54; Quatram, Friedrich, Untermauerstrasse 62.

Feedstuffs.

Deutsche Haferfutter-Brod-Werke, G.m.b.H., Ruhrorterstrasse 297; Flaskamp, August R., Kaiserstrasse 116; Heimann, Gebrüder, Tonhallenstrasse 53; Kaiser, Gebrüder, R., Carpstrasse 6; Mandowsky, Bruno, Sonnenwall 18.

Flour, Dealers.

Duisburger Mehl-Kontor, G.m.b.H.; Scheuch, Walter, Mülheimerstrasse 97.

Flour, Millers.

Bathen, Gebrüder, R., Windmühlenstrasse 20; Erbslöh, Friedrich, Neudorferstrasse 92a; Overbruck Nachf., Inh. August, Kirchberg, Heinrich, R., Papiermühlenstrasse 96; Rheinische Mühlenwerke, Cohen & Co., Philosophenweg 31; Rosiny-Mühlen A. G., Alte Markt 17; Stahl, J. M., Bahnhofstrasse 35; Thomas, Mühlenwerke G.m.b.H., H.m., Baustrasse 100; Wittener Walzenmühle, Act. Ges., Mörserstrasse 1/3.

Fresh Fruits.

Quatram, Eberhard, Unterstrasse 29; Quatram, Seb., Gr. Kalkhof 14; Stenmans jr., Johann, Essenbergerstrasse 191; Bergrath, Carl, Poststrasse 26; Heuken, Hermann, Flesenstrasse 137; Jamaica Bananen-Import, G.m.b.H., Flachmarkt 10.

Grain, Agents.

Dannenberg, Albert, Feldstrasse 15; Danon, Jacques, Ludgeristrasse 7; Enss & Dauter, Düsseldorferstrasse 7; Ferbach & Co., Marientorstrasse 28; Goldschmidt, Isidor, Mercatorstrasse 14; Lehmann, D., Pulverweg 83; Marx & Co., Jakob, Kettenstrasse 2; Monheim Agentuur und Commissionsgesch., Pappenstrasse 3; Schneider, Ludwig, Mercatorstrasse 104; Stern, Paul, Blumenstrasse 26.

Grain, Dealers.

Amberg & Klestadt, Fuldastrasse 7; Baehr, M., Kuhlenwall 5; Bathen, Gerhard R., Windmühlenstrasse 20; Breuer, jr., Traugott, Mercatorstrasse 71; Duisburg-Lagerhaus-Gesellschaft, Act.-Ges., Schwanentorkai 9/10; Eickelbaum, Friedrich, Heerstrasse 188; Heimann, Gebrüder, Tonhallenstrases 53; Heuser, Aug., Düsseldorferstrasse 7; Ikenberg, Bendix, Werrastrasse 18; Jungermann, Fritz, Königstrasse 47; Kaiser, Gebrüder, R., Carpstrasse 6; Kaufmann & Cie., L., Düsseldorferstrasse 7; Koch & Co., Schifferstrasse 64; Leib, Siegfried, Lützowstrasse 16; Loewenstein & Co., Landgerichtsstrasse 9; Philipps, Julius R., Ludwigstrasse 29; Rosenthal & Neu-

mark, Marienstrasse 33; Schild, S., Güntherstrasse 9; Wohlleben, Alb., Unterstrasse 13.

Groceries, including Dried and Evaporated Apples and other Dried Fruits.

Auerbach & Co., Alte Weselerstrasse 89a; Becker, Gebrüder, Krummacherstrasse 30; Bockamp, W., Mercatorstrasse 80; Borgs, Johs, M., Bahnhofstrasse 26; Bösken, Friedrich, Eickelskamp; Einkaufsverein der Kolonialwarenhändler von Duisburg, E.G.m.b.H., Beckstrasse 90; Esch Ww., Carl, Am Buchenbaum 16; Esch, Heinrich, Musfeldstrasse 102; Esch, Wilhelm, Kuhlenwall 13; Genevrière, H., Martinstrasse 10/14; Meiwes, W. & H. M., Franseckistrasse 14a; Posthausen, Wilhelm, Pulverweg 12; Rahmer & Co., Hohestrasse 66; Sander, Hermann, Düssernstrasse 34; Schenk, G., Weinhausmarkt 11/13; Tuente, Rudolf M., Mühlenstrasse 67; Windens Importhäuser Inhaber-Andreas Beilharz M., Bleekstrasse 22; Winkel, Heinrich, Mercatorstrasse 84.

Leather.

Duisburger Lederwerke G.m.b.H., Endermann & Minke, Schweizerstrasse 114; Eter, Herm., Universitätsstrasse 19; Heitmann, Gebrüder, Holzgasse 1; Henke, Heinrich, Wilhelmstrasse 31; Hoffmann, Diedrich M., Emilstrasse 7; Peters Sohn, Ph., Peterstal 8; Rohstoff-Verein der Schuhmacher E.G.m.b.H., Georgstrasse 14; Schalkamp, Theodor, Universitätsstrasse 19; Schmitz, Friedrich Karl, Sonnenwall 68; Stöckmann Wwe., Inh., Käte Zilken,-Wilhelm R., Kaiserstrasse 55.

Lumber.

Beckmann & Finke, Schifferq. 60/61; Dion, Heinrich, Güntherstrasse 6; Durst, Ernst R., Weststrasse 64; Flosbach & Co., F. W., Schifferstrasse; Goebel, Emil, Ed., Neue Weselerstrasse 33; von Hagen, Fritz, Werrastrasse 16; Hemmersbach, Wilhelm, Mülheimerstrasse 136; Krämer & von der Laden, M., Weserstrasse 40; Levy, Gustav, Freidrich Wilhelmstrasse 69; Lohbeck & Co., G.m.b.H., Düsseldorfer Chaussee 1; Lösken, Heinrich M., Neumühlerstrasse 54; Maassen & Co., G.m.b.H., Angerstrasse 16; Nieten, Emil, Schifferstrasse 40; Pannenbecker & Co., G.m.b.H.; Passmann, G.m.b.H., Gebrüder, R., Hafenstrasse 82; Pütt, Josef, Düsselforferstrasse 125; Schmidt, C., Düsseldorferstrasse 7; Schulte, Friedrich, Mülheimerstrasse 22; Schweitzer, Heinrich, Essenbergerstrasse 24; Tenhaeff & Kraemer, Moselstrasse 34; Vorderwülbecke & Co., G.m.b.H., Schweizerstrasse 7; Wenzel & Co., G.m.b.H., Christian M., U.d. Ulmen 140; Wetzel, Gustav R., Bismarckstrasse 25; Wicking'sche Industrie f. Holtz und-Baubedarf A.-G., R., Kaiserhafen; Windthorst, Louis Philosophenweg 30; Wintgens, Fritz, M., Unt.d. Ulmen 92; Wintgens, Wilhelm Hermann, Lutherstrasse 11; Zeitz, Gebrüder M., Brückelstrasse 31; Müller, Eugen, Pulverweg 89.

Sausage Casings.

Jansing, Friedrich, Musfeldstrasse 102; Leven, Adolf, Fuldastrasse 6.

Seeds.

Lügger, Nachf. von der Höhne, Heinr., Behrenstrasse 5.

FRANKFURT A MAIN.

The following list includes the principal importers in Frankfurt a Main:—

Agricultural Products.

Amberger, Peter, Obere Eschersheimerlandstr; Bär & Kohn, Fledbergstrasse 5; Bender, Bendikt, Hammelsgasse 3/5; Bender G.m.b.H., C.G., Kl. Sandgasse 4; Birn-

baum, Gebrüder, Zeil 10; Blumenthal, Herman, Königsteinerstrasse 11; Christ Sohn Carl, Gr. Friedbergstrasse 6; Ehrmann, Sally, Friedberger Landstrasse 52; Eisemann Sohn, M., Langestrasse 11; Emanuel & Wallach, Stiftstrasse 9/17; Gans, Julius, Baumweg 37; Goldschmidt, Jak., Königswarterstrasse 13; Grünebaum, Abraham, Battonnstrasse 4/8; Hartmann & Euler, Hausen; Kanter, M. M., Schlossstrasse 48; Löwenstein, Louis, Basaltstrasse 1; Marxsohn, B., Neue Mainzerstrasse 25; Neu & Sohn, E., Bahnhofplatz 8; Oppenheimer Gebrüder, Holzgraben 16; Rothschild & Co., H., Rückerstrasse 48; Rudi, C., Friedberger Landstrasse 9; Stern, Jacob, Mühlgasse 24; Strauss, L., Rödérbergweg 41; Weil, M. J., Paulsplatz 10; Wiemer, F., Bockenheimer Landstrasse 55; Wolschendorff, Eduard, Kl. Friedbergerstrasse 2.

Feedstuffs.

Hochschild, S. K., Langestrasse 27; Höxter & Co., Meier, Fellnerstrasse 14; Levi, Ludwig, Stiftstrasse 9/17; Monatt & Mantheim, Schillerplatz 5/7; Süddeutscher Futtermittelvertrieb M. Aron, Fischerfoldstrasse 17; Warncke & Co., Carl, Mainzerldstr. 125; Werthan & Katzenstein, Stiftstrasse 9/17; Wertheim, Hch., Kaiserstrasse 49.

Flour, Dealers.

Behr, Alex., Waldschmidtstrasse 30; Bock jun., Mayer, Zeil 23; Dührenheimer & Söhme, F., Moselstrasse 31; Fürst & Rininsland, Kl. Pfingstweidstrasse 11; Fürth Emanuel, Böhmerstrasse 15; Kiefer, Heinrich, Sandweg 39; Millner & Cie., W., Bleichstrasse 66; Neu & Co., A., Uhlandstrasse 54; Neu & Söhne, M., Kaiserstrasse 71; Rosenthal jun. A., Friedberger Anlage 14; Scherer, Alois, Gartenstrasse 2; Strauss & Zuckermann, Hansa Allee 18.

Flour, Millers.

Brückenmühle Frankfurt a. M. Julius Schönmann, Brückenstrasse 1; Frankfurter Mühlenwerke Geb., Wolff, Franziusstrasse 15; Hafenmühle in Frankfurt am Main Akt.-Ges., Franziusstrasse 18/20; Ohl, Gustav, Rödelheim, Rödelheimer Landstrasse 155; Rheinhessische Walzenmühle, A. Lorche & Söhne, Kettenhofweg 95; Wiemer, F., Bockenheimerlandstrasse 55.

Fresh Fruits.

Beck, Anton, Markthalle; Raiss & Co., G.m.b.H., Töngesgasse 5; Wolf, Julius, Kronprinzenstrasse 49.

Grains, Agents.

Elkan, Carl, Hanauer Landstrasse 40; Friedheim & Rott, Grüneburgweg 11; Goldschmidt, Jacob, Königswarterstrasse 13; May & Co., S., Eschenheimer Anlage 3; Wallerstein, Leopold, Hanauer Landstrasse 32.

Grains.

Bär & Wetterhahn; Eisemann, Sohn, M., Langestrasse 11 ; Eulau, sen, Jos., Fichardstrasse 51; Gans, Julius, Baumweg 37; Gochsheimer, J., Wiesenau 50; Hochschild, S. K., Langestrasse 27; Höxter & Co., Meier, Fellnerstrasse 14; Höxter, Nathan, Stiftstrasse 4; Isaac, sen., M., Hölderlinstrasse 4; Kanter, M., M., Schlossstrasse 48; Kern & Hirsch, Rahmhofstrasse 2; Lichtenstein & Sohn, J., Hermesweg 18; Levi, Ludwig, Stiftstrasse 9/17; Löwenthal, A., Palmstrasse 18; Marxsohn B., Neue Mainzerstrasse 25; May, Julius, Rödelheim, Niddagaustrasse 19; Mayer Landprodukte, A., Sternstrasse 9; Mayer, Jacob, Mainzer Landstrasse 167; Meyer & Cie., Schillerplatz 5/7; Meyer, Gebrüder, Mauerweg 34; Monatt & Mantheim, Schillerplatz 5/7; Neumond, K. & E., Theaterplatz 5; Pappenheimer Söhne, J., Seilerstrasse 15; Rosenthal jun., A., Friedberger Anlage 14; Schwab, Mayer Joseph, Herderstrasse 2; Selig & Schendel, Speicherstrasse 3; Straus, Albert, Kurfürstenstrasse 20; Susmann & Dreyfuss, Goethestrasse 16.

Groceries, including Dried and Evaporated Apples and other Dried Fruits.

Bernecker, L., Alte Mainzergasse 90; Bodenheimer & Co., Breitegasse 24; Dietrich, Bernhard, Siemensstrasse 1; Ein- und Verkaufsgenossenschaft Frankfurter Kolonialwarenhandler E. G.m.b.H., Savignystrasse 63; Frankfurter Konsumhaus für Lebensmittel Alexander Brinkmann & Co., Hohenstaufenstrasse 8; Fröhling, Carl, Ludwigstrasse 27; Fuld & Co., Gr. Friedbergerstrasse 32; Gradwohl, Bernhard, Seumestrasse 3; Gross-Einkaufs-Vereinigung Kolonialwarenhandler Sachenhausens E.G.m.b.H., Textorstrasse 20; Hahn, Ferdinand, Dominikanergasse 1; Hammerschlag S., Brückhofstrasse 3; Joerges, A., Driekönigstrasse 51/53; Kloss, Eduard, Baustrasse 12; Lindheimer, Justus Hartmann, Fahrgasse 6; Löb, Julius, Battonnstrasse 48; Neu, Moses, Langestrasse 20; Rapp, M. M., Fahrgasse 91/93; Rothschild, Gebrüder, Landgrafenstrasse 12; Schade & Füllgrabe, Hanauer Landstrasse 169/173; Seckel, Gebrüder, Gr. Kornmarkt 18; Tempel, J. H., Fahrgasse 106; Vollhardt-Höffler, C., Bornwiesengweg 23; Weil, M. J., Paulplatz 10.

Leather.

Adler-Cassel, N., Töngesgasse 12; Annathan, August, Töngesgasse 16; Autenrieth & Co., Carl F., Gutleutstrasse 7; Bastien, Heinrich, Brönnerstrasse 6; Bastien & Stoll, Töngesgasse 18; Bayrhoffer, Peter, Am Fahrtor 1; Bendheim & Palm, Trierischegasse 19; Benz & Co., vorm. J. Reis Nachf., Max Grünewald, E., Töngesgasse 16; Binswanger, A., Niddastrasse 83; Binswager, jun., S., Nackarstrasse 10; Birkenstock & Co., Domplatz 12; Blaut, A. & M., Taunusstrasse 44; Blaut, Marcus, Seilerstrasse 19b; Bloch & Co., S., Zeil 9; Bodesheim-Volbrecht, Töngesgasse 17; Bohrmann, Gebrüder, Rechneigrabenstrasse 12; Clausius, G. G., Schnurgasse 18; Crailshaimer & Mayer, Brönnerstrasse 8; David Söhne, Carl, Weserstrasse 33; Dörrstein & Hossfeld, A. d. Markthalle 2; Elsässer Söhne, J., Brönnerstrasse 14; Fetzre, Gebrüder, Fahrgasse 31; Fink, Valentin, Kaiserstrasse 53; Frey, Jean, Trierischegasse 7; Frey, Wilhelm, Schnurgasse 45; Funck, Carl Ludwig, Holzgraben 15; Fürth & Loeb, Oederweg 11; Gnass, Franz, Trierischegasse 17; Gernsheim, Joseph, Elbestrasse 1; Goldmann, Otto, Gaiserstrasse 77; Gross, Max, Niddastrasse 41; Grünebaum, Gebrüder, Mainzerlandstrasse 59/63; Gutenstein & Co., Schäfergasse 18; Hainebach S., Töngesgasse 42; Heumann & Co., Weserstrasse 26; Hirsch, Alfred, Langestrasse 18; Hirschfeld & Co., Kaiserstrasse 55; Hofmeister M., Bärenstrasse 6; Hotz, Christian, Zeil 23; Joseph & Cie., S., Brönnerstrasse 16; Kahn, jr., Isaak, Alte Mainzergasse 90; Kahn Gebrüder, Kölnstrasse 58; Kann, Julius, Neue Mainzerstrasse 8; Katz, Alfred, Untermainkai 82; Kaufmann, Leopold H., Weserstrasse 31; Klein P., Röderbergweg 71; Knocke, Ludwig, Gr. Friedbergerstrasse 13; Krafft, Heinrich, Töngesgasse 46; Küchel, C. B., Niddastrasse 47; Kulp & Co., M., Altegasse 25; Lederfabrik Hirschberg vorm. Heinrich Knock & Co., Hirschberg (Saale); Lehmann & Co., Heiligkreugasse 30; Levi, Gebrüder, Ziegelgasse 22; Loewenstein, Herman, Taunusstrasse 45; Mainzer & Haas, Stiftstrasse 35/37; Marx & Co., Jos., Elbestrasse 10; Mayer & Sohn, Jos., Hammelsgasse 9; Mayer, jun., Mortiz, Töngesgasse 23; Meyer, Söhne, W. S., Töngesgasse 32/34; Morgenstern, G. E., Töngesgasse 7; Neuburger & Maier, Taunusstrasse 42; Reining & Co., Schöne Aussicht 14; Rodenhäuser, G., Schurgasse 39; Rosenberg, Gebrüder, Seilerstrasse 23; Rosenberg, Gottlieb, Holzgraben 9; Rothschild & Söhne, Gebrüder, Langestrasse 28; Sander, Cuno, Mendelssohnstrasse 71; Schiff, G.m.b.H., A. M., Bahnhofplatz 12; Schlesinger & Co., Hugo, Gr. Friedbergerstrasse 32; Schneider, senior, Ludwig, Hanauer Landstrasse 19 8; Simon, S. & J., Günthersberg Allee 22; Stern & Marxsohn, Mainzer Landstrasse 87/89; Stettauer & Wolff; Untermainkai 19; Stiebel, Emil, Elbestrasse 30; Ullmann & Co., M., Mainzer Landstrasse 65; Ungerer, Inh. Karoline Ungerer, Emil, Stiftstrasse 29/33; Voegeli, Jakob, Hafenstrasse 40; Wassmuth, Ferdinand, Bethmannstrasse 21; Weber, Otta, Gartenstrasse 45; Weigold, Karl, Schäfergasse 40; Weil, S. M., Bleichstrasse 46; Weinberg, Richard, Bahnhofplatz 8; Wertheimer Söhne, Ernst, Grosse Friedbergerstrasse 29/31; Wolff, A. J., Langestrasse 7.

Lumber.

Baer, Michael, Ostendstrasse 90; Dite & Sohn, E., Augsburgerstrasse 14/22; Forchheimer, Hugo, Eytelweinstrasse 9; Frischmann, G.m.b.H., J., Hausener Landstrasse; Gerheim & Dippel, Ostendstrasse 74; Heimmersch & Wiedenmann, Hölderlinstrasse 11/23; Heyman Nachf., Meyer L., Röderbergweg 24; Kekeisen, Jos., Wittelsbacher Allee 130; Köhler & Blume, Hanauerlandstrasse; Krebs, Philipp, Textorstrasse 75; Leichter, Carl, Adolfstrasse 13; Lejeune, Eduard, Schäfergasse 15; Lilienstein, Julius, Hanauer Landstrasse 124; Müller, J. P., Kruppstrasse; Münzer, Georg, Rödelheimer Landstrasse 29; Rosenbaum, Louis, Eppsteinerstrasse 43; Rosenbaum, Saly, Kl. Obermainstrasse 14; Rumbler's Nachfolger, Phil. Carl, Mörfelder Landstrasse 58; Schlapp, Ludwig, Gr. Friedbergerstrasse 13; Schwenk, Karl, Höchsterstrasse 27; Sohn, Hermann, Stiftstrasse 9/17; Söller, Clemens, Hanauer Landstrasse 120a; Vogel & Sohn, S., Battonnstrasse 4/8; Waldt, Carl, Souchaystrasse 13; Weiss, Ferd., Stiftstrasse 9/17; Witting, Wilhelm, Güterplatz; Wüsthoff, Ernst, Vogtstrasse 66; Zerban, Conrad, Untermainkai 20; Küchler, Carl, Bethmannstrasse 50; Südamerikanische Handels-Gesellschaft m.b.H., Friedensstrasse 8.

Sausage Casings.

Götz, Carl A., Bendergasse 3; Grübling, Gustav, Mainzer Landstrasse 71; Hess & Co., A., Klostergasse 12; Kahn & Ansberg, Rechneigrabstrasse 12; Lindheimer & Co., S., Deutschherrnkai 30; May, Julius, Windeckstrasse 17; Mayer jun., G.m.b.H., Jacob, Allerheiligenstrasse 40; Mayerhofer, Emil, Gausstrasse 10; Schmitt, Heinrich, Römerberg 12; Sommer, Oscar, Deutschherrnkai 32.

Seeds.

Andreas, Georg, Trierischegasse 25; Deumer & Wirth, Hasengasse 7; Kahl, L. C., Hasengasse 8; Knörr, J., Hasengasse 5; Körber, Ph., Jac., Hasengasse 7; Mayer, A., Sternstrasse 9; Mayer & Sohn L., Langestrasse 25; Wunderlich, J. W., Markt 25.

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended January 31, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

		Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living:—			
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves		20	6
Sheep and lambs		–	–
Swine		–	–
Horses		179	295
Fresh meat:—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)	Cwts.	163,445	129,116
Mutton " " "	"	111,974	45,967
Pork " " "	"	8,977	23,401
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	"	11,537	11,872
Salted or preserved meat:—			
Bacon	"	82,368	98,811
Beef	"	584	789
Hams	"	18,335	14,148
Pork	"	3,420	4,504
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	1,824	2,616
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	7,649	9,968
Dairy produce and substitutes:—			
Butter	"	72,995	88,722
Margarine	"	27,512	32,825
Cheese	"	30,426	34,852
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	571	75
" cream	"	282	217
" condensed	"	24,613	25,599
" preserved, other kinds	"	457	478
Eggs	Gt. Hnd.	352,695	262,385
Poultry	Value £	64,996	46,242
Game	"	3,720	4,035
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	11,132	3,071
Lard	"	26,241	37,615
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—			
Wheat	"	1,511,000	1,544,800
Wheat-meal and flour	"	236,660	332,400
Barley	"	260,400	264,300
Oats	"	164,500	659,900
Peas	"	76,831	26,505
Beans	"	1,280	58,550
Maize or Indian corn	"	687,100	321,400
Fruit, raw:—			
Apples	"	99,498	38,938
Pears	"	1,179	46
Hay	Tons.	1,482	911
Hops	Cwts.	8,921	1,368

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended January 28, 1914:—

Cheese—				
Bristol	67s. 6d.	—70s. 6d.	per cwt.	
Liverpool	67s.	—70s. 6d.	"	
London	68s.	—70s.	"	
Glasgow	–	—71s.	"	
Butter—None reported.				
Bacon (Sides)—				
Bristol	68s.	—70s.	"	
Liverpool	67s.	—68s.	"	
London	68s	—71s.	"	
Glasgow	70s.	—71s.	"	
Bacon (Cumberland cut)—				
Bristol	–	–		
Liverpool	69s.	—74s.	"	
London	–	–		
Glasgow	72s.	—74s.	"	
Hams (long cut, green)—				
Bristol	74s	—80s.	"	
Liverpool	74s.	—79s.	"	
London	77s.	—80s.	"	
Glasgow	72s.	—76s.	"	

Foreign Animals Market, Deptford.—No sales reported.
Foreign Animals Market, Birkenhead.—No sales reported.

BRITISH COLONIAL REPORTS.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Report of Trade of British Guiana.

(By the Governor.)

TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

The value of goods imported into the Colony during the year 1912 was £1,703,355, being less than the value of the imports in the previous year by £107,825.

Beef, linens, cottons and woollens, malt liquor, manures, oats, oils, pork, rice and tobacco in leaf are the items mainly accountable for the decrease.

The goods imported may be classified as follows:—

	1911-12.	1912.
1. Food, drink, and tobacco	£600,070	£624,263
2. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.	138,630	85,939
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	778,693	894,710
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified	27,338	37,760
5. Bullion and coin	87,061	54,643
6. Transit trade	71,563	89,259

CHIEF FOOD PRODUCTS.

The chief food imports comprise flour, salted fish, pickled beef and pork, milk, pulse, cheese, oils, butter and butter substitutes, and canned foods. The decrease

under the head of food, drink and tobacco is accounted for by the lesser imports of beef, pickled (3,894 brls.), coffee (45,437 lbs.) onions (151,305 lbs.), pork, pickled (3,911 brls), rice (394,592 lbs.), tea (6,982 lbs.), malt liquor (in bulk) (25,451 galls.), and tobacco in leaf (28,238 lbs.). The prices of pickled beef and pork ruled high in the American market, restricting the importations, especially as fairly large stocks were held at the beginning of the year, and the demand was not up to the average, consequent upon the disastrous drought which prevailed over the Colony for seven months, which limited operations in the forest and mining industries.

The tobacco import was valued at £26,909, against £29,493 in the previous year. The imports of tobacco in leaf show a great falling off compared with the former year. For some time the supply of this article has not been equal to the world's demand, and during the past few years the price has increased considerably with the inevitable result that consumption has been depresssed. Manufactured tobacco shows an increase of 3,051 lbs., as compared with 1911.

Of raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured increases in values are found under staves and headings £1,671, and lumber £2,311. The large increase under this head is accounted for by a stricter method of the classification of imports introduced during the year.

Under the third heading haberdashery and millinery is valued at £2,431 less than in the previous year; hardware and cutlery also shows a decrease of £2,722; medicines, patent and proprietary, show a decrease of £2,121. The values of linen, cotton and woollen goods show a decrease of £7,777 as compared with 1911. The items 'haberdashery and millinery' and 'linen, cotton and woollen goods' show considerable reduction in value during 1912, but larger importations of these articles occurred the previous year, and considerable stocks were carried forward at its termination, so that smaller importations occurred during the year under review. In the miscellaneous class there was a decrease of £10,422 distributed amongst several items of small account.

SHARE OF TRADE.

Of the total imports 52·75 per cent came from the United Kingdom, as against 48·49 in the previous year. Canada supplied 6·59 per cent in 1912, as against 6·48 per cent in 1911-12.

Other British possessions sent 5·01 against 6·39; the United States of America 24·90 against 24·69, and other foreign countries 6·55 per cent against 8·96. There is a decrease in transit trade from 4·99 to 4·20.

The value of the imports for the past five years is as follows:—

1908-9	£1,838,947
1909-10	1,774,457
1910-11	1,749,766
1911	1,811,180
1912	1,703,355

CANADIAN HEADWAY IN FLOUR.

Canada continues to make steady headway in the local market with her flour. In 1906-7 she supplied this commodity to the value of £11,880. In the year of report the Canadian flour is valued at £56,919.

EXPORTS BY CLASSES.

The export trade of the Colony for the year 1912 was £1,798,597, or £253,382 less than the value of the previous year's export.

The comparative table below shows the value of the exports under the seven classes into which they naturally fall:—

	1911-12.	1912.
1. Food, drink, and tobacco	£1,567,872	£1,241,872
2. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	182,642	135,303
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	43,855	55,272
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified	18,450	10,637
5. Bullion and coin	258,917	277,089
6. Precious stones	11,771	6,861
7. Transit trade	89,259	71,563

The first class is mainly composed of sugar, rum, molasses, rice, coffee, cocoa and cocoanuts. There was a decrease in the quantity of sugar exported to the extent of 20,632 tons and a reduction in value to the considerable amount of £264,984. This industry suffered very severely from the drought, the cane juice being scarce in quantity and so poor in quality in some instances that it was scarcely crystallizable. The yield of sugar per acre was much below the average, and this fact is represented in the exports for the year, which totalled 77,821 tons, of a value of £1,019,489. This is by far the smallest quantity exported for many years, the nearest approach to this quantity being in 1899-1900, when 84,782 tons were exported.

Molasses forms the raw material for the manufacture of rum, and, with the larger exportations of molasses to the extent of 76,323 gallons, as compared with 1911, a decrease naturally took place in the quantity of rum exported, which receded from 2,595,293 to 2,384,182 proof gallons.

The local coffee industry continued to expand during the year, for besides getting a firmer hold on the home market an additional 41,000 lbs. was exported in comparison with the quantity exported the previous year. It is only within the last four or five years that coffee production has been re-vitalized, but in the early part of the last century considerable quantities were exported from the Colony. The coffee exported during 1912 amounted to 144,845 lbs., with a value of £3,559. The exports of rice for the year amounted to 6,159,429 lbs., valued at £38,720, representing an increase over 1911 of 473,059 lbs. and £5,032 in value. Cocoa exports declined from 89,410 lbs. to 11,450 lbs., and cocoanuts increased from 1,038,741 nuts in 1911 to 1,042,551 in 1912.

Under Class II, the principal articles are balata, 705,214 lbs., valued £101,547; hides, valued £1,686; rubber, 216 lbs., valued £30; timber, 284,530 cubic feet, valued £13,090; lumber, 223,571 feet, valued £2,467; and copra, 128,739 lbs., valued £1,107. Balata exports receded from 1,152,410 lbs. to 705,214 lbs. in quantity and the value from £147,351 to £101,547.

Ricemeal, valued £2,779; leather, valued £1,054; charcoal, 67,573 bags, valued £7,487; and molascuit, 5,116 tons, valued £17,145, are the principal items under Class III.

PRODUCE EXPORTED.

The value of colonial produce exported in each of the last five years is as follows:

1908-9	£1,958,509
1909-10	1,829,920
1910-11	1,628,105
1911	1,850,733
1912	1,576,988

The export trade of the Colony was conducted with the several countries named, and in the proportion set out below:—

	Per Cent. 1911-12.	1912.
To the United Kingdom	32·83	40·34
" Canada	40·25	40·27
" other British possessions	2·81	3·57
" other United States of America	16·67	7·85
" other foreign countries	3·32	3·99

CANADA CHIEF CUSTOMER.

In 1911 Canada was the Colony's chief customer as far as exports were concerned, but owing to the great reduction in the output of sugar in 1912, the major portion of which has been marketed in Canada since 1903, the mother country took first place with 40·34 per cent of the exports, whilst 40·27 per cent went to Canada. The third place was taken by the United States with 7·85 per cent. The exports of sugar in 1912 to the United Kingdom amounted to 12,607 tons, valued at £183,752; to Canada, 55,694 tons, valued £712,666, and to United States and other countries, 9,520 tons, valued £123,070.

The Comptroller of Customs in his report for the year 1912 shows that the aggregate trade with the United Kingdom amounted to 47·34 per cent of the total trade of the Colony, Canada coming next with 24·39 per cent. 76·09 per cent of the total trade was transacted with ports within the British Empire. The United States of America did more business with the Colony than any other foreign country, being responsible for 16·48 per cent of the aggregate trade.

The subjoined table shows the distribution of the aggregate trade for the year:—

	Per Cent.
United Kingdom	47·34
Canada	24·39
Other British possessions	4·36
United States of America	16·48
Other foreign countries	5·34
Transit trade	2·09

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

The intense and long-continued drought which affected British Guiana from August, 1911, to near the end of April, 1912, resulted in very material injury to the agriculturists of the Colony. The sugar industry in particular suffered very severely, especially in the crop due for reaping in April, May and June, 1912. During the preceding twelve months on the majority of the sugar cane plantations the rainfall did not much exceed half that characteristic of normal years. The rainfall during the wet season from May to August was somewhat below the normal amount, with the result that on almost all the plantations the canes did not satisfactorily recover from the effects of the drought and in few cases could they arrive at a condition of healthy maturation. The immediate monetary loss to the sugar industry from the effects of the 1911–12 drought may safely be estimated at not less than £330,000.

Of other agricultural ventures cacao and cattle-farming were most adversely affected. Large numbers of cacao trees died during the drought and later from its effects. In round figures some 15,000 cattle perished, the losses being especially heavy in Berbice. Sheep and swine died in large numbers during the drought, stock owners in Berbice suffering very keenly in this respect.

Cocoanuts and coffee did not apparently suffer from the immediate effects of the drought, their yields being somewhat heavier than usual, but its injurious after-effects on the quality of these products obtained towards the end of the year were very noticeable.

GRAZING AREAS FOR CATTLE.

There are large areas of land suitable for the raising of cattle. The number in the Colony is estimated at 72,000, but it is probable that this estimate is considerably below the actual figure. The value of cattle exported was £3,278. Horses are returned at 900; sheep at 16,500; goats at 11,800; swine at 14,000, and donkeys at 5,780.

LOCAL MANUFACTURES.

Sugar, rum, molasses, molascuit, rice and rice-meal are the principal articles of manufacture exported. A certain quantity of leather and cacao is prepared for local

consumption. Matches are made and there is a large and well-equipped ice factory with cold storage accommodation.

One of the three ironwork foundries has good accommodation for the docking and repairing of steamers of small size.

There are two well-equipped factories in Georgetown which manufacture boots and shoes of all description for the local market. The larger is capable of turning out between 2,000 to 3,000 pairs per week, while the smaller can handle 500 pairs. Both establishments manufacture strong and serviceable footwear which finds a ready sale with the great bulk of the people. The prices charged are very reasonable.

There is also a factory for the manufacture of soap which is capable of turning out ten tons or four hundred boxes of soap per week.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

NEW ZEALAND TRADE CONDITIONS.

New Zealand, from all accounts, is fast recovering from the effects of the recent disastrous waterside strike, which served to dislocate business all round. It says much for the activity of the shippers, as well as for the development of the Dominion, that the exports for December last should have exceeded those of the corresponding month of 1912, the figures being £1,825,507 and £1,704,810 respectively. Evidently the farmers have been turning more attention to butter and less to cheese, for while the exports of the former last month show an increase of £74,000, cheese exhibits a decrease of £133,000. Not only is trade looking up, but the revenue is expanding. There has been a change in making up the Government accounts. The revenue from the land sales is now put into the land settlement account, consequently the amount received from this source from March to December, amounting to £200,000, does not figure in the revenue returns, but, without this, the revenue for the nine months to the close of last year amounted to £8,314,343, as compared with £8,162,645 for the corresponding period of 1912, which, taking everything into consideration, must be regarded as very satisfactory. A point in connection with New Zealand finance is the increased expenditure. The railways, of course, have been hard hit by the dislocation of trade caused by the strike, but they are costing more to run owing to the fact that increases in pay to the employees have come into full operation, while the price of coal has been considerably raised. The new general manager of railways, recently appointed, however, may be expected to give this subject his closest attention. The new loan, for which powers were taken in the last session of Parliament, has yet to be placed upon the market, and it will in all probability be launched within the next few weeks, the arrangements having been practically completed.—(*The Financier.*)

ARGENTINE TRADE PROSPECTS FOR 1914.

The general feeling for 1914 is hopeful; optimism is one of the most marked characteristics of the mixed population—so-called Argentine—of the country. It is possible that within a month or two from this date we may be looking back on the closing days of 1913 with a smile at our anxiety. It is certain that we are only now beginning to realize to the full the vast possibilities of the Argentine Republic, and that nothing short of an extraordinary combination of circumstances can prevent it from taking its place as one of the great food-producing countries of the world and as one of the most profitable markets for European investment. A word may well be said here as to the need for British manufacturers, merchants and exporters to realize that they are not the only competitors in the race to supply this great and growing

country with its articles of daily and universal use. It must be remembered that Argentina has for the present no staple manufactures of her own, and a negligible amount of worked minerals to supply the raw material for such manufactures, if ever they are to take root. Her population is increasing by leaps and bounds; it is a safe prediction that the figures of the forthcoming census will be found startling and instructive, even if not altogether reliable.

And for the moment the whole needs, apart from food, of this great country have to be imported, either from Europe or from the United States. It is to be regretted that British houses appear not to realize the importance of an effort to retain in their hands the virtual monopoly of this market which they have hitherto held. Both Germany and the United States are making great strides in the race and are increasing their business here by percentages out of all proportion to the percentage of the increase of British trade. Obvious points of reform are the adoption of a decimal metrical system in money and in weights and measures and the use of the language of the country in prospectuses, propaganda pamphlets, show-cards, packing-case directions and so on.—(*Chamber of Commerce Journal.*)

CLOTHING AND HATS IN CHINA.

Reporting on the foreign trade of China in 1912, Mr. W. P. Kerr, Commercial Attaché to the British Legation at Pekin, states that the sterling value of the goods imported under the above head, which does not include boots and shoes of leather nor hosiery, has risen from £450,451 to £1,014,133, the increase being chiefly in hats and caps and underclothing. The increased use of foreign styles in these articles is noticed all over the country, but especially in the south. At Canton, however, in the December quarter, the Chinese dealers were reported to be still suffering from excessive speculation caused during the early part of the year by the demand for European clothing. At Swatow, too, a marked reaction against foreign clothing set in, and it is estimated that some 60 per cent of those who had adopted foreign styles have reverted to Chinese dress. Such instances of reaction are not likely to restrict the growing use of foreign head and foot wear and underclothing, but attention may be called to the large trade that is going on in the south in small knitting machines, with which the Chinese are able to knit their own jerseys and other underwear. Some interesting details as to the kind of articles most in demand will be found in the annual report for 1912 by His Majesty's Consul at Pakhoi. A few small factories, Japanese and Chinese, have been established in Shanghai for turning out felt hats and caps for winter use and straw hats for summer. The felt comes mostly from Italy and the straw braid from Japan. In connection with the subject of clothing it may be noted that shoes and boots of leather increased from 237,904 pairs in 1911 to 373,524 pairs in 1912; that the import of hosiery rose from 733,629 to 1,345,959 dozen; that the value of soap imported rose from £301,035 to £353,427; and that the value of toilet requisites was doubled. Umbrellas, on the other hand, fell from a total of 2,111,280 to 1,853,191 pieces, the decrease in Japanese more than outnumbering the increase in European.—(*Chamber of Commerce Journal.*)

BUTTER EXPORTS FROM RUSSIA.

H.M. Commercial Attaché for Russia (Mr. H. Cooke) reports that, according to the *Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta* (St. Petersburg) of December 31, the following particulars of the export of butter from Siberia during the 1913 season (April to October) were published at the recent Congress of Siberian Butter Exporters held at Omsk:—

The exporters of butter from Siberia during the 1913 season amounted to 4,058,650 pouds (64,938 tons), as compared with 3,661,059 pouds (58,576 tons) in the previous season, an increase of 10·86 per cent. The chief centres of production were Barnaul (1,756,025 pouds) and Omsk (1,164,978 pouds). The northern route via Viatka and St. Petersburg, carried 70·82 per cent of the export, and the remainder

was despatched direct to the Baltic ports by the western route. The butter was distributed as follows:—To Windau, 2,439,369 pouds; Riga, 147,558 pouds; Novi Port, 972,222 pouds; St. Petersburg, 289,888 pouds; and 167,524 pouds to various destinations. Only 39,510 pouds were exported eastwards to Vladivostock, &c.

The Congress estimated that the export of butter from Siberia during the 1914 season will amount to 4,467,560 pouds, or 8·7 per cent more than in 1913. Adding 18 per cent for the estimated export outside the butter season gives a grand total of 5,458,000 pouds for the whole of 1914. The export via the Omsk-Tiumen line is put at 1,417,000 pouds, via Tcheliabinsk at 1,707,127 pouds, and via the western route at 1,287,829 pouds. 1,000 pouds = 16 tons (about).—(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS IN ASIA MINOR.

Agricultural developments in Asia Minor have necessitated the use of all kinds of modern implements and machinery. The Cilician Plain in the Province of Adana annually produces about 110,000 bales of cotton, as well as large crops of cereals. With the irrigation of this plain and the draining of many marshy districts new areas will be cultivated and all of these crops will increase. The farms are mostly very large and, as labour is scarce and expensive, machinery of all kinds is employed. The Mersina-Adana Railroad and the Bagdad Railroad which now run across this district will soon be completed as far as Bagdad and afford exceptional transportation facilities for the heaviest machinery.

The annual value of the agricultural machinery imported at Mersina is about $100,000. Steam ploughs, thrashers, reapers, binders, and ploughs are the principal kinds in demand. With a few exceptions U.S. manufacturers of these goods have not obtained a large share of this trade. Steam ploughs and thrashers come almost exclusively from Great Britain and ploughs of German make are preferred. Reapers and binders are practically all from the United States. With some slight concessions in regard to payments and a successful demonstration of the working capacity of United States machinery of the first-named class there should also be no difficulty in selling them here.

In addition to Adana the Province of Konia is also a good field for the sale of agricultural implements. A German company has already established a large depot for their sale. The irrigation of the Plain of Konia, which is now being carried out, will increase the scope for their employment.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

TRADE CONDITIONS IN CHILE.

The Acting Consul-General at Valparaiso, Mr. G. Falconer Atlee, says that trade conditions in 1912 were fairly good. The import market was somewhat overstocked in many lines, largely on account of former delay in complying with orders in the United Kingdom and on the continent owing to strikes, and the subsequent delivery of arrears.

Mr. Vice-Consul Milward, at Punta Arenas, says that business in machinery, for the obvious reason that it necessitates a large lock-up of capital, is in the hands of local branches of large Valparaiso and Concepcion firms. Manufacturers who address the Valvidia Consulate with a view to securing local representation for the sale of their machinery are in most cases merely wasting time; they should address Valparaiso firms or their British or continental shipping agents, with the object of securing representatives for the sale of their machinery throughout the whole of the country. As regards catalogues, Valdivia and Llanquihue are largely populated by Germans and the descendants of German settlers; if they have no Spanish literature to dispose of they should send German or even French, resorting to English only in the last extremity, for among the Chilian-Germans English is little known. That German goods are preferred here, and that the many local German merchants should

have inculcated the natives themselves with a liking for their wares, is only natural; for shopping purposes, whatever be the line of goods required, a knowledge of the German language is as serviceable as a knowledge of Spanish. Of the three largest firms established in Valdivia, however, two are British and one American (all three have important London connections), and these three firms have a large clientele, composed in the main part of German merchants and farmers.—(*Commercial Intelligence.*)

FOREIGN TRADE OF FRANCE.

The following tables show the trade of France for eleven months ended November 30, 1913 and 1912:—

—	1913	1912	Increase.	Decrease.
	1,000 francs.	1,000 francs.	1,000 francs.	1,000 francs.
Imports—				
Alimentary Produce	1,700,280	1,635,420	64 860	
Raw Materials	4,484,272	4,354,836	129,436	
Manufactured articles	1,497,938	1,458,998	38,940	
Total	7,682,490	7,449,254	233,236	
			Increase in 1913 :	1,000 frs. 233,236
Exports—				
Alimentary Produce	747,396	757,932		10,536
Raw Materials	1,719,521	1,767,239		47,718
Manufactured articles	3,290,829	3,101,924	188,915	
Postal Parcels	501,255	446,359	54,896	
Total	6,259,011	6,073,454	243,811	58,254
			Increase in 1913 :	1,000 frs. 185,557
Customs—				
Duties levied	724,422	672,099		
			Increase in 1913 :	1,000 frs. 52,323

(*Chamber of Commerce, Paris.*)

WORLD'S TELEPHONE STATISTICS.

Some interesting statistics have been complied and published by the *Lumiere Electrique* concerning the world distribution of telephones. The total number of telephonic stations of Europe, Asia, and America was in January, 1912, 12,085,713, which represents an increase of 1,166,613 over the number of telephones on January 1, 1911. In America the number of stations increased to such an extent that in one year 760,000 more telephones were installed, as compared with an increase of only 200,000 apparatus in Europe. The United States have a greater number of telephones than any country in the world, the total being 8,357,625 apparatus for a population of 92,175,000 inhabitants—which is the equivalent of a telephone post to every 11 inhabitants. Canada follows next with 23 inhabitants per post and a number of 302,759 telephones. Denmark holds the first place among European countries with 107,153 apparatus for 2,589,000 inhabitants—one telephone for every 24 Danes, while Sweden and Norway come second and third. Switzerland is fourth with 41 inhabitants per telephonic station. Germany is the fifth with 1,154,518 telephones, or one apparatus for 56 inhabitants. England comes next, while France occupies only the tenth place in the European statistics with 260,998 telephonic ports—that is to say, one apparatus for 150 Frenchmen. The ten towns of the whole world that are best provided for as far as the number installed telephones is concerned are, with the exception of Stockholm, all United States. At Los. Angeles, San Francisco and Stockholm there is one telephone per four and a quarter inhabitants.—(*Commercial Intelligence.*)

THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIA.

The Russian Empire, covering one-seventh of the land area of the globe, and only sparsely settled, in spite of the nearly 170,000,000 inhabitants, offers an interesting subject for study for both business men and economists. This country to-day presents a picture of economic development comparable with that of the United States of three or four generations ago, in that Russia is now chiefly a producer of the raw materials derived from nature, such as grain, timber, hides and minerals, and is just beginning to develop manufacturing industries of importance. Its exports are almost entirely foodstuffs and raw and semi-manufactured products, while it imports nearly all the higher grades of manufactures which its people require. In Siberia, an empire in itself, agricultural possibilities and present agricultural development are comparable with what is found in our own western provinces, save that in Siberia more attention has been given to poultry and dairying. Siberia is now a considerable factor in Britain's dairy supply.—(*Journal of Commerce and Shareholder.*)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Public Elevators in the East, and Afloat.

Week ending February 5, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R	504,968	63,931	87,213	71,108	727,220
Consolidated	704,027	155,133	50,422	236,151	1,145,733
Empire Elevator Co.	1,045,115	296,927	124,153	241,808	1,708,003
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co	559,956	138,364	24,418		722,738
Western Terminal Elevator Co	220,673	36,509	25	191,186	448,393
G. T. Pacific	1,490,595	954,744	150,186	473,028	3,068,553
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	1,240,475	361,031	127,027		1,728,533
Fort William Elevator	460,513	298,197	43,202	131,751	933,663
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co	3,326,946	1,113,559	418,652	583,396	5,452,553
D. Horn & Co	86,256	40,154	61,234	273,543	461,187
Government Elevator	1,075,043	110,429	45,976	412,333	1,643,781
Eastern Elevator	159,639	330,018	157,257		646,914
Total terminal elevators	10,874,206	3,898,986	1,289,765	2,164,304	18,677,271
Winter storage afloat	4,057,784	2,514,311	334,832	416,017	7,322,944
Total terminal storage	14,931,990	6,413,307	1,624,597	3,030,371	26,000,215
Depot Harbour	70,122	390,267	116,576		576,965
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	452,611	302,728			725,339
Midland Elevator Co.	150,174				150,174
Tiffin, G. T. P	811,211	363,125	50,014		1,224,350
Port McNicol	1,634,049	256,714	297,301	14,659	2,202,723
Collingwood	67,073				67,073
Goderich	615,902	272,124			888,026
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.			68,000		68,000
Commercial Elevator Co	31,220	49,492			80,712
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1			121,570	66,068	187,638
" No. 2	123,764	328,374	314,321	177,812	944,271
Montreal Warehousing Co.	82,221	175,056	5,813	77,780	340,870
St. John, N.B.	339,603		49,998		289,601
West St. John, N.B.	1,486,447		12,770		1,499,217
Halifax, N.S.	204,227				204,227
Total public elevators	5,968,624	2,137,880	1,036,363	336,319	9,479,186
Winter storage afloat	110,719				110,719
Total Eastern storage	6,079,343	2,137,880	1,036,363	336,319	9,589,905
Grand total storage	21,011,333	8,551,187	2,660,960	3,366,640	35,590,120

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those specially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA,' or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, CALGARY AND CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DU DISTRICT DU MONTREAL.

(Readers of the Weekly Report using these Trade Inquiries, when communicating with firms abroad who are advertising for agents in Canada, should not fail to forward references, particularly if they are bankers' references.)

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

92. **Shingle machines.**—Canadian manufacturers of rotary and shingle machines are asked to correspond with a Newfoundland inquirer.

93. **Grain.**—A Cape Town agent handling Australian produce will take up agency in wheat.

94. **Flour.**—A produce agent in Cape Town, now handling Australian produce, will take up agency for Canadian flour.

95. **Salmon, canned.**—A Cape Town produce agent requests correspondence *re* agency for canned salmon.

96. **Milk, condensed.**—A Cape Town agent solicits correspondence from Canadian manufacturers of condensed milk, with a view to agency for South Africa.

97. **Motor tractors.**—A Cape Town commission agent requests correspondence *re* taking up agency for motor tractors.

98. **Motor cars.**—A Cape Town agent wishes to communicate with Canadian manufacturers and exporters of motor cars, with a view to agency.

99. **Motor accessories.**—A Cape Town agent solicits correspondence with a view to agency for Canadian-made motor accessories.

100. **Paper bags.**—A Rhodesian firm requests samples and quotations on Canadian-made bags.

101. **Paper, wrapping.**—A South African importer asks for samples and prices on Canadian-made wrapping paper.

102. **Brushware.**—A South African importer makes inquiry for Canadian-made brushware. Catalogues and prices requested.

103. **Duck.**—Samples and prices are inquired for by a South African importing house.

104. **Paper, wrapping.**—A South African importer asks for samples and prices of Canadian-made wrapping paper.

105. **Paper bags.**—Samples and prices are inquired for by a South African importer.

106. **Furniture.**—Catalogues and quotations f.o.b. are requested by an Orange Free State firm on all classes of furniture.

107. **Hardware.**—Catalogues and quotations on hardware in general are requested by an Orange Free State firm.

108. **Organs.**—An Orange Free State firm requests correspondence, catalogues and f.o.b. prices on Canadian organs.

109. **Motor cars.**—A South African firm of general engineers and agents in the Orange Free State requests correspondence *re* agency for Canadian motor cars, four and five seaters, to cost c.i.f. Durban £300.

110. **Boiler composition.**—A South African firm with headquarters in Orange Free State, will purchase direct, or act as agents for Canadian-made boiler composition.

111. **Carriage parts.**—A South African importer makes inquiry for catalogues and prices on all kinds of carriage parts.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Annual Report.

PART I.—CANADIAN TRADE:—
Imports into and Exports from Canada.
(Itemized and General Statements.)

PART II.—CANADIAN TRADE:—
1. With France.
2. With Germany.
3. With United Kingdom.
4. With United States.

PART III.—CANADIAN TRADE:—
With Foreign Countries.
(Except France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States.)

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:—
Bounties.
Lumber and Staple Products.
Revenue and Expenditure of Department of Trade and Commerce.
Statistical Record of the Progress of Canada.
Tonnage Table.
Trade Commissioner Service.

PART V.—GRAIN STATISTICS.

PART VI.—SUBSIDIZED STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PART VII.—TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS.

Monthly Reports.

Census and Statistics.
Trade and Commerce.

Weekly Report.

(*Circulated within Canada only.*)
Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information.

Miscellaneous Publications.

Canada Grain Act.
Canada Year Book.
Census Returns.
Commercial Arrangements between Canada and Foreign Countries.
Export Directory.
Inspection and Sale Act.
List of Licensed Elevators.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, B.A., Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

Acting Trade Commissioner, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. *Cable address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable address, Stadacona.*

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg.

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Mexico.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Cuarto num 6, Edificio Ranco Internacional é Hipotecario de México, Mexico, D.F. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, F.R.G.S., Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwick Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. M. Mussen, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Acting Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, City Trade Branch, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*
R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd No. 4, Christiania Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Johannesburg.
E. J. Wilkinson, Durban.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.. England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE.

Great Britain—

London (Mr. Harrison Watson) 251

Birmingham (Mr. J. E. Ray) 254

Manchester (Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike) 255

Australia (Mr. D. H. Ross) 259

Holland and Southern Germany (Mr. J. T. Lithgow) 267

Directory of German Importers 269

British Agricultural Produce Imports 274

Canadian Produce Prices in England 275

British Colonial Reports, British Guiana 275

Notes on Foreign Trade 279

Canadian Grain Statistics 284

Trade Inquiries 285

Canadian Trade Commissioner Service 289

Issued every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
For Index and List of Trade Officials see last page.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa. Monday, March 2, 1914. No. 527

GERMANY.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. C. F. Just.)

HAMBURG, February 10, 1914.

CANADA AND THE GERMAN INVESTOR.

In view of the number of inquiries that have been received from Canadian bond houses and others regarding the possibilities of the German market for the introduction of Canadian gilt-edged securities, it is believed that the following statement may prove of general interest.

The whole question of interesting the German investor in Canadian securities is surrounded with much difficulty in consequence of the lack of interest that exists here in Canada, due, no doubt, largely to an ignorance of our conditions, and of the extent and nature of the progress which has been made in the Dominion of recent years. The comments made by Mr. Field, of the *Monetary Times*, Toronto, on the general characteristics of the monetary and economic situation in Germany in the last issue of his *Capital Investment in Canada*, appears to be at once an instructive and very accurate presentation of things as they are. The investment business in Germany is practically in the hands of the greater banks, of which there are at least twenty, possessing paid-up capitals ranging from 12 to 50 millions of dollars, whose branches are to be found in every part of the country. The German banks, moreover, by uniting the credit and issue business have associated themselves in the development of the great industrial and other undertakings at home, and in certain countries abroad where Germany's interests are predominant, and it is a general practice for these banks to be represented on the management of most of the companies in which they have taken an interest; thus the Dresdner Bank is understood to be represented on the management of nearly 200 companies alone. The consequence is that the general investor in consulting the investment department of a bank on the question of securities is naturally advised in those directions where the bank itself has interests, and as a general rule the investor follows the lead of the banks. There is little analogy, therefore, between this local practice and that obtaining in Canada or Great Britain. Further, it is a fact that the savings of the German people, which a leading authority places now at about 1,000 million dollars annually, has barely sufficed for the growing demand for credit, for the financing of industrial expansion which has been on such a phenomenal scale, for the current government and municipal loans and for foreign loans which the Imperial government, out of political considerations, permits to be floated in the country.

PRIVATE BANKERS.

Outside of the banks there are a large number of private bankers, and of firms who conduct what is known as a 'Bankgeschäft,' another name for financial agency, who engage in credit operations, bill discounting, and general financing and promotion business, and who act in many cases as feeders to the large banks in those operations for which larger resources are necessary. It appears just possible that some of the stronger independent firms of this class might be induced to take an interest in the pick of provincial and municipal bonds in connection perhaps with clients and institutions like insurance companies of every class and trustee corporations, &c., to whom securities of this order might appeal, but even here a good deal of preliminary educational spade work would have to be undertaken before much success could be expected.

With reference to the private investor, such securities would hardly be attractive in view of the large choice of home securities at his disposal, and the influences to which he is subjected, to say nothing of the relatively low rate of interest, and above all, the difficulties of a market for quick realizations.

SHIPPING TRADE IN 1913.

Germany's shipping interests have experienced a most satisfactory year. As was shown in a previous note, the expansion of the foreign trade of the country in 1913 constituted a new record. Imports again showed some small improvement on the high level reached in 1912, whereas exports showed the sensational increase of upwards of 250 million dollars in value, and only fell short of the imports by 100 million dollars. This movement has been reflected in the returns of the sea-going tonnage which entered and cleared from German ports.

HAMBURG.

1913, 13,568,000; 1912, 12,911,000 gross registered tons.

BREMEN AND ASSOCIATED PORTS.

1913, 5,251,300; 1912, 4,641,700 gross registered tons.

SHIPPING PROFITS.

The profits made by Germany's mercantile marine have been on a most satisfactory scale in view of the average freight rates which prevailed and the great increase in outward cargo. Here the opinion expressed a few days ago by Sir Walter Runciman, the chairman of a large line of English tramp steamers, regarding the shipping trade in 1913 is of interest, who said:—'So far everything is all right, not exactly splendid, but quite good enough to see us well through; we ought to be well satisfied.' If the position for tramp steamers, in spite of the falling rates, has been so satisfactory, one can imagine how good a year it has been for the regular lines—and four-fifths of Germany's seagoing shipping comes under that class—which by reason of their freight contracts extending over long periods, and made therefore in the good times at the close of 1912, were not exposed to the fluctuations of rates which affected tramp shipping. How prosperous German lines have been in 1913 may be inferred from the results achieved by the Hamburg-America Line with its world-wide services whose net profits amounted to 15 million dollars, an increase of $1,550,000 over 1912, representing 27 per cent on the capital.*

* Calculated on the capital of the company at end of 1913, the increase of capital of 30 million marks, coming into operation only from January 1, 1914. The profits on the increased capita of 251 million marks works out at 17·8 per cent.

Again, the Hamburg South-American Line has just declared a dividend of 14 per cent, and the Hansa Line, Bremen, 20 per cent, and it is believed that the other leading lines of the country will make equally favourable showings.

GENERAL SITUATION SUMMARIZED.

An authority on German shipping matters in reviewing the year's operations characterizes the North American trade as having been most satisfactory to German shipping. And this despite the various factors which made for the slowing down of activity, such as the uncertainties in regard to the United States tariff legislation and the Mexican policy of the President. Inward freights also from the States suffered, at the outset from the short crops of the previous year, but outward freights as the year wore on showed a great increase in consequence of the adoption of the revised tariff. Emigrant traffic also exceeded the record figures of 1907, and there was also an improvement in the number of cabin passengers carried.

The South American trade is stated as having been fairly satisfactory on the whole. Like Canada, the Argentine suffered from the monetary position which checked the flow of capital for the development of the country. The Brazil trade was only normal under the influences of the rubber crisis. Trade, however, with the West Coast of America was satisfactory, although lower freight rates prevailed. Business with the African countries remained satisfactory, and at the level of the previous year. A further advance is not considered possible until the new railways in course of construction into the interior are finished and in operation. The agreement reached between the German and English steamship companies in regard to African services was the chief and most satisfactory feature of the year.

Australian business was active and continuous. It is true imports went back slightly, and the export of grain was affected to some extent by the good crops in Europe. The East Indian trade is classed as having been good on the whole, and freight rates for jute and oil seeds were satisfactory. The financial crisis in that part has now come to an end. An encouraging feature of trade in the Far East is the improvement of trade in China despite the political situation which has not yet been cleared up. Excessive competition on the Eastern Siberian routes is the only unfavourable feature of the Far Eastern trade.

INSUFFICIENCY OF GERMAN TONNAGE.

The outstanding feature of the year has been the insufficiency of the tonnage of the regular German ocean lines for the increased traffic offering. And although there has been an addition of 250,000 tons of new tonnage—out of the total 460,000 constructed—to their fleets the chartering of foreign, mainly British, steamers for the pressing necessities of the situation has been very general. Thus, the Hamburg-American Line alone chartered foreign tonnage for 124 voyages on her various services. According to the following table the chief German steamship companies had some 800,000 tons of shipping on order, and under construction, at the commencement of the present year, and from what has already been stated it would seem that the prospects for the employment of that proportion which may be delivered during the next twelve months are more satisfactory. Your Commissioner learns that the ss. *Vaterland* of 58,000 tons, of the Hamburg-America Line, a sister ship to the ss. *Imperator*, will be put in commission at the end of May next. The third ship of this class, namely: *Vaterland II* has already been laid down.

NEW CANADIAN LINE.

Inquiry at the office of the Hamburg-America Line show that the company propose to organize a Canadian service of their own in view of the break-up of the Atlantic pool. It is stated that the proposal is to make the service a weekly one,

but further details are at present not obtainable. It may be added that the same company have definitely arranged to organize an Australian service of their own and the arrangements are believed to be well advanced. This last-named line will run from Stettin on the opening of navigation in the Baltic.

TONNAGE BUILDING FOR GERMAN OCEAN LINES.

	Under construction on January 1st, 1913, and subsequently ordered.		Delivery up to Jan. 10th, 1914.		At present under construction.	
	Steamers.	Gross registered.	Steamers.	Gross registered.	Steamers.	Gross registered.
		tons		tons		tons
Hamburg-America Line	30	391,915	5	72,795	25	319,120
Norddeutscher Lloyd	21	218,179	4	29,500	17	188,679
Hansa-Linie	17	106,197	6	34,897	11	71,300
Hbg.-South Am. S. Co.	9	82,840	3	24,540	6	58,300
German-Austral. S. Co.	13	76,000	4	28,400	9	47,600
Kosmos Line	7	49,700	3	21,300	4	28,400
Rickmers Line	5	24,100	2	8,594	3	15,506
German East-African Line	3	19,200	—	—	3	19,200
Hamburg-Bremer Afr. Line	1	3,680	—	—	1	3,680
Woermann Line Ltd	1	7,000	—	—	1	7,000
German Levant Line	5	27,000	2	12,800	3	14,200
Roland Line	3	21,000	2	14,000	1	7,000
Agro. Line	7	14,083	3	3,583	4	10,500
Oldenburg-Portugal S. Co.	7	12,187	1	387	6	11,800
A. C. Horn, Lübeck	1	3,643	1	3,643	—	—
F. Lacisz	2	8,000	—	—	2	8,000
Neptune S. S. Co. Bremen.	2	1,444	2	1,444	—	—
Total	134	1,066,168	38	255,883	96	810,285

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(Mr. E. H. S. Flood.)

Barbados, February 9, 1914.

FINANCES OF JAMAICA.

Jamaica has a public debt of nearly £3,500,000. The revenue has been sufficient each year to prevent the burden of this debt being felt. There has been a steady annual increase in amount of revenue collected, which rose last year to £1,206,161. Considerable outlays on public works, together with the interest on the debt of the colony, have kept expenditure well up to this figure, yet in spite of setbacks to which tropical countries are conspicuously liable, the finances have been maintained in a healthy condition.

TRADE OF THE COLONY STEADILY IMPROVING.

The Blue Book for last year which has just been published, together with the report on Customs, have supplied the data for this review of the transactions of the year. 'The Collector-General in his report remarks that 'the trade is distinctly on the up grade, and though fluctuations occur, yet such fluctuations are on a higher plain

as time passes on,' and he further remarks on the tariff which was framed in 1899 to yield a revenue of £350,000, and 'that the alterations made since that time have every one been in the direction of reducing its revenue value, as witness the reductions on petroleum, soap, on the ad valorem duties, and the passing of milk to the free schedule, and many other minor changes, and yet in a year which still feels the brunt of the recent disasters, I have felt that I could confidently estimate the tariff value at £420,000.'

The revenue collected, in fact, rose above his estimate, reaching £449,433. The recent disasters to which he referred were the hurricane which passed over the island during the year, and two seasons of prolonged and unparalleled drought.

IMPORTS LAST YEAR AT THEIR HIGHEST POINT.

The value of the imports has been increasing since 1872, in which year they stood at approximately one and a half million pounds sterling. Last year they passed the three million mark, doubling in the period and marking the highest figure yet attained.

TRADE WITH CANADA INCREASING.

Canada has shared in the general increase of imports, but not to the same extent as the United States. The imports from that country have trebled since 1882, whereas those from Canada have only been twofold in the same period. However, the advance is steady, and no doubt the figure for Canada would be greater if all Canadian goods passing through United States ports were properly credited.

The showing for Canada since 1882, in ten-year periods, is as follows:—

1882	£147,581
1892	182,928
1902	118,066
1912	291,364

IMPORTS ON SPECIFIC AND FREE LIST.

The importation of flour, meal, milk, peas, beans and rice increased. There was also an increase in dried, salted fish and herring, in kerosene oil, and galvanized metal sheeting for house building. A falling off took place in bread and biscuit, which is now being supplied by a local factory, also in bacon, beef and pork, alewives, mackerel and shingles. Of white pine, spruce and pitch pine there was an increased import. The value of goods paying specific duty amounted to over one and a quarter million, and of those on the free list somewhat over half a million sterling.

The following statement shows the quantity of principal specific and free goods that came in last year:—

Ale and beer	gals.	347,975
Bacon	lbs.	47,290
Beef, W.S.	brls.	4,427
Bread and biscuits	lbs.	3,071,815
Butter and substitutes	lbs.	1,121,401
Candles, composition	"	45,734
Cheese	"	231,828
Coal	tons	69,215
Corn	bush.	279,476
Fish, dried, salted	lbs.	11,401,633
Fish, alewives	brls.	6,183
Herrings	"	43,495
Mackerel	"	4,007
Salmon	"	382
Flour	"	309,621
Hams	lbs.	202,052
Lard	"	239,460
Matches	gross	41,507
Meal	brls.	63,999
Milk, condensed	cases	61,866
Oats	bush.	94,370
Oils	gals.	1,493,494
Peas and beans	bush.	19,925
Pork, W.S.	brls.	5,330
Rice	lbs.	17,219,702
Salt	"	11,725,787
Soap	"	5,109,664
Spirits and wines	gals.	102,242
Sugar, refined	lbs.	895,111
Tea	"	89,768
Tobacco, leaf	"	34,651
" manufactured and cigarettes	"	69,649
Wood, W.P. lumber	feet.	1,967,265
" pitch pine	"	13,450,718
" shingles	No.	1,412,996

THE FLOUR TRADE.

Notable among the foodstuffs is the increase shown in the import of flour, the total of which has doubled in ten years. It is a matter of surprise that a country whose soil and climate are so well suited to produce a great part of the foodstuffs needed for the support of its population, should depend on the outside countries for its food supply. No island in the West Indies offers a surer market for Canadian flour than Jamaica, as the requirements in this direction will at least maintain their present level. The peasant proprietors of the island, it would appear, prefer to grow articles of export which can be converted at once into money, rather than grow vegetables for their own use.

As in the case of some other Canadian exports that pass through United States ports, no doubt a great deal more Canadian flour reaches Jamaica than is shown in the returns, which are here given for the last seven years:—

	Barrels.	£
1906-7	520	468
1907-8	909	909
1908-9	2,257	2,482
1909-10	7,296	8,847
1910-11	26,892	30,926
1911-12	31,068	32,622
1912-13	51,122	53,678

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES PAYING AD VALOREM DUTY.

The following table is of articles whose import values over £5,000, which come under the ad valorem rate of duty—at present ten per cent. There has been in this class only a small increase in the import, but the business done last year was very considerably greater than the average of the immediate past. Increases took place

in chemicals, cotton goods, bicycles, motor cars, hardware, cutlery, canned fish, glassware, medicines and tin manufactures. The total value of goods under ad valorem was £1,247,749.

Apparel and slops	£ 82,256
Boots and shoes	81,820
Bicycles and parts	5,492
Carriages and parts	8,383
Motor cars and parts	52,681
Chemicals	8,528
China and earthenware	7,887
Cordage and twine	9,725
Cotton hosiery	12,058
Piece goods	348,684
Cotton, other manufactures and threads	27,009
Hardware and cutlery	67,819
Confectionery, pickles, vinegars and sauces	21,690
Fish, canned	25,027
Glass and glassware	12,042
Grain and farinaceous preparations	5,578
Haberdashery and millinery	70,810
Hats of felt	8,457
" straw	17,084
" other	6,405
Jams, jellies and preserved fruit	6,090
Leather, dressed and undressed	13,042
Machinery, not steam, not agricultural	6,612
Medicines and drugs	36,496
Iron and steel manufactures	18,193
Nails, screws and rivets	7,191
Tin manufactures	8,309
Musical instruments	10,956
Painters' colours and materials	14,537

CARRIAGES, MOTOR CARS AND BICYCLES.

Bicycles to the value of £5,536 were imported, chiefly from Great Britain. Motor cars and carriages came principally from the United States, Canada supplying to the value of nearly £2,300. The total is shown in the following list:—

1911	£30,697
1912	42,535
1913	61,559

Of the figure for 1913, motor cars and parts accounted for £52,718. An interest has been awakened in motoring in the island, and will undoubtedly extend, as there are about 2,000 miles of good motoring road.

IMPORTS OF FISH.

Canada's share of the fish trade last year valued about £200,000 out of a total of approximately £240,000. The outstanding feature of this trade is the advance in the price of dried and salted fish. There has been in the last five years about the same average quantity imported, but the value has advanced about 25 per cent. There is also a larger quantity of pickled herring coming in each year, and the quantity and value of pickled salmon have also advanced. A decline has taken place in mackerel and alewives.

OATS, HAY AND CATTLE FOOD.

One of the industries of Jamaica that has shown expansion in the last few years is the rearing of horses, mules and cattle. This has created a demand for cattle food, and the importation of oats, hay and bran last year rose to over £20,000. There has been an increased demand for oats which has more than doubled in the past five years. Hay and other cattle foods have been imported also in larger quantities. Canada stands second in this trade, but is gaining ground, and it is probable that a part of the import now credited to the United States is in fact of Canadian origin.

PROVISIONS AND VEGETABLES.

The demand for imported foodstuffs has been steadily increasing, as was mentioned under flour. Rice in the last five years has increased in value of import nearly double, and stands next to flour in order of value. Vegetables, including potatoes, have risen since 1907 from between four and five thousand pounds sterling to over £8,000, and potatoes alone from under three to over five thousand pounds sterling. The bulk of potatoes comes from Canada, and fresh vegetables from the United States. The quantity of peas and beans imported has remained about the same for the last five years and approximates to 20,000 bushels, which have a statistical value of about £10,000. This trade also is divided between the United States and Canada. It may be noted here that, under fruit, fresh apples came in to the value of £814, principally from the United States.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

One of the principal industries of Jamaica is dairying. No statistics of the quantity of butter made are available, but a considerable part of the demand outside of the cities is supplied from the local dairies. Nevertheless, the importation of butter and butter substitutes has been increasing, and now values over £40,000. Of this the Canadian share for last year was £6,460. The demand for cheese has been also increasing, the quantity last year reaching £8,693, Canada supplying about one-third.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CANADIAN FIRMS.

In the following list of imports from Canada it will be noticed what small value in brooms and brushes comes from Canada, when the importation amounts roughly to £1,800. In motor cars and carriages there is also an opportunity for an increase from Canada, as the import now amounts to over £60,000. It is interesting to note that some Canadian motor cars at least found their way into the market last year. Under metals the importation is large, and it would be well advised if manufacturers of a few of the specialties in hardware would send travellers to the island, or get in touch in some other way with the trade. Galvanized roofing and wire fencing were imported to the value of £24,142 and £12,222, respectively, the quantity supplied by Canada being negligible. Very little Canadian condensed milk came in, though there was a large demand. Of printing paper, stationery and other kinds the value coming from Canada was in the neighbourhood of £800 out of a total of not far short of £40,000; and cordage and twine came in for only £675 of a total of £8,500. Leather, dressed and undressed, and manufactures of leather, including boots and shoes, are together among the largest items of import, reaching well up to £100,000. Of this trade Canada receives no share whatever, and it is well worthy the attention of our manufacturers.

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF IMPORT FROM CANADA.

Animals—	
Cattle, horned	£ 85
Bags and sacks	53
Books, printed and not printed	761
Brooms and brushes	90
Bread and biscuit	76
Butter	6,400
Motor cars and parts	1,771
Carriages and parts	510
Cattle food	464
Farinaceous preparations	325
Hay and chaff	650
Medicine and drugs	1,609
Musical instruments	336
Oats	2,509
Paints and colours	433
Paper, writing and other	531
Plants, seeds and bulbs	151
Plate and plated ware	105
Peas and beans	1,164
Potatoes	2,724
Stationery, other than paper	295
Wood, furniture of	722
" hoops and shooks	293
" white pine	5,759
Cordage and twine	675
Cheese	1,355
Fish	198,263
Flour	53,678

EXPORTS OF THE COLONY.

The total output of the colony for the year past valued £2,709,283, an amount slightly under that of the previous year. The exports, however, have by steady strides doubled themselves in the last forty years. During that time the United States have been absorbing an increasing quantity of the export, and have supplanted Great Britain, which in 1872 stood easily first as a buyer of Jamaica products. Canada is now taking the bulk of the island's sugar, but her share of the general trade is still comparatively small.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF EXPORT TRADE.

In the past few years there has been a decline in the exports of annatto, beeswax, honey, citrus fruits, lime juice, cigars, tobacco leaf, and fustic, and though this may be accounted for in part by a succession of bad seasons, it may be significant of deeper lying causes. On the other hand, cocoanuts, ginger, hides, logwood extract, skins, cigarettes, tortoise shells, and logwood have shown advances, and it would seem that cultivation is being directed more particularly to these latter than to the items which have declined. Attention is called also to the increase in coffee and cocoa, and to a new enterprise which has grown up during the year and which promises to assist materially the banana industry. The smaller varieties of this fruit are not acceptable to companies that buy for export to the United States. In the interior of the island the profit on banana raising is very considerably reduced by the expense of transport to the seaboard. Several companies have started to make something of this small variety of banana by a process of preserving and drying the fruit, converting it into 'banana figs,' 'banana flour,' and other 'banana fruit foods,' which are put up for export. The companies find a large outside demand for this preserved fruit, greater indeed than the existing supply of small fruit. Land is being taken up for the cultivation of the particular fruit required, and those interested in the industries of the island look on these new enterprises with much favour. The capacity of the factories now equipped is about eighteen tons of preserved fruit weekly, and the product is valued at from £20 to £30 at the ship's side.

QUANTITIES EXPORTED.

Annatto	lbs.	959,943
Beeswax	cwt.	525
Cocoa	"	65,675
Cocoanuts	No.	22,949,450
Coffee	cwt.	89,586
Divi Divi	"	5,178
Fruit, bananas	stems	13,382,072
" grapefruit	brls.	48,512
" oranges	No.	30,737,900
Ginger	cwt.	24,793
Hides	lbs.	513,843
Honey	cwt.	15,951
Horses and mules	No.	71
Lime juice	gals.	95,107
Logwood extract	pkgs.	24,898
Pimento	cwt.	107,504
Rum	gals.	894,679
Sugar	cwt.	197,960
Skins, goat	lbs.	157,247
Tobacco, cigars	"	68,942
" cigarettes	"	17,272
" leaf	"	27,769
Tortoise shell	No.	6,523
Turtle	No.	1,000
Wood, bitter	tons	2,317
" fustic	"	2,027
" logwood	"	37,295
Yams	cwt.	10,879

NORWAY AND DENMARK.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. C. E. Sontum.)

CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY, February 3, 1914.

NORWEGIAN PAPER AND WOOD PULP MARKET.

The Norwegian Trade paper *Farmand* writes in its January 31 edition:—

There is a better inquiry for prompt mechanical wood pulp and foreign buyers have advanced their bids to *Kr. 34.00 ($9.07) including agency commission, which is an advance of 13½ to 27 cents upon the prices which were occasionally accepted a fortnight or three weeks ago. The Norwegian mills are, however, not willing to sell at this price and are not even inclined to make counter offers, thinking it more prudent to hold back. They find that Kr. 34.00 ($9.07) is altogether too low and with a restricted output they hope that prices may gradually advance.

We expressed some time ago the opinion that it would be found that the stocks of mechanical wood pulp in Norway and Sweden by the turn of the year were not higher than a year ago. We understand that our forecast has turned out to be quite correct and the very large output of the two last years has therefore been consumed. We can therefore fully understand the position taken by makers.

The United States buyers, who have for so many months held back, have at last come into the market as buyers of sulphite cellulose. Besides several smaller lots a sale has been reported this week of 1,000 tons of easy bleaching at a very satisfactory figure. And there are still inquiries.

* Per metric ton of 1,000 kilogrammes (French).

EFFECT UPON FORESTS.

After the pulp-making industry has been introduced and so largely developed in Norway in the course of the last forty years, the character of the Norwegian forests have undergone a very great change. Previously big trees were needed by the sawing mills and since 1860 also by the planing mills, and it did not pay the forest owners to cut the trees before they had reached the maturity demanded by the sawmills. The age and size of the trees which composed the Norwegian forests were therefore considerable, the average turnus being perhaps between 100 and 150 years.

Such forests were very valuable, containing as they did a great accumulated capital in the big trees, but the annual increment of growth was only small. At the time when the sawmills were the only buyers of logs, the tops of the trees were generally left in the forest to rot, as they did not pay the cost of transport. All this has been changed since the pulp mills have become such an important factor in the market for logs; the pulp mills buy by preference smaller, because cheaper, logs than the sawmills did. And not only do they buy quite small top logs, but this constantly growing demand for pulpwood has made it possible and profitable for the forest owners to manage their property in quite a different manner; in rapidly-growing forests the turnus has come down to fifty years or under specially favourable conditions forty years only. The result has been a very considerable increase of the growth in all those forests where the soil is favourable and which have been cut through so that the growing stock consists entirely of young trees. On good soil a tree grows very rapidly to 6 or 7 inch top; slower from 7 inches to 8 inches, again slower to 9 inches, and after that the annual growth becomes often quite minimal. With the increasing value of forest property the management has also become much more careful and more well reasoned than before; and from these various causes the annual increment is much larger, measured in cubic metres, of those Norwegian forests from which the pulp mills draw their log supply.

But the number and size of the pulp mills in Norway has increased out of proportion to the supply of logs which the forests can reasonably be expected to supply, and therefore the log prices have advanced so much that the profit of the pulp mills has almost come down the vanishing point.

SWEDISH PULP INDUSTRIES.

In Sweden the pulp industry has not yet reached the same proportion to the vast forests of that country as in Norway, but the tendency is the same as on this side of the border and log prices advance there as here. Without wishing to express any decided opinion of a country which we do not know personally well, we are nevertheless inclined to believe that the pulp industry will increase the annual growth increment of the Swedish forests just as has happened in Norway.

EXPORT FROM NORWAY OF WOOD-PULP, CELLULOSE AND PAPER.

From the recently published statistics of the trade of Norway during 1912, the following extract shows how the export is divided on the different countries. The transit trade is not included.

—	Wood-Pulp.				Cellulose.				Wrapping. Paper.		Printing Paper.		Paste Board.	
	Dry.		Moist.		Dry.		Moist.							
	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911	1912	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911	1912
Metric tons of 1,000..... kr.	ton.	ton.	ton.	ton.	ton.	ton.	ton.	ton.	ton.	ton.	ton.	ton.	ton.	ton.
Sweden.....	166	10	192	240	5118	4248	....	...	508	704	522	285	117	214
Denmark.....	380	65	16502	27940	1265	577	....	....	415	778	124	72	114	110
Germany.....	1498	1080	495	735	5498	6147	...	....	3224	4613	1483	3103	349	325
Great Britain.....	2305	2138	246990	297254	52281	44584	939	293	32618	39611	49574	56647	3830	3782
Holland	324	160	16710	22135	4629	9664	185	336	1198	1340	873	1026	252	211
Belgium.....	1225	1012	42004	53300	11144	12589	....	....	841	1750	36	164	310	253
France.....	3634	2654	84239	82738	20607	22220	300	425	102	174	.....	....	...	....
Portugal.....	527	177	....	.....	646	547	....	..	...	.....	.....	....	...	.. .
Spain.....	1496	1210	.....	.....	2340	2274	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	...	....
Italy.....	788	996	.....	....	4665	6973	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	....
Turkey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	...	....	94	506	101	21	....	....
Egypt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	....	167	104	267	209	....	....
Other states in North Africa..	.....	...	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	17	37	75	122	....	....
British South Africa.....	...	...	....	.....	.....	87	....	....	569	959	171	483	....	....
Japan.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	1256	2666	...	...	160	426	1424	1969	...	....
British Ea t Indies	.....	...	.....	.....	531	160	....	....	594	528	1958	1882	....	....
China.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	266	165	....	....	3044	3690	3494	4166	....	....
Australia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	519	762	....	....	2900	3953	7199	7193	213	139
U. S. A..... ..	1945	1517	16953	125	57460	74284	....	....	3396	2364	963	1052	....	....
Mexico.....	90	1050	100	120	5965	2601	....	....	191	128				
Canada and Newfoundland.....	...	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	50	249	.....	.....	....	....
Cuba.....	998	402	.....	.....	1284	185	....	....	289	287	38	.....	139	58
The West Indies..	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	....	....	.....	.....	36	110	....	....
Brazil..	220	15	.....	.....	476	499	....	....	1340	1410	153	447	32	36
Argentine	725	1244	.....	.....	525	2001	....	....	44	88	16	343	7	24
Chili.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	20	...	....	6	11	.....	.....	....	....
Other states in South America..	... .	.....	.....	.....	1072	121	....	....	307	299	4381	6525	6	72

THE NORWEGIAN CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The Norwegian Centennial Exhibition, in connection with the celebration of the 100th anniversary of Norway as a free country, opens in the middle of May and will be kept open until September. The exhibition, which will be the largest one ever held in Norway, no doubt will be of special interest to pulp and paper manufacturers, as nearly all of the Norwegian mills will show their products there. The exhibition is only for native exhibitors, as it is particularly destined to show the progress of Norway during the last one hundred years. Also all other lines of Norwegian industries, the mining, fisheries, farming, dairying, &c., &c., will be fully represented.

HIGHER TAXES FOR FOREIGN TRAVELLING SALESMEN IN DENMARK.

The Danish Government has proposed a new law in regard to taxes, &c., for foreign travelling salesmen, which it is every reason to believe will be put in force in the near future. Previously this tax has been about $45 for the whole year. Hereafter it is going to be about $41 a month. On the other hand such salesmen may in the future represent several houses, which has not previously been allowed unless paying an additional tax. Further the following may be of interest: Sales must only be made on future delivery and not in smaller lots than what is usually bought

by wholesalers. It shall not be allowed foreign travelling salesmen to buy goods in Denmark and resell them there. If samples are carried, duty shall be paid on them, but this will be refunded, when the samples are re-exported. If Danish citizens travel as representatives for a foreign firm, the same rules apply, but if such travellers later pay state or city taxes, the travelling tax is refunded. This new law is expected to be in force from October 1, 1914.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. E. D. Arnaud.*)

February 10, 1914.

THE PORT OF BRISTOL.

In his evidence given before the Dominion Royal Commission recently, Mr. Ross Johnson, the general traffic manager, is reported to have said that:—

'The port is served by the Great Western and Midland Railway Companies, and its area of distribution covers the whole of the West and South of England, beyond Birmingham in the Midlands and South Wales. In the Midlands a large volume of traffic is also distributed by the Severn and Birmingham canal system, the efficiency and speed of transit on which is now being improved by the provision of motor barges. From this water competition also results the fact that for the most of the large consuming centres within the above area the charges by rail are more favourable than those from other principal ports, and for the towns served by the canals the actual cost of transit by water is still lower.

'The quayside lines existing at all the docks avoid the expense and extra handling of cartage.

'There is a direct delivery from ship, cold store or warehouse to railway van. The Severn and Canal Carrying Company at the Birmingham end provide expeditious collection and delivery by motor van.'

The principal imports are grain, flour and meal, provisions, refrigerated produce, bananas and oranges, and petroleum, and the following is a brief account of the facilities afforded for handling the respective descriptions of cargo:—

Grain.—Ship elevators, floating and on the quays, silo and floor granaries with mechanical appliances for storing and delivering grain to railway truck and barge in bulk or sack. Rapid discharge is now given to ships, and considerable expenditure is being incurred on further improvements of discharging machinery.

Flour and meal and provisions.—Electric and hydraulic cranes for discharging warehouses for storing, shoots and other appliances for delivering to truck, lorry or craft.

Refrigerated produce.—Cranes for discharging direct to the corporation's cold stores, which are situated on the waterside, and which are provided with facilities for direct delivery to rail and craft. The capacity of these stores is the equivalent of 100,000 carcases of sheep, which is being immediately increased to 120,000, and in addition there is privately owned cold storage accommodation in the city to the extent of 100,000 carcases now open, and a further 50,000 approaching completion. The Bristol corporation are now applying for parliamentary powers to enable them to expend *inter alia* £100,000 on cold storage and warehouse, accommodation for provisions, and £65,000 on new granaries.

Bananas and oranges.—Specially equipped berths for discharging, sorting, loading to rail, and despatching in special trains whole cargoes of fruit in a single working day.

Petroleum.—Pipe lines for bulk discharge and intake; three oil companies have large tank installations.

DISTRIBUTION (MARKETING).

'The position of the city and port of Bristol in the commercial sense is prominent and increasing. There are consuls and vice-consuls for all the principal foreign countries, an influential chamber of commerce and shipping; timber, grain, produce, provision and other brokers and merchants (local, metropolitan and otherwise) who, by travellers and established branches market imports bought via Bristol and Avonmouth, over a large economically advantageous zone of delivery, including Birmingham district, South Wales, and Southwest of England, among a population extending up to 10 million with 100 miles radius. As proving the commercial distributive power of the port to a large inland population, the following illustrations may be furnished:—The Co-operative Wholesale Society in the year 1908, laid down a flour mill on a site at the Royal Edward dock, Avonmouth, in connection with steamers and granaries, and are now extending this very considerably. The society have four other mills, distributed at different points of the country, the nearest of which is London. The growth of the banana trade from central America and the West Indies from the figure of 632,649 bunches in 1902 to 2,526,051 in 1912—that is fourfold—with distribution regularly to London, Norwich, the West and South, South Wales, Birmingham, Wolverhampton. Stafford Dery, Nottingham and Southampton. There are large and increasing installations at Portshead and Avonmouth for distribution over the same areas of petroleum products.'

TRADE WITH CANADA.

The facilities afforded by the three lines now sailing from Canadian ports have largely developed the trade with the Dominion. The published figures for the port of Montreal from May to November for the year 1913 give the total export of grain from Montreal as 54,205,172 bushels, and the following as the quantities exported to the principal ports:—

	Bushels.
Bristol	10,728,371
London	8,607,371
Glasgow	6,525,992
Liverpool	4,572,389
Manchester	4,342,490
Other ports	19,430,559
Total	54,205,172

It will be observed that Bristol stands first with over 20 per cent of the total export.

BUTTER.

Of the grand total of Canadian butter imported in the six years 1907-1912 (360,376 packages) Bristol took 181,533 packages, being just over 50 per cent of the total exports from Canada to all ports, and it has considerably exceeded this average in some years. It may be noted that the only shipment of Canadian butter to the United Kingdom last year, amounting to 1,728 packages, was made to this port.

CHEESE.

The import of cheese from all countries into the United Kingdom for the year ended December, 1912, was 115,439 tons, and the quantity imported at the five principal ports was as follows:—

	Tons.	Percentage.
London	58,585	50·7
Bristol	18,083	15·7
Liverpool	15,515	13·5
Hull	3,751	3·3
Manchester	3,671	3·2

CHEESE PRICES.

The cheese market is firm, but stocks are short and supplies small.

	s.	s. d.
New Zealand makes	66	to 68
Canadian Septembers	69	to 70
English Cheddars	70	to 76
Belleville Brockville	70	to 71
" ordinary finest	69	to 69 6

APPLE QUOTATIONS.

	s. d.	s. d.
Baldwin Maine	25	to 28
Ben Davis	22	to 24
Starks	24	to 26
Baldwin, Nova Scotia	23	to 25
Golden Russets	27 6	to 28
Ribstons	20	

No. 2 are making from 2s. to 3s. less.

At Cardiff on the 5th instant the following are the prices quoted:—

Baldwins, Canadian, 30s.
Greenings, 29s. to 30s.
Ben Davis, No. 1, 26s.; No. 2, 23s.
Russets, No. 1, 32s.; No. 2, 27s.
Nova Scotia Russets, 20s. to 31s.
" Baldwins, 16s. to 24s.
Mann's Cookers, 15s. 6d. to 21s.

At Covent Garden on the 5th instant average wholesale prices are given as follows:—

Nova Scotia Fallawater, No. 1	20s. to 22s.
" " No. 2	16s. to 18s.
" Baldwins, No. 1	20s. to 24s.
" " No. 2	16s. to 18s.
" Nonpareils	18s. to 24s.
" Ben Davis	16s. to 18s.
" Greenings	18s. to 20s.
" Russets, No. 1	25s. to 30s.
" " No. 2	22s. to 28s.
" Mann	18s.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. M. Mussen.)

LEEDS, February 6, 1914.

CANADIAN SHIPMENTS TO NORTHEAST ENGLAND.

The following statistics show the quantities of certain lines of Canadian products which were shipped to the ports of Hull and Newcastle-on-Tyne from Montreal during the past season, as given in the 'Commercial Review of the port of

Montreal.' For purposes of comparison, the figures for the preceding year of 1912 are also given:—

SHIPMENTS TO HULL.

—		1913.	1912.
Cheese	boxes.	18,651	12,665
Wheat	bushels.	2,623,188	1,290,304
Oats	"	677,022	175,041
Flaxseed	"	2,670,091	...
Flour	sacks.	25.077	59,051
Oatmeal	"	...	700
Rolled oats	"	300	...
Hay	bales.	5,504	8,228
Lard	packages.	3,599	250
Meats	cases.	106	...
Canned meats	"	570	...
Canned goods	"	4,082	1,030

SHIPMENTS TO NEWCASTLE.

—		1913.	1912.
Cheese	boxes.	21,722	24,298
Wheat	bushels.	440,600	...
Oats	"	47,050	...
Oatmeal	sacks.	...	250
Hay	bales.	...	585
Lard	packages.	500	3,525
Canned meats	cases.	231	...
Canned goods	"	250	...

One of the most gratifying features in the above trade is the development in the export of flaxseed to Hull, where it is extensively used in the making of linseed oil. Information bearing upon the market for this seed has been frequently furnished in former reports from this office and it is pleasing to observe that the demand is being taken advantage of to such an extent by Canadian shippers. Large increases are also observable in the imports of wheat and oats.

NEW ZEALAND CUSTOMS MANAGEMENT BILL.

A Bill, which it is proposed shall come into operation on April 1, 1914, has been passed by the New Zealand House of Representatives. It makes provision for the collection of customs duty in that Dominion.

A summary of the Bill, as given in the *Board of Trade Journal,* follows:—

IMPORTATION OF AD VALOREM GOODS.

Under this Bill it is laid down, by section 114, relating to the importation of ad valorem goods, that:—

'114. (1) When any duty is imposed on goods according to the value thereof such value shall be taken to be the fair market value of such goods when sold for

cash in the ordinary course of business for home consumption in the principal markets of the country from which the goods are exported at the time when they were so exported, with 10 per cent added to such fair market value.'

'(2) No deduction of any kind shall be allowed from the fair market value of such goods because of any special or sample discount, or because of any special arrangement concerning the export of the goods, or the exclusive right to the sale thereof within certain territorial limits, or because of any royalty payable upon patent rights but not payable when goods are so exported, or on account of any other consideration by which a special reduction in price has been, or might be, obtained.'

'(3) If it is proved to the satisfaction of the collector that any import duty or excise duty has been actually paid upon the goods in the country from which they were exported, or would have been payable upon the goods in that country if they had been there entered for home consumption instead of being exported therefrom, the amount of that duty shall be deducted from the fair market value of the goods, as determined in accordance with the foregoing provisions.'

By section 115 it is provided that:—

'115. (1) For the purpose of determining the value of any goods so subject to ad valorem duty, the importer or his agent shall, on the first entry thereof (other than an entry for removal) produce to the collector or other proper officer the invoice (as hereinafter defined) for those goods, and make, and deliver to the collector or other proper officer, a declaration in the prescribed form verifying that invoice, and setting out the true value of the goods for the purposes of duty, and such other particulars as may be prescribed.'

'(2) If a failure to produce the invoice is accounted for to the satisfaction of the collector or other proper officer, proof of its contents by a copy or otherwise may be received in lieu of its production.'

The 'invoice' referred to is defined in section 116 as follows:—

'116. The invoice herein referred to means:—

'(*a*) In the case of goods imported on the sale thereof the original invoice prepared and issued by or on behalf of the seller showing the true description of the goods and the actual money price paid or to be paid for the goods by the purchaser; or

'(*b*) In the case of goods consigned for sale in New Zealand, or otherwise than on the sale thereof, the original invoice prepared and issued by the consignor showing the true description of the goods and the fair market value thereof as hereinbefore defined in the principal markets of the country whence they were exported at the date of exportation thereof.'

With regard to the valuation of goods by the collector, it is prescribed, under section 117, that:—

'117. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, the amount of the invoice, after deducting therefrom all reasonable and lawful deductions in respect of discount, freight, insurance and other charges, may be accepted by the collector as sufficient proof of the fair market value of the goods for purposes of duty, and he may value the goods and assess the duty accordingly.'

'(2) If the importer satisfies the collector that the fair market value of the goods for purposes of duty is greater than the amount of the said invoice, after making such deductions as aforesaid, he may value the goods at such higher sum as he thinks proper, and assess the duty on that value accordingly.'

'(3) If the collector has reason to believe or suspect that the fair market value of the goods for purposes of duty is greater than the amount of the said invoice, after making such deductions as aforesaid, he may value the goods at such higher sum as he thinks proper, and assess the duty on that value accordingly.'

As regards the importation of medicinal and toilet preparations it is provided, under section 125, that 'in the case of any medicinal or toilet preparation imported for the purpose of sale under any proprietary or trade name the fair market value thereof for the purpose of ad valorem duty shall be deemed to be the fair market value as hereinbefore defined of such preparation when completely manufactured, put up, labelled and sold under such proprietary or trade name in the country of export, notwithstanding the fact that at the time of exportation or importation the preparation may not have been completely manufactured, put up, and labelled as aforesaid, but deducting the estimated cost of labour and material used or expended in New Zealand in completing the manufacture thereof or in putting up or labelling the same.'

THE HONG KONG FLOUR MARKET.

A report by the United States Consul at Hong Kong, China, regarding increased imports of Canadian flour into that market at the expense of the United States product, appeared in Weekly Report No. 522, page 125. A further statement from that official on present conditions has just been issued in the United States Consular Reports and is herewith reproduced:—

The imports of wheat flour into Hong Kong in 1913 show a decrease of 546,331 bags, as compared with the imports from all countries in 1912, but the year, on the whole, was a good one so far as the volume of the trade was concerned. From the standpoint of profit the year has been distinctly unfavourable. Dealers imported to a considerable extent on a falling market, exchange and all considered, and the political disturbances which were rife throughout the year interfered with deliveries and prevented the clearance of stock from Hong Kong warehouses in a way to pile up storage and handling charges without offering any compensation otherwise. Stock at one time reached a total of 1,600,000 bags. The condition of Chinese currency in various South China provinces has been such that normal trading has been impossible. Credits have been restricted, deliveries have been piece-meal, and almost every factor in the trade has been unfavourable. The comparatively low prices of flour abroad, especially in the United States, and comparatively high prices of rice during much of the year, together with the absence of competition from Chinese wheat, made the large imports possible.

The total imports into the market for the year amounted to 5,176,623 bags, valued roughly at $11,000,000 local currency, or $5,390,000 gold, as compared with total imports of 5,722,954 bags, valued at about $6,000,000 gold in 1912. The imports by quarters have been 1,141,780, 1,544,595, 1,520,000, and 970,478 bags, respectively. The imports for the two years came from the following sources:—

Countries.	1912. Bags.	1913. Bags.
United States (Oregon, Washington, and Idaho)	5,694,554	4,774,623
Canada via Vancouver	.....	320,000
Australia	28,000	82,000
Total	5,722,554	5,176,623

CANADIAN FLOUR SUPERIOR.

It will be noted that in line with conditions noted in previous reports from this office, the United States has lost considerable trade to Canadian mills as a result in differences in quality in American flour during the past year as compared with previous years and of the increasing competition offered by strong Canadian flours gener-

ally. While it is yet too early to make predictions as to this increase in Canadian trade, it is well to note that transportation facilities now make it possible for the product of the extensive wheat fields around Calgary to find its way into the oriental market instead of to Europe alone. There is apparently no reason why this competition should not increase in intensity in the immediate future.

On the other hand, the hopes expressed in the eastern part of the United States that the opening of the Panama canal will enable mills within reach of the wheat supply of the Great Lakes transportation lines to enter this market are unlikely to be fulfilled. It is doubtful if freight rates by the Panama route to South China will be much lower than they may be by the Suez route, and Canadian and Australian competition are likely to keep oriental prices down to a level which does not promise much to American mills not already favourably situated in the trade. During the past year in Hong Kong, Australia also has made some inroads upon American trade, though the competition from that source is not so serious and extends more to trade to Singapore and the East Indies, where more favourable freight rates can be had, than to the more immediate trade of Hong Kong.

RANGE OF PRICES.

Prices in general have followed the range of prices in the United States, ranging from $2.30 local currency, or $1.15 gold at the current rate of exchange in February, to $2.10, or $1.01 at current exchange in October. Stiffening prices at the close of the year have not been met by local buyers, however, and large stocks are on hand at the beginning of the new year, exceeding somewhat a million bags. During the year unsettled conditions in the Yangtze Valley and North China prevented as keen competition from Chinese wheat and flour as had been anticipated, wheat being scarce and high in price and the mills being prevented from entering the markets south of Shanghai to any material extent.

UNCERTAIN TRADE PROSPECTS.

The new year has only moderate prospects for the trade. Present orders promise a continuation of the trade in large volume for the opening months, but the financial situation is uncertain, and it is all but impossible to move stocks satisfactorily until the paper currency issued by the provinces of China is brought nearer its face value in silver. The flour is wanted, and exchange between gold and silver, and prices in the United States and elsewhere are such as to make trading possible if only the Chinese consumers can obtain silver for their needs. Promises have been made from time to time that the situation in South China would be relieved by help from Peking, but the present prospects are that help will be required at each place, and it is uncertain what can be done to relieve the South China situation. Unless it is relieved a good year's trade will be impossible.

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended February 4, 1914:—

Cheese—				
Bristol	67s.	6d.	—70s.	per cwt.
Liverpool	67s.		—70s.	"
London	68s.		—70s.	"
Glasgow	–		—70s.	"
Butter—None reported.				
Bacon (Sides)—				
Bristol	68s.		—76s.	"
Liverpool	65s.		—66s.	"
London	68s		—70s.	"
Glasgow	71s.		—72s.	"
Bacon (Cumberland cut)—				
Bristol	–		–	
Liverpool	69s.		—74s.	"
London	–		–	
Glasgow	72s.		—74s.	"
Hams (long cut, green)—				
Bristol	74s		—80s.	"
Liverpool	74s.		—79s.	"
London	76s.		—80s.	"
Glasgow	74s.		—76s.	"

Foreign Animals Market, Deptford.—No sales reported.
Foreign Animals Market, Birkenhead.—No sales reported.

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended February 7, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

		Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living:—			
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves		17	14
Sheep and lambs		–	2
Swine		–	–
Horses		330	249
Fresh meat:—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)	Cwts.	156,714	117,015
Mutton " " "	"	109,732	107,997
Pork " " "	"	10,077	22,038
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	"	12,007	12,362
Salted or preserved meat:—			
Bacon	"	84,958	118,923
Beef	"	1,599	765
Hams	"	18,461	32,859
Pork	"	4,111	5,494
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	1,679	2,798
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	12,431	12,195
Dairy produce and substitutes:—			
Butter	"	101,412	112,753
Margarine	"	30,090	31,786
Cheese	"	46,040	70,690
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	840	–
" cream	"	253	148
" condensed	"	25,781	27,390
" preserved, other kinds	"	311	25
Eggs	Gt. Hnd.	326,959	201,224
Poultry	Value £	59,701	49,687
Game	"	3,612	18,705
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	2,717	6,699
Lard	"	46,319	48,610
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—			
Wheat	"	1,522,500	1,562,800
Wheat-meal and flour	"	203,360	265,100
Barley	"	281,400	248,700
Oats	"	439,400	559,300
Peas	"	48,857	39,989
Beans	"	20,670	10,140
Maize or Indian corn	"	1,251,500	1,033,400
Fruit, raw:—			
Apples	"	104,875	60,847
Pears	"	488	537
Hay	Tons.	1,138	77
Hops	Cwts.	961	3,679

DIRECTORY OF GERMAN IMPORTERS.

The following list of importers for Mainz a Main has been furnished by Commissioner J. T. Lithgow, and supplements similar lists which have already been published in the Weekly Report:—

Agricultural Products.

Barthel, Fritz, Bahnhofstrasse 4; Gehm, Heinrich, Grebenstrasse 8; Hess, Franz, Gaustrasse 38; Piel & Fell, Drususstrasse 8 2/10; Schaffner & Co., M., Parkusstrasse 2; Stark & Friedrich, Hint. Bleiche 61; Trunk, J. B., Halleplatz 6; Völker, G., Neutorstrasse 12; Völker & Co., Gustav, Leibnizstrasse 19; Walch, Carl, Driekronenstrasse 1.

Feedstuffs.

Balder, K. F., Umbach 1; Mayer, Isaac, Kaiserstrasse 2; Piel & Fell, Drususstrasse 8 2 /10; Scheuer & Co., Karl, Am Zollhafen 19; Schmitt, L., Gaustrasse 3; Simon, Sigmund, Mittel Bleiche.

Flour (Millers).

Müller Söhne, A., Mühlenstrasse 2; Schaefer Gebrüder, Augustinerstrasse 6; Schmitt, J., Mittl. Bleiche 8 1/10; Stern & Co., Siegmund, Bonifaziusplatz 1.

Fresh Fruits.

Becker, J. J., Stadthausstrasse 12; Ochs, junior, Karl, Heidelbergerfassgasse 8; Reichardt & Co., Georg, Markt 31.

Grain.

Mayer, Isaac, Kaiserstrasse 2; Schwarz Nachf., Heinrich, Schulstrasse 16 1/10; Stern & Co., Siegmund, Bonifaziusplatz 1; Kohl, A., Gartenfeldstrasse 11; Meyer, S., Bonifaziusstrasse 23; Weil, Ph., Gartenfeldstrasse 4.

Groceries, including Dried and Evaporated Apples and other Dried Fruits.

Barthel, Fritz, Bahnhofstrasse 4; Beier & Co., P., Heidelbergerfassgasse 18; Blancjour, J. M., Parkusstrasse 4; Brand, Georg, Hopfengarten 13; Feine, August, Graben 1; Kopp Nachf., Jos., Karthäuserstrasse 9; Roegner, Jean, Neutorstrasse 14; Schneider, Georg, Kaiserstrasse 12; Stimbert, Josef, Rheinalle 21; Vohsen, S. E., Wallaustrasse 14; Westenberger & Co., Kaiser Friedrichstrasse 11; Wolff & Cie., Leonh., Albinistrasse 12; Erler, Richard, Rheinallee 17; Rudolph, August, Grebenstrasse 8.

Leather.

Geyer & Kölsch G.m.b.H., Schiessgartenstrasse 12; Kahn, Max, Gr. Bleiche 16; Schaffner-Mayer, P., Rheinallee 15; Simon, Arnold M., Gr. Bleiche 33; Straus & Co., Emil, Leibnibstrasse 3.

Lumber.

Dülken-Kaufhold & Co., G.m.b.H., Gassner Allee 13; Gossen, Joh., K., Gr. Kirchenstrasse 18; Hamm, Gebrüder, Ballplatz 4; Hessische Sperrholz-Industrie Walter Sprung, Frauenlobstrase 91 1/10; Rheinische Holzagentur Pauline Köhler, Bahnhofplatz 4; Vowinckel, Joh, Jac., Kaiserstrasse 69.

Sausage Casings.

Metzger, S., Kaiser Wilhelm Ring 40; Stumm & Helffenstein, Ertalstrasse 5.

Seeds.

Bense & Mohr, Gutenbergplatz 9/11; Kämpf, Carl, Kl. Schöfferstrasse 4; Samenhandlung von Johann G. Mollath, Mainzer Central-Saatstelle Markt 27; Nestmann, Max, Lotharstrasse 20; Schmitt, G., Korbgasse 18.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF THE TRADE OF CANADA FOR JANUARY.

Months, Ten Months and Twelve Months ending January, 1912, 1913 and 1914.

	Month of January.			Ten Months ending January.			Twelve Months ending January.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Imports for Consumption.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Dutiable goods	24,493,972	34,358,264	26,234,666	268,095,028	360,776,217	349,668,743	322,966,293	427,885,641	430,410,534
Free goods	14,168,353	18,393,337	14,686,574	153,019,220	188,668,187	177,003,982	182,638,587	221,793,216	216,817,976
Total imports (Mdse)	38,662,325	52,751,601	40,921,240	421,114,248	549,444,404	526,672,725	505,604,880	649,678,857	647,228,510
Coin and bullion	3,427,471	566,318	429,627	23,745,879	4,808,416	13,419,454	24,671,751	7,096,418	14,039,017
Total Imports	42,089,796	53,317,919	41,350,867	444,860,127	554,252,820	540,092,179	530,276,631	656,775,275	661,267,527
Duty collected	6,523,419	8,862,982	7,029,888	69,992,826	93,974,625	90,983,949	84,549,064	111,530,335	112,048,484
Exports.									
Canadian Produce—									
The mine	3,108,753	4,177,491	4,205,038	32,671,514	46,765,376	48,423,544	40,833,541	55,418,378	59,100,714
The fisheries	1,614,390	950,351	1,701,844	14,146,217	13,130,674	17,782,794	16,300,278	15,686,135	20,988,841
The forest	2,697,123	1,983,980	2,159,088	36,702,188	38,683,224	38,135,945	40,691,814	42,873,710	42,707,781
Animal produce	2,385,500	2,402,107	3,151,012	43,842,279	39,142,990	46,719,871	49,493,405	43,511,365	52,361,474
Agricultural products	6,136,033	6,262,819	8,942,529	90,183,303	125,471,989	186,648,698	99,595,482	142,432,061	211,322,370
Manufactures	3,582,658	3,587,894	5,050,999	28,780,311	34,748,183	46,529,453	34,800,894	41,804,156	55,473,978
Miscellaneous	2,814	5,882	8,227	93,591	80,215	94,056	116,257	98,330	111,122
Total Canadian Produce	19,527,271	19,370,524	25,218,737	246,422,403	298,022,681	384,334,361	281,831,671	341,824,135	442,066,280
Foreign produce	759,749	840,507	667,858	15,749,949	19,323,111	22,137,886	17,254,297	21,065,456	24,128,530
Total exports (Mdse)	20,287,020	20,211,031	25,886,595	262,172,352	317,345,792	406,472,247	299,085,968	362,889,591	466,194,810
Coin and bullion	1,303,627	2,341,502	3,974,764	4,167,323	12,732,509	12,096,487	6,500,517	16,166,285	15,527,680
Total exports	21,590,647	22,552,533	29,861,359	266,339,675	330,078,301	418,568,734	305,586,485	379,055,876	481,722,490
Aggregate Trade.									
Merchandise	58,949,345	72,962,632	66,807,835	683,286,660	866,790,196	933,144,972	804,690,848	1,012,568,448	1,113,423,320
Coin and bullion	4,731,098	2,907,820	4,404,391	27,913,202	17,540,925	25,515,941	31,172,268	23,262,703	29,566,697
Total Trade	63,680,443	75,870,452	71,212,226	711,199,802	884,331,121	958,660,913	835,863,116	1,035,831,151	1,142,990,017

BOX SHOOKS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Harrison Watson, Canadian Trade Commissioner, London, writes under date of January 31, as follows:—

Increasing difficulty in obtaining supplies and the active demand in the United Kingdom for imported shooks should afford an opportunity for a Canadian manufacturer provided he takes up the trade seriously, has a large output and is suitably situated with regard to obtaining lumber and with regard to transportation to Great Britain. An inquiry in reference to these goods was received from a British buyer and reported a short time since, and a Canadian broker has written London mentioning that some of the existing saw-milling companies are contemplating extensions of their plant for the production of box shooks wholly for export.

POST OFFICE ORDERS IN TRINIDAD.

Mr. Watson Griffin, Special Trade Commissioner in the West Indies, directs attention to the fact that when a money order is sent from Canada in payment for goods purchased in Trinidad, the post office there only allows $4.80 for $4.87 of the Canadian money order. Accordingly a Canadian money order for $5 brings only $4.92.

To those who have occasion to send money orders, therefore, to Trinidad for goods purchased, it is better to pay the extra charge than to cause dissatisfaction by remitting less than was agreed upon. As a rule the banks when business is done through them, charge a sufficient amount to cover the difference.

One pound sterling is worth $4.80 as compared with the usual $4.87 rate of exchange in Canada.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The objects and work of the Imperial Institute are briefly set out in the annual report of that institution by Prof. Wyndham R. Dunstan, the director, published in the series of British Colonial Reports. The following paragraphs have been selected from the introductory portions of the report, and will serve to indicate what has been accomplished in the line of its endeavour:—

The Imperial Institute was erected at South Kensington as the National Memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria, by whom it was opened in May, 1893.

The principal object of the Institute is to promote the utilization of the commercial and industrial resources of the empire by arranging comprehensive exhibitions of natural products, especially of the colonies and India, and providing for their investigation and for the collection and dissemination of scientific, technical and commercial information relating to them.

The work of the Imperial Institute is at present carried on under four principal divisions: (1) the Colonial and Indian Collections, consisting mainly of raw materials and primary manufactures displayed in the public exhibition galleries, and including a central stand for receiving inquiries and distributing publications; (2) the Scientific and Technical Department, including a special staff, and research laboratories,

occupying the second floor of the building and parts of the first floor and basement; (3) the Reference Library, containing a large collection of books of reference relating to the dominions, colonies and India, together with the principal periodicals and newspapers; (4) the 'Bulletin of the Imperial Institute,' a quarterly publication containing a record of the work of the Imperial Institute in its various branches, as well as special articles on progress in tropical agriculture and industries and the commercial utilization of the natural resources of the colonies and India.

Until the end of 1902 the Imperial Institute was managed by a Governing Body, of which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII.) was president, and an Executive Council, including representatives of the Indian Empire, and of all the British colonies and dependencies. In 1900 the building became the property of His Majesty's Government, by whom the western portion of the main building and the galleries were leased to the Governing Body of the Imperial Institute, the greater part of the eastern and central portion of the main building being assigned, subject to rights of usage, for occupation by the University of London. In July, 1902, an Act of Parliament was passed transferring the management of the Imperial Institute to the Board of Trade, assisted by an Advisory Committee, including representatives of the dominions, colonies and India, as well as of the colonial and India offices, the Board of Agriculture and the Board of Trade. This Act took effect on January 1, 1903.

On October 1, 1907, in virtue of an arrangement made with the Board of Trade and with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, the management of the Imperial Institute was transferred to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, subject to the responsibility of the Board of Trade under the Act of 1902. A committee of management of three members, one nominated by each of the three government departments chiefly concerned, has been appointed, and at present consists of Mr. C. A. Harris, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., Sir Alfred Bateman, K.C.M.G., and Col. Duncan Pitcher (late Indian army)

The staff of the Imperial Institute includes officers with special qualifications in the sciences of chemistry, botany, geology, mineralogy, and in certain branches of technology, in their relation to agriculture and the commercial utilization of economic products.

The following are the principal departments of the Institute:—

COLONIAL AND INDIAN COLLECTIONS.

The collections of economic products, &c., illustrative of the general and commercial resources of the Dominions, Colonies and India are arranged, together with other exhibits, on a geographical system in the public exhibition galleries of the Imperial Institute, which are open free to the public daily, except on Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. in summer, and from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in winter.

The following British Dominions, Colonies and Dependencies are represented by collections, which are in charge of technical superintendents:—

Canada, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Turks and Caicos Islands, British Honduras, British Guiana, Bahamas, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Windward Islands, Leeward Islands, Bermuda, Falkland Islands, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia, Papua, New Zealand, Fiji, Western Pacific Islands, Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, St. Helena, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Northern Nigeria, Southern Nigeria, East Africa Protectorate, Zanzibar and Pemba, Uganda, Somaliland, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Malta, Cyprus, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Mauritius, Seychelles, Straits Settlement and Federated Malay States, India.

Special arrangements are made to conduct parties from schools and institutions through the Colonial and Indian collections for educational purposes.

A central stand for publications and an inquiry office have been opened in the centre of the main gallery to facilitate the supply of general information and the distribution of literature. Handbooks, pamphlets, circulars, &c., containing information relating to the commence, agriculture, mining and other industries of the principal British Colonies, and also to emigration, are available for gratuitous distribution or for sale. The publications of the Emigrants' Information Office, established by the Colonial Office, may also be obtained. Lists of the publications available for distribution or sale are provided, and the principal Colonial and Indian newspapers may be seen on application. An officer of the Institute is in attendance at this stand, which is in telephonic communication with the departments in the main building.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

The research laboratories and workrooms of this department were established in order to provide for the investigation of new or little-known natural products from the Colonies and India and of known products from new sources, with a view to their utilization in commerce, and also to provide trustworthy scientific and technical advice on matters connected with the agriculture, trade and industries of the Colonies and India.

The work of this department is chiefly initiated by the Home and Colonial Governments and the Government of India. Arrangements have been also made by the Foreign Office, whereby British representatives abroad may transmit to the department for investigation such natural products of the countries to which they are appointed as are likely to be of interest to British manufacturers and merchants.

Materials are first investigated in the research laboratories of the department and are afterwards submitted to further technical trials by manufacturers and other experts, and finally are commercially valued.

A reference sample room is maintained in this department, in which are arranged samples of the principal materials which have been investigated and valued commercially during recent years, and as to which full information is available.

The Scientific and Technical Department works in co-operation with the Agricultural and Mines Departments in the Colonies, whose operations it supplements by undertaking such investigations and inquiries as are of a special scientific and technical character connected with agricultural or mineral development, as well as inquiries relating to the composition and commercial value of products (animal, vegetable or mineral) which can be more efficiently conducted at home in communication with merchants and manufacturers, with a view to the local utilization of these products or to their export.

Mineral surveys, under the supervision of the Director of the Imperial Institute, and conducted by surveyors selected by him, are in progress in several countries. All minerals found which are likely to be of commercial importance are forwarded to the Imperial Institute, where they are examined and their composition and commercial value ascertained.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION GALLERIES.

The principal aim of the Colonial and Indian collections in the public exhibition galleries is to illustrate by means of exhibits, chiefly consisting of raw products and primary manufactures, the commercial and industrial resources of the various parts of the British empire, and by these and other exhibits to present a view of their general position and resources.

By the provision of specially prepared descriptive labels for the exhibits much has been done to render them more attractive to visitors and to a large extent self-explanatory. Additional information is supplied when required by the technical superintendents, whose offices are adjacent to the galleries. Parties of visitors, includ-

ing parties from schools, may by arrangement be accompanied through the galleries by the superintendents, who explain the important features of the exhibits. The London County Council has shown special interest in the last-mentioned arrangement, and recognizes its value in relation to the teaching of the commercial geography of the British empire in schools in and near London.

A notable increase has taken place in the number of students from schools and other educational institutions who have visited the exhibition galleries. During the year 1912, 112 parties from schools, comprising 3,092 persons, attended, many of the parties being personally conducted by members of the staff.

CANADIAN EXHIBITS.

A large part of the exhibits of agricultural produce in the Canadian court were renewed during the year and decorative improvements made. That portion of the Canadian exhibits which was in the upper west gallery has been transferred to the north gallery, thus rendering the Canadian section continuous on one floor.

Progress was made with the arrangement of a new court for Newfoundland, and also with the reorganization of the Union of South Africa court. Rearrangement and improvements were made in the British Guiana and British Honduras courts. At the instance of the Ceylon Government and the Ceylon Planters' Association, a new pavilion has been erected as an extension of the Ceylon court, and is in process of decoration and equipment.

Additional exhibits, comprising economic products, photographs, maps, &c., have been received for the courts of the following dominions, colonies and dependencies:—

India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, Hong Kong, Cyprus, Union of South Africa, Mauritius, Seychelles, Nyasaland, British East Africa, Uganda, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Gold Coast, Northern Nigeria, Southern Nigeria, Sierre Leone, Canada, British Guiana, Dominica, St. Kitts, Antigua, Falkland Islands, New Zealand, Fiji, Western Pacific, New South Wales, Papua. Their Majesties the King and Queen have graciously lent a number of additional Royal presents, chiefly from India, which have been placed on exhibition in the galleries.

Several of the Crown colonies have arranged to maintain at the Imperial Institute duplicate collections to illustrate their resources and industries. These collections are arranged by the staff of the Imperial Institute and lent to such temporary exhibitions in this country as these colonies desire to participate in.

The reference collection in the upper east gallery of the principal standard commercial raw products of the world has proved of great interest to visitors, and has facilitated the comparison of new products received from the colonies with those of established commercial and industrial value.

THE LIBRARY.

The additions to the library during the year 1912 numbered 2,067 volumes and pamphlets, whilst the number of newspapers and periodicals received was 27,520.

Besides its constant use by members of the staff, the library has been used by Life Fellows of the Imperial Institute, and also by inquirers for special information, the number of whom in 1912 was 810. The facilities afforded by the library have been utilized during the year by a number of officers of the colonies and protectorates and of India at home on leave, who have also been given assistance in pursuing special inquiries.

BRITISH COLONIAL REPORTS.

BARBADOS.

Report on Trade of Colony.

(By the Governor.)

TRADE FOR LAST YEAR.

The trade of the Colony for 1912, compared with that of the previous year, is shown in the following table:—

—	1912.	1911.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Value of Imports	1,465,431	1,539,710		74,279
Value of Exports	1,085,569	1,005,931	79,638	
Excess of Imports	379,862	533,779		

Compared with 1911, imports show a decrease of £74,279 and exports an increase of £79,638. The decrease in imports may be attributed to the fact that in expectation of short crops of sugar and cotton, following the severe drought experienced in 1912, orders for goods from abroad were reduced in the latter months of the year. The improved prices received in 1912 for sugar products will account in a large measure for the increase in the value of exports.

IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

The following table shows the countries from which imports chiefly came in 1912 and 1911:—

—	1912.	1911.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	559,629	599,390		39,761
Canada	183 800	188,281		4,481
Newfoundland	24,299	23,512	787	
British West Indies and British Guiana	87,970	107,568		19,598
India	74,965	75,465		500
Foreign Countries.				
United States	426,652	428,831		2,179
Foreign West Indies	12,608	12,249	363	
Chili	6,500	6,930		430
France	7,074	15,799		8,725
Denmark	5,024	4,614	410	
Germany	17,044	16,009	1,035	
Holland	12,297	12,952		655
Argentine Republic	30,701	16,173	14,528	

The percentage of imports from the principal countries of origin for the past two years is as follows:—

	1912. Per Cent.	1911. Per Cent.
United Kingdom	38	39
Canada	12	12
United States of America	29	28

IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

The value of the principal imports from Canada in 1912 and 1911 is shown in the following table, namely:—

(*a*) Articles showing an increase—

—	1912.	1911.	Increase.
	£	£	£
Hay	2,070	835	1,235
Bran and pollard	1,941	1,841	100
Sulphate of ammonia	41.026	22,970	18,056
Iron nails, &c	1,384	1,242	142

(*b*) Articles showing a decrease—

—	1912.	1911.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
Flour	39,414	40,832	1,418
Oats	12,670	13,331	661
Oilmeal and oilcake	590	953	363
Fish	20,970	23,259	2,289
Butter	542	895	353
Cheese	2,244	2,443	199
Wood	32,339	43,778	11,439
Staves and shooks	3,334	5,385	2,051
Hardware	38	1,145	1,107
Motor cars	1,373	2,247	874
Fruit and vegetables	1,197	1,267	70
Beef and pork	726	916	190
Shingles	10,891	11,685	794

VALUE OF EXPORTS.

The following table gives a comparison of the value of exports the produce and manufacture of the Colony with the value of exports the produce and manufacture of British and foreign countries:—

—	1912.	1911.	Increase.
	£	£	£
Produce, &c., of the colony	765,528	722,746	42,782
" other countries	320,041	283,185	36,856

A comparison of the value of the principal exports the produce and manufacture of the Colony in 1912 with those of 1911 is given in the next table:—

——	1912.	1911.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Bananas	833	1,802		969
Bread	13,048	10,478	2,570	
Cotton, raw	26,191	43,182		16,991
Cotton seed meal	4,769	3,704	1,065	
Hides and skins	4,605	3,550	1,055	
Molasses—				
Choice	81,739	100,268		18,529
Fancy	301,876	246,757	55,119	
Sugar—				
Crystals	152,763	78,542	74,221	
Muscovado	159,910	210,717		50,807

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

The following table compares the sugar and molasses shipments in the matter of quantity as well as of value:—

——	1912.	1911.	Increase.	Decrease.
Molasses, choice :—				
Puncheons	21,510	25,067		3,557
Value £	81,739	100,268		18,529
Molasses, fancy :—				
Puncheons	63,553	59,820	3,733	
Value £	301,876	246,756	55,120	
Sugar, crystals :—				
Hogsheads	12,741	7,135	5,606	
Value £	152,763	78,542	74,221	
Sugar, Muscovado :				
Hogsheads	15,991	23,413		7,422
Value £	159,910	210,717		50,807

Showing a net increase in value of above exports of £60,005. The increase in the export of crystal sugars is again to be noted, and is due to the erection and extension of modern factories with improved milling powers.

COTTON.

The quantities and values of the cotton exports in 1912 and 1911 are shown in the following comparative table, namely:—

——	1912.	1911.	Decrease.
Cotton, raw lbs.	415,887	740,269	324,382
Value £	26,191	43,182	16,991

——	1912.	1911.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cotton seed and meal ..... lbs.	763,184	592,570	170,614	.....
Value ..... £	4,769	3,704	1,065	.....

While there is a slight increase in the value of the cotton seed meal exported, there is a very large decrease in the quantity and value of the raw cotton exported, the net decrease in the value of the product being £15,926. The decrease in quantity is due in part to the comparative failure of the cotton crop in 1912 owing to the severe drought, which caused a reduction in the yield, and also to the diminished vitality and impaired disease-resisting qualities of the cotton plant.

DESTINATION OF EXPORTS.

The places to which the products of the Colony have been principally exported as compared with 1911 are given in the next table:—

——	1912.	1911.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	57,455	100,473	.....	43,018
Canada	525,506	422,726	102,780	.....
United States	66,956	79,888	.....	12,932
Newfoundland	53,887	69,023	.....	15,136

The destination of the bulk of the sugar has been:—

——	1912.	1911.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	18,830	45,991	.....	27,161
Canada	261,941	201,134	60,807	
United States	2,280	25,938	.....	23,658
Holland	6,932	7,110	.....	178

And of the molasses:—

	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	7,014	7,883	.....	869
Canada	263,469	221,449	43,020	
Newfoundland	52,766	68,289	.....	15,523
United States	58,504	47,757	10,747	

As compared with 1911, the export trade of goods in transit shows the gratifying increase of £36,856. The figures for the past five years are:—

1908	£340,173
1909	311,756
1910	305,705
1911	283,185
1912	320,041

In view of the fact that this has been a steadily diminishing trade for some years it will be interesting to observe whether the improvement shown in 1912 will be maintained. The ground lost since the transfer of the headquarters of the Inter-colonial Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's service to Trinidad would seem to be in a fair way of being regained—a consummation devoutly to be hoped for.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

ELEVEN MONTHS' TRADE IN BRAZIL.

The preliminary figures have been issued showing the foreign trade of Brazil for the first eleven months of 1913, and show a decrease in exports and an increase in imports as compared with the same period in 1912. The falling off in exports was almost wholly due to the fact that shipments of the two chief products, rubber and coffee, declined, though there was also a smaller export of skins. The drop in both coffee and rubber exports is very heavy, and in the case of the latter reflects the change in the trade being brought about by lower prices. On the other hand, there was a very substantial gain in cotton exports, the increase amounting to more than the exports in all of 1912. The quantity and value of the principal articles exported were as follows:—

Articles.		1912 (first 11 months).		1913 (first 11 months).	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton	pounds.	30,911,421	$4,092,949	70,310,101	$9,505,072
Sugar	"	10,347,811	260,975	11,774,704	313,582
Rubber	"	84,595,938	71,055,824	72,702,914	46,450,933
Cocoa	"	54,728,319	5,986,573	57,073,411	6,831,777
Coffee	bags.	10,465,435	197,171,143	11,593,693	175,171,929
Hides	pounds.	76,051,053	9,151,278	72,771,226	10,032,663
Tobacco	"	53,068,870	6,800,665	63,466,958	7,837,688
Yerba maté (Paraguayan tea)	"	125,470,390	9,186,637	130,606,500	10,491,292
Skins	"	6,595,053	3,479,231	6,450,674	3,399,965
All other articles			13,847,738		11,928,629
Total			321,033,013		281,963,530

The average price of cotton fell off very slightly in 1913 from the 1912 price, which was about 14 cents a pound. Coffee prices fell from $18.90 to $14.90 per 132-pound bag, and rubber from $1.84 to $1.40 per kilo (2·2 pounds) or from 84 to 64 cents per pound.

No detailed figures for the 1913 imports are at hand, but the total for the first eleven months, as given in a preliminary estimate, was $302,648,160, as compared with $276,626,658 in 1912.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

TRADE REVIVAL IN PARAGUAY.

It is only within the last few months that the Republic of Paraguay has been able to shake off the remaining effects of the revolution which broke out so long ago as November, 1911, and which, for a time, paralyzed all the activities of the country, exercising a baneful influence on trade for more than eighteen months. It had been confidently expected that when civil war ceased in 1912 the country would immediately return to normal conditions, but, unhappily, confidence was overdone, and the brief 'boom' that supervened only aggravated matters in view of the general shortness of money. Such conditions had to be lived down, and it speaks well for the inherent recuperative powers of the country, the valuable natural resources of which are still only very partially exploited, that it should recently have shown such unmistakable signs not only of recovery, but of satisfactory progress. The economic situation generally may be regarded as sound, and as the feeling of confidence grows, renewed enterprise will be seen in both industry and commerce. In regard to the latter, it is worthy of remark that the total trade volume, in spite of political troubles and civil war, has averaged £2,150,000 annually during the last three years, against only £1,686,500 during the three previous years.

Here, as in other parts of South America, the volume of trade is largely a matter of credit. While the import trade is for the most part in the hands of continental houses at Asuncion, Villa del Pilar, and Villa Rica, very few British firms being resident in the Republic, merchandise is handled by these firms, as a rule, without national preference or bias. German, French, Spanish or Italian houses are each equally ready to draw supplies from firms in any part of the world, offering what is suitable, and willing to fall in with the credit custom of the country. The fact that over one-fourth of the total imports are derived from the United Kingdom conclusively points to this fact. That a still larger proportion of British goods is not put on the market is due to the relative lack of knowledge of credit conditions by shippers in the United Kingdom, who still rely too much on the efficacy of catalogues —generally in English— in beating up trade; whereas continental firms, through their connections resident in the Republic, obtain personal knowledge of the financial standing of their clients, and know where to give and where to withhold credit. How this advantage is telling in favour of continental trade with the country is to be seen in the fact that, whereas the British share is now 25 per cent, three years ago it was 42 per cent.—(*British Export Gazette.*)

NEW ZEALAND REGULATIONS FOR SALE OF FOOTWEAR.

The Board of Trade have received, from H. M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand, copy of a Bill, as amended by the Legislative Council, for the purpose of regulating the manufacture and sale of footwear in the Dominion of New Zealand.

Under this Bill, which it is proposed shall come into operation on the 1st July, 1914, no person shall manufacture for sale, or sell, offer or expose for sale, or have in his possession for sale, any boots or shoes the soles of which consist wholly or partly of leather or any imitation of leather, or any material having the appearance of leather, unless—

(*a*) The soles thereof are of leather without admixture or addition other than of materials used for filling spaces, shanks or rubber outsoles, or in the case of ladies' fancy or evening footwear, of heels of wood or celluloid; or

(*b*) a statement of the material or materials composing the soles thereof is conspicuously and legibly stamped upon or impressed into the outer surface of the sole of each boot or shoe.

For the purposes of the above section it is stated that leather-board composed wholly or in part of leather scraps or of leather skivings is 'material having the

appearance of leather,' and is not 'leather without admixture or addition other than of materials used for filling spaces.'

Any person guilty of any contravention of the above provisions is liable to a fine not exceeding £20.

The Governor is empowered to appoint inspectors and make regulations for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Bill.—(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

DOMESTIC GOODS IN CHINA.

Whether the Chinese vogue for European clothing has been overdone or not, it has certainly been sufficiently exploited by British and continental manufacturers in regard to the bombarding of importers with catalogues, price lists, &c., whereas other lines have been comparatively neglected in this direction, lines for which there has also arisen a demand in sympathy with the new political era, and in respect of which importers are only too eager to get into touch with shippers. Changing habits among the Chinese, indeed, necessitate an inquiry for classes of goods which were formerly unknown in the country except among the European population. For instance, the adoption of western fashions in footwear brings with it a demand for boot polishes and brushes, and as a matter of fact there has been during the past year a notable increase in the sales of branded lines of this description. The Chinese are, of course, even in working out the social, commercial and political revolution, still exceedingly conservative in tendency; but on the whole they are not averse from adopting new ideas once the utilitarian features are demonstrated, and so soon as they are convinced, no difficulty will be experienced in getting rid of stocks.

Boot polishes have been mentioned. Floor polishes are another line for which there is an increasing inquiry especially in South China, where tropical conditions render the use of carpets unpleasant, a polished floor with scattered rugs being preferable. Other novelties which are rapidly coming into use in Chinese households are cheap tools, such as hammers, wrenches and pincers, kitchen scales, metal polishes, culinary goods of European pattern, such as mincers, egg beaters and the like; also bathroom heaters and fittings, fireless cookers, ice cream freezers and a multitude of other supplies and conveniences for the domestic menage. Goods of this sort are by no means difficult to introduce, so long as they are attractively put up, low in price and well advertised. With regard to the last qualification, a very great deal depends upon the manner of introduction, a pictorial 'chop' of good design not infrequently producing rapid sales even when the quality of the goods might be better. It is unnecessary to add that a trade mark to be really effective in this market should be printed in the Chinese language, but as there are so many dialects of this it is worth while for importers to advise firms in England, on the continent or in America, whose goods they wish to handle, as to the correct characters, signs and phrasing to be employed.

Apart from lines the demand for which has been induced as a direct result of the revolution, trade development is still likely to be comparatively slow. The bulk of business is done through Chinese compradores, who are as conservative in their methods as any class of business men on the earth, only handling goods which are of standard and long-established reputation, new goods, therefore, being only accepted when they have created for themselves a demand in the country. Nor is it likely that this system, convenient in so many ways, will be readily abolished even under the new order. The obvious task before importers in consequence is to take note of each tendency in demand, and to exploit it with enterprise and persistency, confident that, provided goods are properly introduced and are suitable, a good market is a certainty, and that in due course the lines will be added to the regular classes of supplies imported into the country.—(*British Export Gazette.*)

IMPORT TRADE OF PANAMA IN 1912.

The total foreign trade of Panama for the calendar year 1912 was $11,936,264.95, represented by imports to the value of $9,871,617.40 and exports of $2,064,647.55. The trade for the calendar year 1911 was $12,760,413.15, of which sum $9,896,987.85

represented imports and $2,863,425.30 exports. There was, therefore, a decrease in the year 1912 over the preceding year of $25,370.45 in imports and $798,777.75 in exports, or a total decrease in foreign commerce of $824,148.20.

The imports by countries for the years 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912 were as follows:—

——	1909	1910	1911	1912
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
United States	4,996,626 63	5,652,653 46	5,122,950 01	5,413,305 15
United Kingdom	1,762,411 33	2,166,988 65	2,273,386 39	2,421,637 14
Germany	914,756 41	966,151 34	1,119,224 11	957,806 15
France	297,352 22	307,981 93	287,963 78	680,784 22
Spanish America	152,345 38	187,341 84	271,948 03	225,230 40
China and Japan	180,245 52	229,938 49	177,771 77	178,197 09
Spain	133,823 84	149,021 84	149,004 40	140,370 88
Belgium	108,319 94	101,435 62	150,297 19	117,875 33
Italy	210,426 37	198,466 49	182,934 60	117,781 02
Denmark	.....	13,947 30	41,382 79	33,538 65
Austria-Hungary	.....	3,127 20	9,165 65	11,360 80
Switzerland	.....	79,939 34	10,959 13	6,316 90
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	3,450 00
Total	8,756,307 64	10,056,993 50	9,896,987 85	9,871,617 40

Imports for the last four years grouped under eleven major classifications were as follows:—

——	1909	1910	1911	1912
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Vegetable products	2,251,767 22	2,722,868 66	2,793,003 53	2,923,934 36
Textiles	1,712,828 82	1,847,182 21	1,630,969 87	1,666,354 72
Animal products	1,510,822 16	1,700,813 11	1,668,608 69	1,661,267 54
Mineral products	943,398 10	976,413 17	911,357 63	1,000,248 56
Liquors and mineral waters	649,690 76	747,109 66	748,237 90	473,447 38
Chemical and pharmaceutical prod.	384,243 73	440,931 18	438,065 81	419,800 46
Machinery and apparatus	228,174 53	256,197 87	344.034 88	200,929 58
Paper and manufactures of	125,487 82	159,256 30	113,353 05	129,464 10
Arms and explosives	45,192 61	53,951 98	44,594 49	70,898 80
Vehicles	56,252 37	42,510 20	40,934 79	44,881 60
Miscellaneous	848,449 52	1,109,759 16	1,163,827 21	1,280,399 30
Total	8,756,307 64	10,056,993 50	9,896,987 85	9,871,617 40

(*Pan-American Union Bulletin.*)

BUTTER FROM AUSTRALIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Dairying in Australia continues to make striking headway. This is due in the main to the excellent reputation which Australian butter has gained in markets of the United Kingdom. The bulk of this butter is blended before being sold to retailers here, and so its country of origin is seldom proclaimed to consumers. Strong efforts are now being made by the Australian Governments to have this trade arrangement altered, so that the Commonwealth will get the advertisement it deserves as a producer of butter of the highest standard. It is not generally known that butter can be sent all the way from New South Wales and Victoria to London for ½d. per pound. This means, of course, very big profits to Australian dairymen, who are able to obtain

ideal dairy farms at low prices. The total production of butter in the Commonwealth now reaches over two hundred million pounds, of which about two-thirds is manufactured in New South Wales and Victoria. Of this quantity nearly half is sent abroad, the great bulk of it coming to London. The fact that the dairying industry is soundly established on the export trade means that it is capable of almost indefinite expansion. It is not surprising, therefore, that Australia's dairy cows are being increased at the rate of about 100,000 annually.—(*Farm and Home.*)

RUSSIAN AGRICULTURAL METHODS.

Russia is sparsely populated, and intensive agriculture is not known to any extent, even in the most productive parts of the south. Agricultural methods are primitive, owing to the illiteracy of the peasants, who comprise at least 75 per cent of the population, and to the fact that until recent years the Russian peasants were formed into communities, each member of which was bound to act in accordance with the system adopted by the majority. Through the efforts of the government, however, some progress is being made by various agricultural societies.

In general, the peasants follow the so-called three-field system, consisting of the following rotation: winter crops, spring crops, pasturage. Cereals are grown in the central and northern sections and rootstocks (chiefly beet roots) in the southwest, while grass sowing is being introduced in parts of central, southern and eastern Russia. Clover has been adopted to some extent, though it does not enter into the general system of rotation. In the cereal region, either rye or wheat is chosen for the winter crop and wheat, barley, oats or rye for the spring crop. Potatoes and other vegetables frequently take the place of the cereals.

In western and southwestern Russia, the most densely populated sections of the empire, is the nearest approach to intensive cultivation. In these districts six, seven and eight year systems of rotation are followed even by the peasants; in other districts, by large landholders only. In eastern Russia, where farm land is abundant, it often happens that the peasants do not use all their holdings, tilling one part for a couple of years and then shifting to other sections that have been for some time unused.

Where the latter method is followed fertilizers are not required. In central Russia barnyard manure is generally used; in western Russia commercial fertilizers have been introduced. In the so-called black-earth governments of the south fertilizing is seldom practiced, chiefly because of distance from the source of supply, the general assumption being that it does not pay to transport manure more than two miles. It is believed that phosphates could be successfully used in the south, and the government and zemstvos are trying to introduce them.

Among the poorer and more backward peasants the primitive wooden plough is still in use, and wooden harrows are often met with. In central Russia rye is cut with sickles; other cereal crops, as a rule, with scythes. Flails are used throughout the country, except in the south, where threshing is done by means of stones dragged by horses, &c.

Agricultural machinery was only introduced a few years ago, but is becoming popular, especially in the south and in western Siberia, where land is abundant and the peasants are well to do.

The government has organized experiment stations in various sections of the country, while the zemstvo offers assistance to the peasants through special instructors and agronomists.—(*U.S. Consular Reports.*)

BRITISH IMPORTS (VALUE C.I.F.*) FOR JANUARY.

	Month of January-			Increase (+) or Decrease(—) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease(—) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	6,005,515	6,604,014	5,625,272	– 978,742	– 380,243
B. Meat, including animals for food	3,790,226	3,900,884	5,041,179	+ 1,140,295	+ 1,250,953
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	7,627,202	6,447,120	7,232,090	+ 784,970	– 395,112
2. Dutiable	6,219,711	4,612,374	4,806,276	+ 193,902	– 1,413,435
D. Tobacco	537,704	579,042	1,042,602	+ 463,560	+ 504,898
Total, Class I.....£	24,180,358	22,143,434	23,747,419	+ 1,603,985	– 432,939
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel	2,963	10,495	5,160	– 5,335	+ 2,197
B. Iron ore, scrap-iron and steel	522,906	678,669	521,913	– 156,756	– 993
C. Other metallic ores	720,311	1,069,193	953,673	– 115,520	+ 233,362
D. Wood and timber	1,428,477	1,720,840	1,387,318	– 333,522	– 41,159
E. Cotton	9,494,961	11,240,798	10,177,457	– 1,063,341	+ 682,496
F. Wool	4,952,712	5,228,824	4,446,249	– 782,575	– 506,463
G. Other textile materials	2,282,514	2,978,235	2,474,359	– 503,876	+ 191,845
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	3,278,534	3,240,158	3,630,056	+ 389,898	+ 351,522
I. Hides and undressed skins	1,252,808	1,594,456	1,187,258	– 407,198	– 65,550
J. Paper making materials	530,524	463,210	506,670	+ 43,460	– 23,854
K. Miscellaneous	2,946,497	3,997,263	2,788,513	– 1,208,750	– 157,984
Total, Class II.....£	27,413,207	32,222,141	28,078,626	– 4,143,515	+ 665,419
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	1,069,593	1,469,352	1,218,040	– 251,312	+ 148,447
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	2,754,249	2,938,779	2,721,684	– 217,095	– 32,565
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	447,581	541,540	544,460	+ 2,920	+ 96,879
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	139,996	136,192	138,511	+ 2,319	– 1,485
E. Machinery	514,947	673,727	599,391	– 74,336	+ 84,444
F. Ships (new)	57	1,303	157	– 1,146	+ 100
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	209,190	286,436	296,000	+ 9,564	+ 86,810
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	1,050,127	1,056,658	1,020,540	– 36,118	– 29,587
2. Wool	928,663	944,719	940,512	– 4,207	+ 11,849
3. Silk	1,234,152	1,192,719	1,333,096	+ 140,377	+ 98,944
4. Other materials	800,452	804,044	721,872	– 82,172	– 78,580
I. Apparel	357,385	405,401	334,220	– 71,181	– 23,165
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	1,050,840	1,136,091	1,067,318	– 68,773	+ 16,478
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	994,727	1,095,037	964,704	– 130,333	– 30,023
L. Earthenware and glass	339,595	367,927	331,806	– 36,121	– 7,789
M. Paper	586,462	611,699	631,043	+ 19,344	+ 44,581
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	601,430	666,807	836,015	+ 169,208	+ 234,585
O. Miscellaneous	2,028,466	2,236,915	1,985,351	– 251,564	– 43,115
Total, Class III.....£	15,107,912	16,565,346	15,684,720	– 880,626	+ 576,808
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified (including parcels post)	263,471	311,350	506,284	+ 194,934	+ 242,813
Total value.....£	66,964,948	71,242,271	68,017,049	– 3,225,222	+ 1,052,101

* The values of the imports represent the cost, insurance and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

(Board of Trade Journal.)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Public Elevators in the East, and Afloat.

Week ending February 12, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R	503,302	62,132	87,214	71,108	723,756
Consolidated	698,276	156,274	45,813	237,787	1,138,150
Empire Elevator Co.	1,038,451	293,663	121,699	244,230	1,698,043
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co	533,577	134,502	27,276		695,355
Western Terminal Elevator Co	213,802	32,698	25	186,884	433,409
G. T. Pacific	1,566,750	982,891	154,357	504,243	3,208,241
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	1,232,851	347,473	129,996		1,710,310
Fort William Elevator	459,298	301,001	43,207	128,970	932,476
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co	3,329,269	1,082,372	398,336	595,648	5,405,625
D. Horn & Co	87,135	36,840	8,875	282,383	415,233
Government Elevator	1,056,963	97,449	47,285	397,044	1,598,741
Eastern Elevator	162,982	330,337	157,348		650,667
Total terminal elevators	10,882,656	3,857,622	1,221,431	2,648,297	18,610,006
Winter storage afloat	4,083,630	2,514,311	334,732	461,017	7,393,690
Total terminal storage	14,966,286	6,371,933	1,556,163	3,109,314	26,003,696
Depot Harbour		489,249	73,334		562,583
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	452,611	291,781			744,392
Midland Elevator Co.	143,174				143,174
Tiffin, G. T. P	749,351	352,890	50,014		1,152,255
Port McNicol	1,761,090	225,672	296,411	7,334	2,290,507
Collingwood	48,406				48,406
Goderich	575,386	269,153			844,539
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.			68,000		68,000
Commercial Elevator Co	27,175	42,227			69,402
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1			121,570	66,068	187,638
" No. 2	126,373	298,333	314,554	177,812	917,072
Montreal Warehousing Co.	81,691	165,441	5,813	77,780	330,725
St. John, N.B.	339,603		49,998		289,601
West St. John, N.B.	1,462,646		12,770		1,475,416
Halifax, N.S.	128,019				128,019
Total public elevators	5,795,525	2,134,746	992,464	328,994	9,251,729
Winter storage afloat	110,719				110,719
Total public elevators	5,906,244	2,134,746	992,464	328,994	9,362,448
Grand total storage	20,872,530	8,506,679	2,548,627	3,438,308	35,366,144

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those specially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA,' or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, CALGARY AND CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DU DISTRICT DU MONTREAL.

(Readers of the Weekly Report using these Trade Inquiries, when communicating with firms abroad who are advertising for agents in Canada, should not fail to forward references, particularly if they are bankers' references.)

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

112. **Dairy machinery.**—A South African firm of importers asks for catalogues and prices on Canadian dairy machinery.

113. **Agricultural machinery.**—Inquiry is made by a South African firm for catalogues and prices on Canadian agricultural machinery.

114. **Machinery.**—A South African firm of general engineers and agents are prepared to consider Canadian machinery agency in such lines as irrigation, milling or boilers. Correspondence is requested.

115. **Dairy machinery.**—A South African importer requests correspondence *re* dairy machinery.

116. **Implements, Dairy.**—A South African importing house asks for quotations and prices on Canadian-made dairy implements.

117. **Handles.**—Inquiry is made by a South African firm for catalogues and prices on Canadian-made handles of all kinds.

118. **Hardware.**—Catalogues and prices are requested on Canadian hardware by a South African importing house.

119. **Wire.**—Quotations and samples are requested by a South African firm.

120. **Fencing material.**—A South African importer wishes samples and quotations on Canadian fencing material.

121. **Oils, linseed.**—Samples and quotations are desired by a South African importer, on Canadian linseed oils.

122. **Paints.**—A South African importer asks for prices and samples if possible on Canadian-made paints.

123. **Stoves.**—Catalogues and quotations are inquired for by a South African importer.

124. **Brushware.**—A South African importer asks for catalogues, prices and samples, if possible, on Canadian brushware.

125. **Paints.**—Quotations f.o.b. and samples, if possible, are requested on Canadian-made paints by a South African importer.

126. **Paper bags.**—Samples and prices are requested by a South African importer.

127. **Paper, wrapping.**—Samples and f.o.b. prices are asked for by a South African firm.

128. **Hardware.**—A South African firm makes inquiry for catalogues and prices on Canadian hardware.

129. **Bacon and hams.**—A South African firm with headquarters at Queenstown requests correspondence on Canadian bacon and hams.

130. **Breakfast foods.**—Inquiry is made by a South African firm with headquarters in Queenstown, for quotations on Canadian breakfast foods.

131. **Brushware.**—A South African importer asks for catalogues and prices on Canadian-made brushware.

132. **Duck, for tents.**—A South African importer makes inquiry for samples and prices on Canadian duck.

133. **Ammunition.**—Inquiry is made by a South African firm for f.o.b. quotations on ammunition.

134. **Ceilings, metallic.**—A South African firm of importers wish to communicate with Canadian manufacturers and exporters of metallic ceilings.

135. **Milk, condensed.**—Inquiry is made by a South African firm for quotations and samples of Canadian condensed milk.

136. **Machinery, dairy.**—A South African importing house asks for catalogues and f.o.b. prices on Canadian dairy machinery.

137. **Implements, dairy.**—Catalogues and f.o.b. prices are requested by a South African importing house.

138. **Fencing material.**—A South African firm with headquarters in Queenstown requests correspondence on Canadian fencing material.

139. **Wire.**—Samples and prices are requested by a South African importing house.

140. **Financial agent.**—A gentleman in France, connected with responsible financiers, will place himself at the disposal of proprietors of mines in Canada in need of capital for development purposes.

141. **Canned goods.**—A London company claiming a connection among grocers and provision merchants wishes to secure the agency of Canadian packers of canned fruits, vegetables, fish and similar products. One of the partners is shortly visiting Canada.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, B.A., Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

Acting Trade Commissioner, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. *Cable address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable address, Stadacona.*

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg.

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Mexico.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Cuarto num 6, Edificio Ranco Internacional é Hipotecario de México, Mexico, D.F. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, F.R.G.S., Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwick Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. M. Mussen, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Acting Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, City Trade Branch, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*
R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd No. 4, Christiania Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Johannesburg.
E. J. Wilkinson, Durban.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
Germany (Mr. C. F. Just)	291
British West Indies (Mr. E. H. S. Flood)	294
Norway and Denmark (Mr. C. E. Sontum)	300
Great Britain—	
Bristol (Mr. E. D. Arnaud)	303
Leeds (Mr. J. M. Mussen)	305
New Zealand Customs Management Bill	306
Hong Kong Flour Market	308
Canadian Produce Prices in England	310
British Imports of Agricultural Produce	311
Directory of German Importers	312
Canadian Trade for January	313
Box Shooks in England	314
Post Office Orders in Trinidad	314
The Imperial Institute	314
British Colonial Reports, Barbados	318
Notes on Foreign Trade	322
Canadian Grain Statistics	328
Trade Inquiries	329
Canadian Trade Commissioner Service	331

Issued every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
For Index and List of Trade Officials see last page.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa. **Monday, March 9, 1914.** **No. 528**

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. Harrison Watson.)

LONDON, E.C., February 13, 1914.

CANADIAN PEARS AND PEACHES, 1913.

A feature of the autumn fruit trade has been the record supplies of Canadian pears which have come to hand, and there have also been several shipments of peaches. Although the extremely high prices realized have been due to exceptional circumstances, there seems to be no reason why a profitable trade should not be maintained in the future.

The well known firm of Messrs. W. Dennis & Sons, Ltd., of Covent Garden Market, who have handled considerable supplies of both Canadian pears and peaches, acceding to my request, have been good enough to draw up a report which reviews the chief features of the trade which have come to their notice, and also contains several practical suggestions.

This report is hereby reproduced for the information of Canadian growers and shippers:—

'We are happy to give you herewith a short account of the season just passed in regard to these fruits.

'Subject to our remarks under the respective heads, we think the prospects are very promising for a lucrative and extensive business in the future, but the past season being in many respects abnormal, is not a good basis for generalizations as to the future.

HIGH PRICES OBTAINED.

'The season for Canadian pears commenced at a very favourable time for the realization of high prices. The English and French crops were practically failures, and the sprinkling of Californian and Hudson River pears which had come forward had left the demand quite unsatisfied. Under these circumstances we were able to return to the shipper highly satisfactory prices for the first arrivals, and had the fruit continued to come forward in good hard green condition, we believe prices would have been maintained at a high figure for the whole of the season. Unfortunately towards the middle of the season it became apparent that the greater part of the fruit arriving was over-ripe, which state of affairs continued for the rest of the season.

'The early varieties, principally Bartletts, were in by far the most satisfactory condition on arrival, and the strength of the demand for good pears at the commencement of the season is illustrated by the first parcel of Bartletts we handled, which came forward in barrels and were found to be in excellent condition. These we were able to sell at 50s. per barrel for the first grade, and 45s. per barrel for the second grade, prices which we believe constitute a record.

'The largest part of the arrivals of Bartlett pears from Canada, however, were packed in half-boxes, which realized satisfactory prices right through, ranging from 6s. to 9s. 6d., for sound fruit of the first grade, whilst for one parcel of fruit packed in a patent package which we shall hereafter describe, realized 11s. per half-box. The half-box averaged in weight about 29 lbs. gross. Boxes of Bartletts, for which we realized up to 12s. 6d., were only a small proportion of the arrivals.

SHIPMENTS IN BARRELS.

'As regards stocks (other than Bartletts), we cannot report altogether favourably, for whilst very good prices were realized for some parcels of fine hard green fruit, these were few and far between and most of the arrivals if not actually wet and running, were too ripe for profitable marketing. Consequently prices ruled lower than the demand for good pears would seem to warrant. The reason assigned for this over-ripe condition by competent authorities would appear to be the very wet weather experienced whilst the fruit was on the trees, which is considered to have militated against the keeping-qualities and vitality of the fruit. However, that may be, it is certain that warm weather whilst the fruit was in store or in transit must have been the determining factor of its condition on arrival here, and the demand being what it was, it was a mistake to have shipped a single package across the water in ordinary stowage. On the other hand, many parcels which came forward in refrigerator on the steamer were in over-ripe condition on arrival, which we consider to be due to them having been stored for several weeks before shipment in ordinary storage. At the beginning of the season the weather is too warm for the efficient transport of pears in ordinary stowage, and later in the season their keeping qualities are likely to be impaired.

'The great bulk of pears in barrels were Keiffers, but there was a fair sprinkling of Duchess, Anjous, Seckle, Louis Bon, Clargeau, &c., which are subject to the same remarks.

'Barrels of Keiffer pears realized from 15s. to 28s. for the first grade of sound fruit according to quality, condition and the fluctuations of the market. Duchess pears ranged from 25s. to 45s., Anjous 20s. to 26s., Seckle 26s. to 32s.

'In addition to barrels of Keiffers we also handled a good number of boxes and half-boxes. Prices for boxes ranged from 5s. to 6s. 9d., and for half-boxes from 3s. 6d. to 4s. for first grade fruit.

'It must be considered that the prices quoted are very satisfactory, but when taken in conjunction with the large proportion of rotten fruit which did not realize the cost of marketing, &c., the net result cannot be considered in so favourable a light.

PEACHES HIGHLY SATISFACTORY.

'We had a few half-boxes of Canadian peaches, with 36 to 48 fruits each, which sold at from 9s. to 11s. per package, which must be considered to be a very highly satisfactory result. We think there should be a good business in these rather lower prices for the future.

CANADIAN PACKING SUPERIOR.

'As regards barrels, we consider the Canadian packing to be superior on the whole to that of other countries exporting to this market. The barrels are larger, containing some 180 lbs., of fruit average; whilst the use of eight hoops round the

barrels which the best Canadian packers use, two at each end and four in the middle, should be made general, when the proportion of slack-packed fruit which so extensively diminishes growers' profits would be greatly reduced.

'The half-box package is undoubtedly the package for Bartlett pears, and we think with advantage it could also be used for other varieties.

'We have mentioned above that we had a parcel of half-boxes of Bartletts for which we realized 11s. per package. The package used was a patent one, of which the lid fitted into a groove at each end, which groove was made in the side of a wooden clamp fastened to the edge of each of the end-pieces. When the lid had been so fitted, it was secured by a strip of wood nailed above it to the inside of each clamp. The clamps thus stood higher than the lid and when the boxes were piled above one another in tiers, the top box rested upon the clamps of the box below and the whole weight of the boxes was thus borne by the end-pieces, edgewise, instead of being borne by the bulge of the lid, thus cutting and bruising the fruit. If this package could be generally used, the value of the fruit when it reached the market would be enhanced by several shillings per package.

'We also notice that various growers did not wrap all the pears in each box, but contented themselves with wrapping the top layer only. There is no utility in this, the pears should each be wrapped in the growers' printed paper, or otherwise it is cheaper to wrap none, as buyers will not pay the price of wrapped fruit for boxes, the contents of which are largely unwrapped.

FRUIT TO ARRIVE IN GREEN CONDITION.

'We think the lesson of the past season, as of others, is that expense should not be spared in order to get the fruit here in hard green condition, which if accomplished will surely reap its reward in greatly increased prices; over-ripe fruit, *i.e.*, fruit too ripe to stand during the period of reaching the ultimate consumer, has only a small chance of paying for its cost of marketing, and a very great chance of being thrown away as valueless, if market and weather conditions are against it; there is no margin for salesmanship in the handling of such fruit.

'The fruit should also be well and properly graded, only the same size fruit packed together in one package, and any blocks showing differences should be submarked or distinguished in some way. With many Canadian packers this is well carried out, but there are also a number whose grading leaves room for a great improvement.'

JANUARY TRADE RETURNS.

The outstanding feature of the foreign trade statistics of the United Kingdom for the month of January is a decrease in imports of 'raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured,' which is chiefly responsible for the total imports showing a falling off of £3,225,222, or 4½ per cent, in comparison with January, 1913.

These losses are mainly represented by a reduction of £1,063,341 in the value of raw cotton; of £998,003 in rubber—due entirely to a decline in value, because the quantity imported actually shows a small increase; and of £688,745 in wool.

These reflect less favourable conditions in several of the chief industries, and it is already announced that cotton manufacturers in certain of the Lancashire districts have decided to substantially reduce working hours, owing to the position of their order books.

Exports, upon the other hand, exhibit an increase of over 5 per cent, fairly well distributed, so that the condition of trade as a whole is still considered satisfactory, and there is no indication of any general slump.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. E. Ray.)

BIRMINGHAM, February 13, 1914.

WORLD'S IRON AND STEEL OUTPUT.

A parliamentary return has been issued this week showing the production and consumption of iron-ore and pig-iron, and the production of steel, in the United Kingdom and the principal foreign countries during recent years.

Exact figures are not available regarding the output of iron ore in 1912, but the output of the chief countries, United States, Germany, France, Spain, Russia, Sweden, Austria-Hungary, Canada and Belgium exceeded 146,000,000 tons in 1912, and adding minor countries, the world's output for the year was obout 152,000,000 tons.

The following shows the total output of iron ore in 1911 and 1912:—

	1911. Tons.	1912. Tons.
United States	43,877,000	55,150,000
Germany (including Luxemburg)	29,399,000	32,190,000
France	16,372,000	18,744,000
United Kingdom	15,519,000	13,790,000
Spain	8,633,000	
Russia (excluding Finland)	6,882,000	8,054,000
Sweden	6,055,000	6,593,000
Austria-Hungary	4,640,000	2,880,000
Canada	188,000	156,000
Belgium	148,000	165,000

The output in Germany shows an increase annually from 1908 to 1912, that of the latter year being in excess of any previous year. The output of the United Kingdom in 1912 was the lowest recorded since 1904, attributable to the dispute in the coal trade which caused the temporary cessation of the majority of the country's blast furnaces. The output of France continues to increase, that of 1912 being 89 per cent above the output of 1908.

ORE RESOURCES OF THE WORLD.

The ore resources of the world as given in the report are based on an estimate made at the International Geographical Congress at Stockholm in 1910. It was then estimated that the total actual resources of iron ore existing in deposits that can at present be worked at an economic profit amount to 22,408 million tons; representing 10,192 million tons of ore. The actual resources of the principal ore-producing countries are estimated to be, in the United States, 4,258 million tons, the equivalent in metallic iron being 2,305 million tons; in Germany and Luxemburg 2,878 million tons, estimated to yield 1,360 million tons of metallic iron; in the United Kingdom, 1,300 million tons equal to 455 million tons of metal; in France, 3,300 million tons, equal to 1,140 million tons of metal; and in Spain, 711 million tons, equal to 349 million tons of metal. In addition, the potential resources of the world not yet developed are estimated, as far as they can be calculated in figures, to amount to 123,377 million tons of ore, representing 53,136 million tons of iron.

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON.

The world's production of pig iron in 1912 was about 72 million tons, the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom accounting for about seven-ninths of the total. The United States output was 29,727,000 tons; Germany's, 17,582,000 tons; and the United Kingdom's, 8,751,000 tons. For the first half year of 1913 the figures for the three principal countries were:—United States, 16,489,000 tons; Germany, 9,414,000 tons; United Kingdom, 5,411,000 tons. For the last half year the figures are estimated at:—United States, 14,600,000 tons; Germany, 9,600,000 tons; United Kingdom, 5,069,000 tons. The total exports of pig iron from the United Kingdom on the average of the five years, 1908 to 1912, amounted to 1,220,000 tons per annum, or 14 per cent of the total British production.

The combined output of steel in the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States in 1912 exceeded 55 million tons; and the world's output may be estimated at between 71 and 72 million tons.

LIVE STOCK DISEASES.

The returns for the week ending January 31, show that there were 21 outbreaks of anthrax, as against 10, 30 and 24 in the three preceding years; the total since the opening of the year (5 weeks) is 98, as against 60 in 1913, 122 in 1912, and 109 in 1911. Of glanders there were 2 outbreaks in the week, as against 2, 0 and 5; the total since the beginning of the year is 9 as against 15, 12 and 23. Of parasitic mange there were 88 outbreaks as against 75, and 126 in 1913 and 1912, the total for the five weeks being 418, as against 422 and 774 in the two preceding years. There were 19 sheep scab outbreaks; the number in the three preceding years were 12, 14 and 29; the total since January is 77, as against 57, 77 and 151. Swine fever outbreaks numbered 57, as against 29, 72 and 31; the total since the beginning of the year is 237, as against 175, 301 and 172. Glanders is reported from 2 English counties; anthrax from 10 English and 8 Scottish counties; swine fever from 24 English and 2 Welsh counties; sheep scab from 5 English, 5 Welsh and 1 Scottish counties; parasitic mange from 25 English and 3 Scottish counties. During January the existence of tuberculosis was notified on 472 premises in Great Britain, and 494 bovine animals suffering from various forms of tuberculosis were slaughtered.

PRICES OF CANADIAN APPLES.

The current wholesale prices of Canadian apples are:—

			Shillings.	
Nova Scotian—				
Fallawaters, No.	1	barrel	20 0 to	22 0
"	2	"	17 0	18 0
"	3	"	14 0	15 0
Baldwins,	1	"	21 0	22 0
"	2	"	17 0	18 0
"	3	"	12 0	15 0
Ben Davis,	1	"	17 0	18 6
"	2	"	15 0	16 0
"	3	"	12 0	13 0
G. Russets,	1	"	28 0	30 0
"	2	"	25 0	26 0
Starks,	1	"	20 0	21 0
"	2	"	16 0	18 0
"	3	"	15 0	16 0
Canadian—				
G. Russets,	1	"	30 0	35 0
"	2	"	28 0	30 0
Baldwins,	1	"	26 0	28 0
"	2	"	23 0	24 0

GERMANY.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(Mr. C. F. Just.)

Hamburg, February 9, 1914.

A NEW TANNING PROCESS.

A new process for tanning hides and skins has recently come to the front in Germany, and may be of some interest to the Canadian tanning industry, and to boot and shoe manufacturers. It is claimed that the leather, Ankydat leather as it is called, obtained by the process, is rendered free of pores with the result that its resistance and wearing qualities under every conceivable condition of use and of exposure are very greatly increased.

The ordinary methods of tanning prepare hides in such a manner that the perishable properties are enabled to resist all atmospheric influences without materially changing or injuring the effectiveness of the leather. Bark-tanned leather, for example, will, when exposed to air, withstand its influences for practically an unlimited time, but when placed under the water the leather gradually loses the tanning preparation because the latter is dissolved in water before the leather is impregnated. Thus, when such leather is used as sole leather the longer it is worn the less resistance it offers to dampness and water. This is especially true of leather tanned by the so-called quick, modern tanning process. By the chrome tanning process the attempt of applying the tanning stuff to the hide so that water will not dissolve it, has been successful, but if the leather be used as sole leather, it is soon found that the hide has absorbed only a small quantity of chrome, and that the product is very porous and freely admits water inside.

CHARACTERISTICS OF PROCESS.

The feature of the process in connection with the Ankydat leather is that a substance has been introduced into the leather which is incapable of being dissolved, and, further, that by the aid of a diffusion process the pores of the leather are so filled up that one can speak of a leather as absolutely without pores. It is claimed that the result is unattainable with all other known methods of tanning.

When once through the process Ankydat leather is water tight, it does not dry out, and it does not change its weight, it cannot become mouldy, and will not, when used as sole leather, cause slipping. It is claimed also that owing to the complete impregnation the particularly porous parts of hides and skins, from the head, neck and flanks, can be just as successfully treated and rendered just as serviceable as the hides from the other parts, and therein lies the financial advantage of treating several kinds of hides. The principal features of this tanning process are stated to be the use of asphalte and residue of petroleum. In consequence of the low prices of these articles the cost of this leather is said to be not higher than the best bark-tanned sole leather, and experiments conducted over a long period have demonstrated the durability of Ankydat leather to be double that of any other.

ANKYDAT FELT AND ITS USES.

Samples of Ankydat leather and also of felt, which has been treated by the same process have been forwarded to the Department.

In connection with the treated felt, it may be mentioned that the material is found to be of special value as a filling for the hollow of horses' hoofs for snowy weather, whereby the balling of the snow is prevented.

It is also possible to even replace the shoe by using felt, provided it is cut large enough, or with another construction of shoe, a felt plate covering the whole hoof could be used.

The principal advantage of this felt lies in the fact that the horse cannot slip, and thereby renders travel on pavement or asphalt much safer, and the smallest stone will not glide on the felt, but imbeds itself in the felt, and in this manner a rough surface is developed, which gives the horse a sure footing on snow or iced surfaces.

The treated felt can also be used as a substitute for rubber for insulating electrical machines. The treated leather is also placed between the rails on the permanent way of railways, the pieces having this shape T

HOLLAND AND SOUTHERN GERMANY.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. T. Lithgow.)

ROTTERDAM, February 18, 1914.

IMPORT, EXPORT AND TRANSIT TRADE STATISTICS.

The trade returns of the Netherlands have always been most satisfactory, and for a considerable time past the different Chambers of Commerce, and the Dutch newspapers have urged the Government to take action to improve the condition.

With this end in view a Bill has been introduced in the second chamber, containing provisions concerning the statistics of the import, export and transit trade. According to the memorandum submitted the annual and monthly reports of statistics, issued by the Department of Finance, have for many years been the subject of well founded criticism as to their completeness and reliability. The necessity of a radical revision has been keenly felt by those interested in reliable trade returns and the reason the desired and necessary reorganization has not taken place is due, to a great extent, to the difficulty connected with efficient regulations, and also to the tariff revisions made during the last few years.

In agreement with his predecessors, who also gave the matter much consideration, the Minister of Finance is of opinion than an efficient revision of the statistics cannot be attained without enacting regulations which makes the furnishings of information compulsory.

DEFECTS IN STATISTICS.

The principal defects in the statistics, in their present form, are as follows:—

1. The defective returns from which most statistical statements are prepared.
2. The unreliability of the figures, especially those relating to the import and export of free goods, and the incorrectness of the statements of transit trade.
3. Incorrect valuation of most goods.
4. Countries of origin or destination not properly designated.
5. The statements not being promptly issued.

COERCIVE METHODS IF NECESSARY.

In the first place the co-operation of the trade is indispensible for the desired improvement, as the information from which the statistics are compiled does not

prove satisfactory. It must not, however, be supposed that this result could be obtained without coercive measures, where indifference has prevailed for years. Hence the necessity of enacting legislation for reorganizing the statistics on a proper basis.

This regulation is laid down in the proposed Bill; in compiling the same conciseness and simplicity have been aimed at, while it is the intention to impose no more obligations upon the trade than is necessary. As hitherto, the data will be obtained from the declaration and documents required for the customs formalities.

The declarations will be required to be more complete, the quantity and value should be exactly defined. Required regulations will be made by a general administrative order. Penalties may be imposed.

TRANSIT TRADE.

Article 3 provides for the inspection of bills of lading. The unreliability of the returns regarding the transit trade, and the import and export of free goods is due to the fact that goods in transit are often improperly declared as intended for home consumption, and, when leaving the country, are declared as exports of home produce. It is assumed that merchants have recourse to this method in order to avoid transit formalities, and it has been found necessary to insert a penal clause in the Bill for incorrect statements. It is the intention, however, to disturb the trade as little as possible.

It is intended to conduct an experiment of allowing the steamship companies, operating a regular service, to deliver the required declarations for export within a reasonable time after departure of the ship. It is also intended that for goods declared in transit, the value need not be given, as satisfactory returns could be procured by stating the weight. In order to obtain exact information for goods for export with regard to quantity and value, as well as country of destination, it will be necessary to lay the obligation of making the declaration upon the shipper of the goods.

The customs officers will be charged with the supervision of the provisions of this Act.

NEW TARIFF AMENDMENTS.

The following tariff amendment has been received at the Department of Trade and Commerce since the publication of the last Weekly Report. Copies thereof will be promptly furnished applicants:—

Chosen (Corea)—No. 82, 3rd edition, October, 1913.

TRADE OF CANADA—TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER.

No. 1.—Summary of the Trade of Canada.

	Twelve Months Ending December.			
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Imports for Consumption.	$	$	$	$
Dutiable goods	269,759,731	320,452,211	418,021,349	438,534,132
Free goods	164,467,027	182,188,904	217,568,232	220,524,739
Total imports, merchandise	434,226,758	502,641,115	635,589,581	659,058,871
Coin and bullion	9,578,110	22,209,677	9,957,571	14,175,708
Total Imports	443,804,868	524,850,792	645,547,152	673,234,579
Duty collected	69,784,677	83,906,706	109,190,772	113,881,578
Exports.				
Canadian produce—				
The mine	42,239,342	41,121,688	54,349,640	59,073,167
The fisheries	16,157,301	15,816,992	16,350,174	20,237,348
The forest	46,980,289	39,403,098	43,586,853	42,532,673
Animal produce	52,674,344	50,045,005	43,494,758	51,612,569
Agricultural products	86,884,869	98,527,518	142,305,275	208,642,660
Manufactures	34,651,108	34,413,265	41,798,920	54,010,873
Miscellaneous	272,340	119,250	95,262	108,777
Totals, Canadian produce	279,859,593	279,446,816	341,980,882	436,218,067
Foreign produce	15,554,838	17,121,211	20,984,698	24,301,179
Total exports, merchandise	295,414,431	296,568,027	362,965,580	460,519,246
Coin and bullion	3,435,840	7,195,301	15,128,410	13,894,418
Total exports	298,850,271	303,763,328	378,093,990	474,413,664
Aggregate trade	742,655,139	828,614,120	1,023,641,142	1,147,648,243
Imports by Countries.				
Australia	523,908	464,089	402,153	682,471
British Africa	1,198,589	423,095	199,768	511,090
" East Indies	4,536,710	4,487,069	6,721,989	6,822,383
" Guiana	3,657,136	4,764,734	4,259,247	2,747,925
" West Indies, including Bermuda	6,518,375	5,498,622	6,373,502	4,245,551
Newfoundland	1,705,647	1,879,154	2,162,651	1,862,001
New Zealand	824,810	873,587	2,668,270	3,266,827
United Kingdom	107,679,719	113,299,362	133,334,537	139,811,893
Other British	859,620	829,858	1,133,199	1,452,143
Argentine Republic	2,110,109	2,305,878	3,815,828	2,992,628
Belgium	3,638,408	3,740,428	3,921,093	4,530,426
France	11,376,879	11,761,291	14,877,850	14,577,220
Germany	8,782,174	11,184,790	13,707,696	15,381,207
Holland	1,911,563	2,405,709	3,024,583	2,982,643
Japan	2,372,412	2,294,875	3,616,040	2,661,493
United States	270,644,736	341,192,612	419,041,058	441,302,354
Other foreign	15,464,073	17,445,639	26,287,588	27,403,324
Exports by Countries.				
Australia	3,998,228	3,662,354	4,185,169	4,493,105
British Africa	2,342,883	2,599,944	3,089,574	3,988,504
" East Indies	115,902	259,132	394,686	706,214
" Guiana	633,291	605,529	623,471	630,411
" West Indies, including Bermuda	4,574,575	4,434,452	4,703,298	4,744,842
Newfoundland	4,121,731	4,178,869	4,470,757	5,004,295
New Zealand	958,194	1,064,038	1,650,861	2,075,338
United Kingdom	140,495,937	147,418,321	176,703,189	224,515,045
Other British	886,302	655,149	625,878	2,250,793
Argentine Republic	2,872,949	2,852,383	2,624,564	2,228,634
Belgium	2,613,830	3,154,380	4,671,556	5,440,816
France	2,728,627	2,257,789	2,372,729	3,451,991
Germany	2,717,301	3,393,213	3,461,124	3,996,120
Holland	1,619,735	1,617,067	2,669,859	5,415,789
Japan	688,000	436,375	851,887	1,647,831
United States	117,145,555	115,203,454	154,325,104	193,351,619
Other Foreign	10,337,231	9,970,879	10,670,284	10,472,317

No. 2.—Principal Articles Imported for Consumption into Canada.

Articles Imported.	Twelve Months Ending December.			
	1912.	1913.		
		Total.	From United Kingdom.	From United States.
	$	$	$	$
Ale, beer and porter	1,292,904	1,400,189	442,846	923,773
Animals, living	4,115,907	2,814,030	415,286	2,258,607
Books, periodicals, &c	6,212,069	6,774,597	1,439,127	4,960,644
Breadstuffs	10,675,030	10,596,899	935,930	7,035,763
Bricks, tiles, clays and mfrs. of	3,497,584	3,445,862	606,696	2,825,286
Carriages, carts, wagons, cars, &c	18,442,648	22,153,408	895,447	21,148,341
Cement	1,992,630	427,032	95,547	321,651
Coal, coke, &c	41,265,045	50,118,330	162,781	49,887,892
Cocoa, chocolate, &c	1,865,117	2,602,838	1,157,188	819,545
Coffee	2,533,196	2,584,432	264,519	300,960
Cordage, rope and twine	2,978,006	4,281,818	417,633	3,855,811
Cottons	35,887,209	39,355,296	18,428,602	18,203,482
Curtains	747,064	671,703	494,034	107,762
Drugs, dyes, chemicals, &c	15,205,945	15,402,410	3,022,149	8,370,752
Earthenware, china and graniteware	3,094,356	3,314,870	2,032,330	604,774
Electric apparatus	8,008,558	9,966,806	1,191,489	8,331,922
Fancy goods	4,847,564	4,987,037	1,892,985	1,161,812
Fish	2,525,406	2,151,957	240,920	782,659
Flax, hemp, jute and mfrs. of	8,139,863	9,267,152	5,429,124	808,553
Fruits	16,460,217	17,232,615	1,139,554	12,953,073
Furs, skins and mfrs. of	7,507,174	5,672,005	1,043,795	3,031,128
Glass	4,969,550	5,435,054	1,459,884	2,239,734
Gloves and mitts	2,643,136	2,870,314	1,274,183	350,328
Grasses, fibres and mfrs. of	2,125,873	2,103,196	135,935	1,470,672
Grease	1,272,299	1,142,621	45,363	1,056,495
Gunpowder and explosives	1,778,437	1,270,938	512,642	688,727
Gutta percha, India rubber and mfrs. of	10,320,274	10,114,680	2,611,908	7,161,430
Hats, caps, bonnets, &c	5,622,987	5,821,143	3,029,976	2,201,479
Hides and skins other than fur	12,858,344	9,820,555	929,255	2,303,100
Leather and mfrs. of	8,956,360	8,929,509	1,820,661	6,994,999
Metals, minerals, &c.—Total	159,373,092	166,454,881	21,539,582	137,699,188
Brass and mfrs. of	4,942,531	4,901,999	443,352	4,267,771
Copper and mfrs. of	6,944,917	7,306,135	100,732	7,120,697
Iron and steel and mfrs. of	128,343,415	134,874,004	16,511,782	113,064,723
Tin and mfrs. of	6,691,570	7,070,953	1,711,797	4,968,633
Musical instruments	1,892,414	2,246,916	127,050	1,882,428
Oils	15,169,282	16,904,227	587,479	15,775,489
Oilcloth	2,343,628	2,525,613	2,008,657	496,570
Paintings, drawings, engravings, &c	2,270,881	1,941,838	658,732	1,005,883
Paints and colours	2,257,565	2,273,290	851,890	1,094,924
Paper and mfrs. of	7,857,273	8,460,883	1,803,603	5,710,654
Precious stones	4,207,464	3,654,733	1,632,388	190,195
Provisions	11,257,690	11,094,693	723,782	7 741,093
Ribbons	1,647,351	1,720,206	586,072	162.543
Seeds	1,461,394	1,677,229	182,558	1,269,800
Settlers' effects	15,799,200	15,017,363	4,623,665	9,810,148
Silk and mfrs. of	8,852,472	9,723,797	3,655,136	1,569,892
Soap	1,266,852	1,362,777	149,266	1,050,709
Spirits and wines	6,501,695	7,157,260	3,329,908	164,603
Sugar, molasses, &c	22,131,202	17,581,449	1,042,094	1,136,769
Tea	7,386,206	6,240,574	2,538,916	39,128
Tobacco	6,774,920	7,552,488	619,284	5,403,931
Vegetables	3,265,492	3,239,134	196,191	2,459,617
Watches	1,649,602	1,728,134	135,487	991,335
Wood and mfrs. of	26,075,667	26.816,607	660,976	25,547,548
Wool and mfrs of	32,725,101	33,543,698	27,916,587	2,198,866
Total value of Principal and other articles Imported for Consumption:—				
Dutiable Goods	418,021,349	438,534,132	108,403,871	271,829,646
Free Goods	217,568,232	220,524,739	31,406,868	155,317,077
Totals, merchandise	635,589,581	659,058,871	139,810,739	427,146,723
Coin and bullion	9,957,571	14,175,708	1,641	14,156,631
Total Imports for Consumption	645,547,152	673,234,579	139,812,380	441,303,354

No. 3.—Principal Articles of Canadian Produce Exported from Canada.

Articles Exported.	Twelve Months Ending December.			
	1912.	1913.		
		Total.	To United Kingdom.	To United States.
	$	$	$	$
Animals, living—Total	2,872,954	8,526,683	718,626	7,574,713
Cattle	2,146,767	7,502,230	703,807	6,628,063
Horses	532,337	684,713	8,760	642,516
Sheep	81,385	129,082	4,000	108,498
Breadstuffs—Total	114,228,189	171,070,489	132,587,247	22,421,375
Barley	3,040,326	7,044,288	5,918,844	930,659
Bran	1,718,704	1,751,538	27,575	1,315,217
Cereal foods	2,259,919	2,025,334	1,337,085	20,205
Oats	4,781,674	12,294,574	5,455,686	5,934,051
Oatmeal	921,093	606,415	599,335	5
Wheat	81,952,488	125,728,728	106,864,763	13,876,639
Wheat flour	19,142,240	21,011,285	12,195,429	61,275
Coal, coke, cinders and charcoal	6,090,210	4,276,975	39,103	3,293,696
Cordage, rope and twine	876,900	734,707	772	640,071
Fish—Total	15,096,452	19,715,644	6,580,104	6,274,090
Cod, &c., dry salted	4,056,539	4,858,394	85,193	1,096,063
Lobsters, canned	2,992,788	2,946,900	1,002,041	824,431
Salmon, canned	3,335,128	6,348,926	5,349,462	115,383
Fruits—Total	4,692,383	5,092,203	4,237,707	206,566
Apples, fresh	4,050,448	4,050,045	3,733,475	41,100
Furs, skins and mfrs. of	4,927,130	5,387,202	2,979,032	2,027,822
Hay	5,305,056	1,842,212	425,844	1,249,618
Hides and skins, other than fur	6,432,661	8,889,475	6,208	8,848,750
Leather and mfrs. of—Total	1,298,225	2,577,869	1,855,991	509,986
Sole and upper	977,203	2,006,833	1,509,581	337,372
Metals, minerals, &c.—Total	58,622,016	67,791,007	17,413,489	38,980,849
Aluminum in bars, blocks, &c	2,002,363	1,762,214	571,632	773,175
Asbestos	2,349,353	2,848,047	211,861	2,120,314
Copper	9,036,479	9,602,911	400,163	9,202,598
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, &c	10,014,654	12,770,838		12,770,238
Iron and steel and mfrs. of	8,909,100	10,991,276	954,072	1,831,006
Nickel	4,661,758	5,195,560	764,671	4,421,261
Silver	19,494,416	21,441,220	13,901,788	5,782,083
Paper	5,273,810	11,144,728	517,397	9,057,799
Potatoes	711,772	1,157,779	13	407,744
Provisions—Total	27,366,625	25,634,924	23,739,716	1,358,287
Butter	225,367	311,602	31,929	122,342
Cheese	20,588,905	19,441,127	19,222,054	62,814
Meats—Bacon and hams	6,029,173	4,274,824	4,248,990	16,599
Seeds	16,271,888	28,104,890	10,743,125	14,773,407
Settlers' effects	2,148,340	2,707,681	231,231	2,388,779
Whisky	997,631	972,007	27,650	782,476
Wood and mfrs. of—Total	50,386,200	49,261,365	11,976,764	33,629,555
Logs	1,094,892	541,312	122,046	418,861
Lumber—Deals, pine	1,454,225	1,346,568	1,253,467	65,514
" spruce and other	5,857,391	6,493,991	5,870,573	538,526
Laths, palings and pickets	1,925,990	1,951,866	22,810	1,895,739
Planks and boards	20,453,638	19,956,478	1,886,782	15,476,825
Shingles	1,339,551	1,503,124	292	1,466,861
Timber, square	1,829,154	408,132	381,050	12,743
Wood blocks for pulp	6,695,833	7,070,572		7,070,572
Wood pulp	5,952,361	5,913,660	1,172,850	4,471,939
Total Value of Principal and other Articles Exported:				
Canadian produce	341,980,882	436,218,067	217,420,611	165,479,704
Foreign produce	20,984,698	24,301,179	7,093,995	14,023,327
Total exports, merchandise	362,965,580	460,519,246	224,514,606	179,502,031
Coin and bullion	15,128,410	13,894,418	439	13,849,588
Total Exports	378,083,990	474,413,664	224,515,045	193,351,619

CANADIAN SAILINGS TO FOREIGN PORTS.

The Department publishes once each month a list of steamship sailings by Canadian lines to British and other foreign ports. The explanation of the form in which these appear as under is simply that under the heading of countries are arranged the ports of destination for the various steamship lines, the ports of departure, and the names of vessels and dates of sailing.

The following list is for the month of April, and is as complete as possible from the information furnished in time for publication by the companies whose names are given:—

Australia.

To Sydney—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, B.C., *Makura,* April 15; from Victoria, B.C., *Makura,* April 15.

China.

To Hong Kong—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Ajax,* April 6.

Shanghai, Hong Kong—Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.'s Line: From Vancouver, *Empress of Japan,* April 2; *Empress of Russia,* April 16; *Empress of India,* April 30.

Fiji.

To Suva—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, B.C., *Makura,* April 15; from Victoria, B.C., *Makura,* April 15.

France.

To Havre—Allan Line: From St. John, N.B., *Sicilian,* April 2; from St. John, N.B., *Corinthian,* April 16; from St. John, N.B., *Pomeranian,* April 23.

Great Britain.

To Bristol, &c.—Canadian Northern Steamships, Ltd.: From St. John, *Royal George,* April 8; *Royal Edward,* April 22.

To Glasgow—Donaldson Line: From St. John, N.B., *Saturnia,* April 2; *Athenia,* April 9; *Letitia,* April 18; *Cassandra,* April 25.

To Liverpool—Allan Line: From St. John, N.B., *Virginian,* April 1; from Halifax, *Calgarian,* April 11; from St. John, N.B., *Victorian,* April 15; from Halifax, *Alsatian,* April 25; from St. John, *Virginian,* April 29.

To London—Allan Line: from St. John, N.B., *Sicilian,* April 2; from St. John, N.B., *Corinthian,* April 16; from St. John, N.B., *Pomeranian,* April 23.

Cunard Line: From Portland, Me., *Ausonia,* April 4; *Andania,* April 11; *Ascania,* April 18; *Alaunia,* April 26.

Hawaii.

To Honolulu—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, B.C., *Makura,* April 15; from Victoria, B.C., *Makura,* April 15.

Japan.

To Yokohama, Kobe—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Ajax,* April 6.

Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki—Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.'s Line from Vancouver: *Empress of Japan,* April 2; *Empress of Russia,* April 16; *Empress of India,* April 30.

New Zealand.

To Auckland—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, B.C., *Makura,* April 15; from Victoria, B.C., *Makura,* April 15;

DIRECTORY OF GERMAN IMPORTERS.

The following list of importers of Strassburg has been furnished by Commissioner J. T. Lithgow, and supplements similar lists which have already been published in the Weekly Report:—

Kocher & Weber, Seelosgasse 3; Müller & Co., A., Frankgartengasse 2; Oppenheimer, Jos., Kleberstaden 15; Wallenborn, Mathias, Gr. Renngasse 1.

Feedstuffs.

Deutsche Futterstoff-Fabrik, Abt., Strassburg A.-G., Lameystrasse 18; Landesverband der Landwirthschaftl. Kreisvereine von Elsass Lothringen, Wasselnheimerstrasse 23; Landwirtschaftliche Central-Darlehns-kasse für Deutschland, Kronenburgerring 13; Neustädter, Karl, Strauss-Dürkheimstrasse 9; Wertheimer sen., Gustav, Weissenburgerstrasse 16.

Flour (Dealers).

Brack, Ww., Emilie, Judengasse 4; Gluntz, Ww., F., Weissturmstrasse 48/50; Mayer, Mortz, Kl. Magazinstrasse 4; Marchand, August, Schiffleutstrasse 40; Neustadter, Karl, Strauss-Dürkheimstrasse 9; Widemann, Julius, Kronenburgstrasse 72.

Flour (Millers).

Els. Mühlenwerke, A.-G., Rheinhafen; Ganzauer Mühlenwerke Alexander Becker, Neuh., Ganzauweg 27; Illkircher Mühlenwerke, A.G. vorm. Baumann frères, Rheinhafen.

Fresh Fruits.

Halter's Nachf., A., Langestrasse 101; Baumann, Maurice, Grünebruchstrasse 3; Mas, Johann, Gewerbslauben 59; Wallenborn, Mathias, Gr. Renngase 1.

Grain and other Agricultural Products.

Aufschlager & Hénégoz, Kaiser Friedrichstrasse 29; Bloch jeune, J., Vogesenstrasse 3; Haberer & Wöhrlin, Grünenbruchstrasse 3a; Nestler, Herman, Vogesenstrasse 79; Pietz, Otto, Lameystrasse 18; Reuf, frères, Julianstrasse 26; Schöninger, Eugen, Lauterburgerstrasse 4; Widemann, Julius, Kronenburgerstrasse 72.

Grain.

Baumann, Maurice, Grünenbruchstrasse 3; Bollack & fils, Henry, Kronenburgerring 8 bis; Cohnen-Knipper, M., Kronenburgerring 15; Engel, Ed., Seelosgasse 16; Felhauer, C., Kaiser Freidrichstrasse 32; Guth, junior, Karl, Belchenstrasse 25; Israel & Heymann A., Vogesenstrasse 34; Kauffmann, J., Friestrasse 9; Kaufmann Söhne, Marx, Vogesenstrasse 30; Kaufmann, N., Jung St. Peterplatz 4; Klein, Michel, Vogesenstrasse 58; Ledermann, Gebrüder, Blauwolkengasse 17; Neumaier, Otto, Vogesenstrasse 65; Rothschild Sohn, E., Weissturmring 26; Ruff, Heinrich, Steinstrasse 35; Scherwitz, Julius, Altschulgasse 3; Süss, Charles, Kronenburgerstrasse 13; Wertheimer, sen., Gustav, Weissenburgerstrasse 16.

Groceries, including Dried and Evaporated Apples and other Dried Fruits.

Braum, Eugène, Steinstrasse 22; Colt & Cie., J., Weissenburgerstrasse 11; Hirtzlin Nachf., Magnette & Beeh, Albert, Kronenburgerring 18; Hoffmann & Heywang, Goldgiessen 1; Loyson Prämien-waren Versandhausengros Inhaber Alfons

Loyson, Kronenburgerstrasse 48; Masson, Auguste, Schlossergasse 16; Mauer, Nachf., E., Kalbgasse 12; Mebs, Ant., Kronenburgerring 19; Menrath, J., Kageneckergasse 13; Müller & Co., A., Frankgartengasse 2; Müller, Louis, Gerbergraben 22; Pasquay & Linder Nachf., Neufeldweg 28; Schaer & Cie., S., Kronenburgerring 11; Schmitthäusler, Alfred, Lauterburgerstrasse 3; Scholler & Mayer, Brandgasse 18; Schwab, Alfons, Mörschhauserstrasse 11; Strassburg Nahrungmittelfabrik A. Fritscher, Gränenbruchstrasse 3a; Wenger & Dudrap, Schlossergasse 12; Amann-Firmery, Aug., Kaiser Friedrichstrasse 10; Erhardt & Schickhardt, Weisturmstrasse 68a; Fickler, Eduard, Am Rosenbeck 9; Heintzeler, Richard, Kalbgasse 20; Hochstätter, Heinrich, Finkmattstrasse 14; Kocher & Weber, Seelosgasse 3; Mayer, Felix, Schirmeckerring 42; Meurer, Carl, Weissturmring 12; Radziewsky, L., Hagenauerstrasse 10; Rudolf, Emil, Vogesenstrasse 21; Weinheim, S., Kuhnring 20.

Leather.

Diebolt & Raes, Langestrasse 145; Fréderic, Aug., Langestrasse 123; Fuchs, Armand, Domplatz 4; Gruner, C., Langestrasse 114; Haeberlé, A., Tücherstubgasse 13; Henge, A., Züricherstrasse 57; Levy, A., Kronenburgerstrasse 27; Mayer, Sigmund, Bahnhofplatz 2; Oppenheimer & Asch, J. L., Alter Fischmarkt 31; Weil & Alexandre, Kochstaden 14b; Weill, Abraham, Kronenburgerstrasse 7.

Lumber.

Falk, F., Schiltigheim bei Strassburg; Fuchs, Söhne, H., Am Rheinhafen; Goellner, Heinrich, Albertstrasse 13; Guthmann, Jcles, Vogesenstrasse 65; Hoffmann, Jakob, Hönheimerstrasse 19; Huber, Karl, Rheinstrasse; Krafft & Co., C., Weissturmstrasse 21; Mehl, Albert, Karthaus 1; Meyer, Louis, Schirmeckerring 37; Rapp & Moeder, Metzgertorhafen, Rheinstrasse 33; Roos, Albert, Goethestrasse 13; Sebastian, Karl, Bahnhofplatz 8; Weill, J., Colmarerstrasse 16; Zabern, Ch., Müllenheimstaden 5.

Sausage Casings.

Bock, Heinrich, Schlachthausstad 7; Ettlinger, Bernhard, Steinring 58; Grumbacher, Emil, St. Johannestad 7; Herz & Burgheimer, Christoph-Heerstrasse 6; Hummel, Friedrich, Molsheimerstrasse 16b; Meier, Friedrich, Molsheimerstrasse 30; Oppenheimer & Co., Schlachthausstad 4; Schaub, Diebold, Gerbergarben 36; Uebel, Karoline, Weissturmstrasse 9; Woerner, Math., Kleberstaden 3/5.

Seeds.

Diebolt, Nachf., Inh. Jul. Hampele, J., Steinstrasse 48; Höbbel, Alwin, Neukirchplatz 3; Maetz, Desiré, A.d.gr. Metzig 6.

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended February 14, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

		Quantities, 1913.	Quantities 1914.
Animals living:—			
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves		15	29
Sheep and lambs		–	–
Swine		–	–
Horses		253	277
Fresh meat:—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)	Cwts.	161,541	190,830
Mutton " " "	"	109,006	114,401
Pork " " "	"	11,075	23,125
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	"	11,420	14,483
Salted or preserved meat:—			
Bacon	"	90,280	119,314
Beef	"	1,014	774
Hams	"	20,797	22,032
Pork	"	3,353	5,059
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	1,657	3,374
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	5,359	10,580
Dairy produce and substitutes:—			
Butter	"	79,001	83,181
Margarine	"	31,645	31,589
Cheese	"	23,103	21,430
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	554	–
" cream	"	253	131
" condensed	"	29,556	32,470
" preserved, other kinds	"	25	77
Eggs	Gt. Hnd.	262,943	170,726
Poultry	Value £	64,203	69,434
Game	"	4,923	7,523
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	4,341	3,150
Lard	"	34,365	48,586
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—			
Wheat	"	1,236,200	1,474,400
Wheat-meal and flour	"	224,800	200,800
Barley	"	434,100	193,200
Oats	"	196,800	536,000
Peas	"	59,564	40,110
Beans	"	3,090	26,600
Maize or Indian corn	"	738,600	501,800
Fruit, raw:—			
Apples	"	111,984	44,459
Pears	"	856	1,343
Hay	Tons.	2,268	467
Hops	Cwts.	5,281	2,154

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended February 11, 1914:—

Cheese—				
Bristol	67s.	6d.	—70s.	per cwt.
Liverpool	67s.		—70s.	"
London	69s.		—71s.	"
Glasgow	–		–	"
Butter—None reported.				
Bacon (Sides)—				
Bristol		68s.	—70s.	"
Liverpool		65s.	—66s.	"
London		66s.	—70s.	"
Glasgow		71s.	—72s.	"
Bacon (Cumberland cut)—				
Bristol		–	–	
Liverpool		70s.	—75s.	"
London		–	–	
Glasgow		72s.	—74s.	
Hams (long cut, green)—				
Bristol		74s	—80s.	"
Liverpool		74s.	—77s.	"
London		76s.	—78s.	"
Glasgow		73s.	—75s.	"

Foreign Animals Market, Deptford.—No sales reported.
Foreign Animals Market, Birkenhead.—No sales reported.

BRITISH COLONIAL REPORTS.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

Report on Trade, Agriculture and Industries.

(By the Colonial Secretary.)

VALUE OF IMPORTS.

The value of the imports of the Colony during the year 1912, (including bullion, specie, and goods transhipped) was £4,682,325, and that of the exports £4,472,577 showing a total volume of trade of £9,154,902. This was less than the preceding year by £633,432, but the figures nevertheless show a very substantial increase on the returns of 1910. The imports and exports of the last five years were as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1908-9	£2,682,702	£2,500,195	£5,182,897
1909	3,288,826	3,218,092	6,506,918
1910	3,343,011	3,467,588	6,810,599
1911	5,018,848	4,769,486	9,788,334
1912	4,682,325	4,472,577	9,154,902

A large proportion (£350,532) of the falling off in 1912 is attributable to a decrease in the transhipping trade caused by the drought in Venezuela and the neighbouring West Indian Islands.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

The total value of the goods entered for home consumption during the year was £2,528,883, being £139,790 less than the previous year. In addition goods were imported in transhipment to the value of £2,088,182, and the imports of bullion and specie represented £65,260.

The reduced importations of articles for home consumption were under the heads of 'Food, Drink and Tobacco,' £10,983; 'Raw Material,' £2,487; and 'Manufactured and Miscellaneous Articles, £126,320. The following table will explain more fully the manner in which the import trade was affected by the unfavourable conditions prevailing during the year:—

	Decrease.
Bread	6,609 brls. and 32,037 lbs.
Cheese	14,992 "
Malt	2,105 gals.
Meats—all kinds	533,540 lbs.
Rice	3,187,289 "
Cocoa	681,086 "
Edible oil	1,940 gals.
Spirits	6,315 "
Unmanufactured tobacco	48,633 lbs.
Wines	9,216 gals.
Oil—other kinds	6,070 "
Petroleum oil	35,934 "
Textiles—all kinds	£58,533

	Increase.
Flour	2,464 brls. and 24,305 lbs.
Meal	537 " 89,991 "
Dholl	389,557 "
Butter	55,079 "
Lard	87,138 "
Cement	40,106 brls.
Milk	£3,495
Soap	939,796 lbs.
Cigars and cigarettes	1,954 "

CANADIAN SHARE OF TRADE.

The following table shows the countries of origin of the goods imported during the last two years:—

	1911.	1912.
United Kingdom	£1,026,070	£944,520
Canada	190,287	190,769
Other British possessions	200,278	206,055
United States	806,921	819,432
Venezuela	294,257	211,873
France	66,619	67,786
Germany	48,260	32,721
Other countries	122,708	121,005

The trade with Canada has in the past few years shown a steady increase, and this will certainly be greater under the reciprocity agreement which now exists, and the improved steamship and telegraph services for which arrangements have been made.

The importations from Canada during 1912 were as under:—

Flour	£56,878
Potatoes	3,229
Fish	60,561
Timber	12,892
Oats	26,364
Peas	858
Bread	344
Butter	200
Cheese	572
Live stock	47
Oils and paints	1,842
Soap	2,527
Wine	34
Cordage and twine	1,216
Boots and shoes	246

The Acting Controller of Customs points out in his annual report as being of interest that the value of the rice imported in 1912 was £134,157, of which £25,560 represents importations from British Guiana; that the decreased imports of bread and increased importations of flour are due to the operations of a local biscuit factory; and that the decrease in unmanufactured tobacco is in part due to increased local production. Sixty-seven motor cars were imported during the year, fifty-seven of which came from the United States.

CHIEF EXPORTS.

The exports of local produce during 1912 were valued at £1,964,432, being £113,720 less than those of the previous year. In addition to these there were re-exports valued at £393,648; bullion and specie, £26,315; and transit goods, £2,008,-182; making a total export trade of £4,472,577.

The following were the principal items of local produce exported during the last two years:—

	1911.	1912.
Asphalt, crude	£ 154,627	£ 161,768
Asphalt, epure	38,566	40,338
Bitters	34,425	32,629
Cocoa	1,127,372	1,007,990
Cocoanuts	78,965	61,278
Copra	13,264	28,726
Fruit	14,661	11,033
Molasses	13,036	7,068
Rum	6,955	859
Sugar	530,404	529,123
Petroleum, crude	32,839	18,432

Increased exportations are shown under the heads of asphalt and copra, and there are also substantial increases under the heads of coffee, balata gum and timber; but on the other hand there were considerable decreases under cocoa, cocoanuts, molasses, rum and sugar.

SHARE BY COUNTRIES.

The following table shows the direction of the export trade of the Colony for the last two years (the value of the transhipments being excluded):—

	1911.	1912.
United Kingdom	£ 514,832	£540,903
Canada	206,133	220,088
Other British possessions	97,968	40,707
United States	1,045,507	940,911
Venezuela	76,044	72,846
France	277,813	261,552
Germany	96,435	96,785
Other countries	191,306	210,603

The exports to the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada respectively were:—

	United Kingdom.	United States.	Canada.
Cocoa	£101,797	£708,409	£ 10,736
Cocoanuts	2,040	43,380	18,731
Copra	10,138	.....	
Coffee	.....	1,018	
Molasses	3,757	.....	1,725
Rum	8 213	.....	
Bitters	10,788	11,993	
Sugar	325,647	23,741	186,597
Asphalt	32,807	101,911	50
Balata gum	3,220	1,443	
Hides	7,490	998	1,247
Bullion and specie	15,483	10,761	

There has been a steady increase in recent years in the quantity of asphalt shipped from the Colony.

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.

The Agricultural Department of the Colony is superintended by a Director of Agriculture, and comprises the Government Laboratory, the Botanic Gardens, the Experimental Stations and the Government Stock Farms. The Director is assisted by an Advisory Board, which, in addition to this duty, has complete control of the expenditure of the proceeds of the agricultural fund tax levied on shipments of cocoa, sugar, cocoanuts and copra. In 1912 this tax realized £3,115. The Board consists of twenty members appointed by the Governor, who is president, and the Director of Agriculture being vice-president.

Considerable manurial and other experiments are being carried out by both the Department and the Board with a view to improving the cultivation of the staple and minor local products, but sufficient time has not elapsed since they were instituted to enable much results to be shown. The Board also employs agricultural instructors to visit the country districts and instruct the peasantry and smaller proprietors in the best methods of husbandry, and it offers considerable prizes as rewards to successful competitors at the agricultural shows. There are two more agricultural instructors attached to the Education Department who devote their time to the instruction of the school children.

The Agricultural Society is an elected body of which the Governor is ex-officio chairman and which receives a government subsidy of £600 per annum. Its membership of 263 comprises nearly all the leading planters and others interested in agriculture, and eight subsidiary societies have recently been established in the principal country districts.

LAND UNDER CROP.

It is estimated that there are 445,703 acres of land under cultivation in Trinidad and Tobago, and 597,637 acres still available for cultivation, though as has been stated previously their sale has been temporarily suspended during the preliminary operations of the oil companies. The area appropriated for the several industries are estimated as under:—

	Acres.
Sugar	45,292
Cocoa	325,503
Coffee	4,120
Cocoanuts	24,670
Rice	13,000
Other produce	33,118

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

BRITISH MEAT SUPPLY.

The Canadian High Commissioner's Office, London, has supplied a return of the registered supply of fresh and refrigerated meat from abroad in the United Kingdom in the months of January, 1913 and 1914, showing the countries of consignment:—

—	Beef.		Mutton.		Pork.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	123
Sweden	–	80	–	–	230	245
Denmark	8	–	–	–	870	745
Germany	–	11	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	106	142	10,832	10,372	36,069	95,711
Belgium	–	–	–	–	630	3,096
France	–	–	296	294	–	59
United States	50	–	–	–	1,439	2,855
Uruguay	9,174	64,426	38,042	5,761	–	–
Argentine Republic	577,974	530,645	116,346	100,203	–	–
Channel Islands	–	–	–	–	–	56
Australia—						
South Australia	682	3,181	8,057	1,649	–	–
Victoria	1,013	9,906	91,600	122,704	–	–
New South Wales	2,070	7,101	76,101	92,960	–	–
Queensland	30,601	97,807	27,321	22,322	113	–
New Zealand	3,756	5,691	58,019	50,206	–	–
Canada	1,596	–	–	–	–	–
	627,030	718,990	426,614	406,451	39,351	102,883
Deduct to correct—						
Argentine Republic	–	–	84	–	–	–
New Zealand	21	–	88	–	–	–
	627,009	718,990	426,442	406,451	39,351	102,888

FLOUR IMPORTS INTO UNITED KINGDOM.

The following table showing the imports of foreign flour into the United Kingdom, in hundredweights (112 lbs.) for the twelve months ending December, 1911, 1912 and 1913, gives an idea of the position Canada holds in this trade:—

—	1913.	1912.	1911.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Argentina	191,300	100,000	88,000
Australia	349,075	690,550	445,400
Aus.-Hung	99,691	116,195	106,050
Belgium	32,100	36,200	35,300
Canada	4,168,563	4,003.877	3,268,768
France	301,700	370,700	399,700
Germany	455,800	370,560	282,025
United States	6,157,644	4,212,604	5,116,411
Other countries	222,280	288,790	323,478
Totals	11,978,153	10,189,476	10,065,132

(Canadian Journal of Commerce.)

AN ESTIMATE OF THE WORLD'S DEBT.

A debt of $42,960,000 is the total shown in the accounts of all the nations of the world by the Bureau of Universal Statistics, which has just announced its figures for the year 1912.

Of this total public indebtedness $32,000,000,000 is charged against Europe alone. A century ago the public debt of all countries amounted to only a little more than $7,000,000,000.

The population of the earth is now slightly more than 1,900,000,000, an increase of 140,000,000 in the last four years, the bureau says. Asia now has 933,000,000; Europe, 484,000,000; Africa, 188,000,000; America, 187,000,000; Oceania, 57,000,000.

The world's commerce now amounts to $40,600,000,000, and it is carried on by 55,802 sailing ships and 47,714 steamers. Other figures show a total of 625,000 miles of railroads, or enough to girdle the globe twenty-five times.—(*Canadian Journal of Commerce.*)

EGG SHIPMENT FROM CHINA.

The high prices of eggs, the apparent scarcity of supplies, and the provision in the new United States Tariff Act placing eggs on the free list have resulted in large shipments of eggs from Shanghai to the United States during the month of December, 1913, and the first half of January, 1914.

In 1913 eggs to the value of $31,451 were shipped from Shanghai to the United States; of this total, shipments reaching $29,000 were made during the month of December, when 5,800 cases (of 30 dozen each) were forwarded. In the first half of the month of January, 1914, 1,044 cases, valued at $42,900, have gone forward, principally by the northern steamship routes to Vancouver and Seattle, for United States Pacific coast ports.

The egg prices fluctuate, of course, with the demand, and the recent heavy shipments to the United States have somewhat increased prices, which, for the larger sizes of eggs shipped, range from 12 to 15 Shanghai taels per 1,000 in Shanghai ($7.79 to $9.74 United States currency at the Government exchange rate for this quarter). To these prices, of course, must be added the cost of packing, shipping, freight, &c.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

THE HONG KONG FLOUR MARKET.

The annual report of the Governor of Hong Kong on the trade of that Colony contains a reference to the increasing use of flour by the native population:—

Here an increase of 16,620 tons, or 20 per cent, was reported. This is explained by the prices being moderate on account of the high rate of exchange. The wheat crop in North China, also, has been poor for the past two seasons, thereby creating a demand for foreign flour, while the Chinese are quickly learning new uses for this commodity, which in many parts is taking the place of rice. Among these is a very fine description of vermicelli, now manufactured at Amoy and Chefoo, which is in great demand, and 20 per cent of the flour imported at Amoy (through Hong Kong) is used for this purpose; considerable quantities are consumed at Amoy and Chefoo and large shipments are made to Hong Kong, Canton, the Philippine Islands, Singapore, and other ports out of China. This increased use of flour is evident in the Colony, being noticeable even among the boat population of the harbour, where it is a common thing to see cakes and 'flapjacks' being cooked and eaten, instead of the formerly universal rice.

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Public Elevators in the East, and Afloat.

Week ending February 19, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R	485,915	60,377	85,914	68,927	701,133
Consolidated	692,344	162,639	48,640	241,977	1,145,600
Empire Elevator Co.	1,036,617	290,052	123,921	247,037	1,697,627
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co	504,512	115,898	30,026		650,436
Western Terminal Elevator Co	211,734	32,751	25	191,950	436,460
G. T. Pacific	1,603,838	978,333	153,503	512,228	3,247,902
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	1,194,671	326,364	136,378		1,656,813
Fort William Elevator	458,524	305,676	43,208	125,108	932,516
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co	3,353,023	1,072,980	397,029	604,034	5,428,066
D. Horn & Co	80,874	35,142	8,876	286,186	411,078
Government Elevator	952,636	70,306	48,895	391,369	1,463,206
Eastern Elevator	164,766	325,018	159,343		649,127
Total terminal elevators	10,738,854	3,776,536	1,235,758	2,668,816	18,419,964
Winter storage afloat	4,083,630	2,514,311	334,732	461,017	7,393,690
Total terminal storage	14,822,484	6,290,847	1,570,490	3,129,833	25,813,654
Depot Harbour		467,826	73,334		541,160
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	437,611	254,277			691,888
Midland Elevator Co.	11,288				11,288
Tiffin, G. T. P	613,564	303,205	50,014		966,783
Port McNicol	1,766,444	188,918	226,713		2,182,075
Collingwood	40,164				40,164
Goderich	545,586	246,783			792,369
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.			67,200		67,200
Commercial Elevator Co	27,175	42,227			69,402
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1			121,570	66,068	187,638
" No. 2	126,867	272,881	312,304	177,812	889,864
Montreal Warehousing Co.	81,691	151,341	5,813	57,780	296,625
St. John, N.B.	168,503		49,998		218,501
West St. John, N.B.	1,225,792		12,770		1,238,562
Halifax, N.S.	48,019				48,019
Total public elevators	5,092,704	1,927,458	919,716	301,660	8,241,538
Winter storage afloat	110,719				110,719
Total eastern storage	5,203,423	1,927,458	919,716	301,660	8,352,257
Grand total storage	20,025,907	8,218,305	2,490,206	3,431,493	34,165,911

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'The Inquiries Branch, The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa,' or The Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, or The Secretary of the Board of Trade at London, Toronto, Brandon, Halifax, Montreal, St. John, Sherbrooke, Vancouver, Victoria, Winnipeg, Calgary and Chambre de Commerce du District du Montreal.

(Readers of the Weekly Report using these Trade Inquiries, when communicating with firms abroad who are advertising for agents in Canada, should not fail to forward references, particularly if they are bankers' references.)

Please Quote Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

142. **Dried grains.**—A Scotch firm established in Hamburg, Germany, desires to form connections with Canadian distillers and brewers who may be considering the exportation of surplus dried grains to Germany. Correspondence invited.

143. **Canned salmon.**—A firm in Amsterdam wishes to obtain the address of exporters of canned salmon, brands 'John West' and 'Rob Roy.'

144. **Fishermen's supplies.**—A Newfoundland correspondent asks Canadian manufacturers to quote lowest prices, f.o.b. Halifax, on the following:—Fishermen's boots, paints, household soap, hard biscuit, nails, matches, oil clothing, blankets, &c.

145. **Ores of copper, zinc, wolfram, molybdenite, bismuth, &c.**—An important firm at Cologne, Germany, treating ores and residues as above, desires to hear from Canadian mining companies and ore brokers looking for markets in Germany for their output. Best references.

146. **Hard rock phosphate.**—An Austrian firm is in the market for supplies of hard rock phosphate from Canada.

147. **Glue, &c.**—An Australian firm is desirous of getting into touch with Canadian manufacturers of machinery for the production of glue and similar articles from animal by-products. A representative of the firm is now in New York and would call on parties interested.

148. **London agency.**—A London firm claiming a connection among grocers and provision merchants wishes to secure the agency of Canadian packers of canned fruits, vegetables, fish and similar products. One of the partners is shortly visiting Canada.

149. **Canned goods.**—Correspondence is solicited on Canadian canned goods by a South African importing house.

150. **Salmon, canned.**—A South African firm wishes to correspond with Canadian exporters of canned salmon.

151. **Flour.**—Samples and f.o.b. prices are asked for by a South African importing house.

152. **Furniture.**—Catalogues and prices are requested by a South African firm.

153. **Handles.**—Catalogues and prices are requested on all kinds of Canadian-made handles, by a South African firm.

154. **Hardware, household.**—Correspondence is solicited by a South African firm with headquarters in Queenstown, on Canadian-made household hardware.

155. **Machinery, agricultural.**—A South African importing house makes inquiry for catalogues and prices on Canadian agricultural implements.

156. **Implements, agricultural.**—A South African importing house makes inquiry for catalogues and prices on Canadian agricultural implements.

157. **Washing machines.**—Inquiry is made by a South African importing house for catalogues and prices on Canadian-made washing machines.

158. **Linseed oil.**—Samples and prices are asked for by a South African firm on Canadian linseed oil.

159. **Paints.**—A South African importing house makes inquiry for samples and prices on Canadian-made paints.

160. **Paper, wrapping.**—Samples and prices are asked for by a South African importer.

161. **Paper, bags.**—Inquiry is made by a South African importing house for samples and prices on Canadian paper bags.

162. **Woodenware.**—A South African firm asks for catalogues and prices on all kinds of Canadian woodenware.

163. **Wheat.**—Samples and prices are asked for by a South African importing house.

164. **Lumber.**—A South African firm requests quotations and correspondence on Canadian lumber, all kinds, planed and grooved.

165. **Lumber.**—A South African importer asks for quotations on Canadian lumber of all kinds, in the rough.

166. **Stoves.**—Catalogues and f.o.b. prices are requested by a South African importer.

167. **Stepladders.**—A South African importer asks for catalogues and prices on Canadian-made stepladders.

168. **Railway ties.**—A broker in Paris desires to obtain from Canadian merchants quotations for railway ties to be used for French systems on one hand and for Spanish systems on the other. Oak ties are asked for, but it is possible that offers of ties of red spruce and tamarack would be received if samples can be furnished. Prices should be quoted c.i.f. French or Spanish ports. Dimensions for ties of French type must be as follows: (in metres or centimetres):—Length, 2·60; width, 0·21; thickness, 0·15. Spanish type—Length, 2·80; width, 0·28; thickness, 0·14.

169. **Wine barrels, casks and kegs.**—A Mexican commission merchant wishes to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers of wine barrels, casks and kegs.

170. **Agency in Smyrne.**—A firm in Symrne, Turkey-in-Asia, is in a position to take up the representation of Canadian firms desirous of exporting.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, B.A., Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

Acting Trade Commissioner, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. *Cable address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable address, Stadacona.*

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg.

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Mexico.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Cuarto num 6, Edificio Ranco Internacional 6 Hipotecario de México, Mexico, D.F. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, F.R.G.S., Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwick Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. M. Mussen, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Acting Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England. Cable address, Sleighing, London.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*
R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd No. 4, Christiania Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Johannesburg.
E. J. Wilkinson, Durban.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
Great Britain—	
London (Mr. Harrison Watson)	333
Birmingham (Mr. J. E. Ray)	336
Germany (Mr. C. F. Just)	338
Holland and Southern Germany (Mr. J. T. Lithgow)	339
New Tariff Amendments	340
Canadian Trade for Calendar Year 1913	341
Canadian Sailings to Foreign Ports	344
Directory of German Importers	345
British Agricultural Produce Imports	347
Canadian Produce Prices in England	348
British Colonial Reports, Trinidad and Tobago	348
Notes on Foreign Trade	352
Canadian Grain Statistics	354
Trade Inquiries	355
Canadian Trade Commissioner Service	357

Issued every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
For Index and List of Trade Officials see last page.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa. Monday, March 16, 1914. No. 529

AUSTRALIA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. D. H. Ross.)

MELBOURNE, February 6, 1914.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE IN 1913.

A preliminary statement of the oversea trade of the Commonwealth in 1913 has been issued. The figures are subject to revision but can be accepted as substantially correct. The year 1913 was the first during the existence of the Commonwealth to show an excess of imports over exports, the deficiency in exports being £1,210,345. This feature is due to the decrease in shipments of gold, as the borrowings of the Australian states in London rendered exports of specie unnecessary. To some extent, the same cause accounts for the increase of imports to the record figures of £79,711,598 showing an advance of £1,552,998 over 1912 and £12,744,110 over 1911. Imports of merchandise (excluding gold and specie—£1,552,757) in 1913 are given at £78,158,841, or an increase of £1,675,481 over the previous year. Conversion into dollars has been made at $4.86 to the £ sterling.

The total oversea trade of the Commonwealth in 1913 was as follows:—

Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
£79,711,598	£78,501,253	£158,212,851
$387,398,366	$381,516,089	$768,914,455

OVERSEA TRADE, 1901 TO 1913.

To illustrate the marked development in Australian trade since the inauguration of the Commonwealth on January 1, 1901, the following comparative return is submitted:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
1901	£42,434,011	£49,696,172	£ 92,130,183
1902	40,675,950	43,915,087	84,591,037
1903	37,811,471	48,250,112	80,061,583
1904	37,020,842	57,485,915	94,506,757
1905	38,346,731	56,841,035	95,187,766
1906	44,744,912	69,737,763	114,482,675
1907	51,809,033	72,824,247	124,633,280
1908	49,799,273	64,311,058	114,110,331
1909	51,171,896	65,318,836	116,490,732
1910	60,014,351	74,491,150	134,505,501
1911	66,967,488	79,482,258	146,449,746
1912	78,158,600	79,096,090	157,254,690
1913	79,711,598	78,501,253	158,212,851

COMPARISON BETWEEN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

To illustrate the increases in Australian imports, and the maintenance of exports at formidable figures, a comparative table for the last three years is appended thus:—

Australian imports—	Year, 1911.	Year, 1912.	Year, 1913.
General imports	£64,997,907	£76,483,360	£78,158,841
Gold imports	1,969,581	1,675,240	1,552,757
Total imports	£66,967,488	£78,158,600	£79,711,598
	$325,461,991	$379,850,796	$387,398,366
Australian Exports—	**Year, 1911.**	**Year, 1912.**	**Year, 1913.**
General exports	£67,435,172	£66,634,490	£73,958,762
Gold exports	12,047,086	12,461,600	4,542,491
Total exports	£79,482,258	£79,096,090	£78,501,253
	$386,283,773	$384,406,997	$381,516,089

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL LINES OF MERCHANDISE.

The imports into Australia of leading lines of goods and products in 1912 and 1913, showing comparative increases and decreases, are tabulated for ready reference as follows:—

Items.	Year, 1912.	Year, 1913.	+Increase. —Decrease.
Ale and beer	£ 609,154	£ 547,183	—£ 61,971
Apparel and dry goods	16,527,446	15,716,495	— 810,951
Boots and shoes	546,466	601,258	+ 54,792
Cordage and twines	738,974	717,491	— 21,483
Drugs and chemicals	1,243,403	1,230,163	— 13,240
Earthenware and China	430,290	452,585	+ 22,295
Fish, all kinds	780,477	710,729	— 69,748
Glass and glassware	596,871	639,505	+ 42,634
Hats and caps	448,700	565,426	+ 116,726
Implements and machinery, viz., agricultural, horticultural and viticultural	631,477	668,101	+ 36,624
Instruments, musical; pianos	533,034	386,411	— 146,623
Iron and steel, bar, rod, &c., blooms, slabs, girders, &c., hoop	1,988,367	2,203,173	+ 214,806
Iron and steel, galvanized, plate and sheet	2,053,815	1,942,959	— 110,856
Jewellery (and imitation)	376,474	289,491	— 86,983
Jute goods (bags and sacks, &c.)	1,285,817	2,251,738	+ 965,921
Leather	505,492	449,178	— 56,314
Machines and machinery (except agricultural)	4,730,197	4,688,041	— 42,156
Manures	565,548	587,418	+ 21,870
Metals, manufactures of	5,264,396	4,814,328	— 450,068
Oils, kerosene	640,451	533,779	— 106,672
Paints, colours, varnishes	671,400	619,631	— 51,769
Paper, printing	906,431	999,693	+ 93,262
Paper, all other	880,844	843,819	— 37,025
Railway materials, rails, &c.	1,300,085	1,282,355	— 17,730
Rubber goods	970,604	1,021,589	+ 50,985
Spirits, brandy	117,730	192,246	+ 74,516
gin	176,041	167,465	— 8,576
whisky	718,081	771,394	+ 53,313
Sugar (cane)	1,189,763	864,777	— 324,986
Tea	1,324,129	1,328,533	+ 4,404
Timber	2,908,277	3,024,480	+ 116,203
Tobacco—manufactured	209,971	164,384	— 45,587
unmanufactured	612,855	701,265	+ 88,410
cigars	167,589	187,315	+ 19,726
cigarettes	54,402	61,052	+ 6,650
Tools of trade	695,407	651,139	— 44,268
Vehicles and parts	712,075	884,153	+ 172,078
Bodies for motor cars	220,088	218,202	— 1,886
Chassis for motor cars	1,451,495	1,331,045	— 120,450

DETAILS OF IMPORTS FROM EACH COUNTRY NOT AVAILABLE.

As in previous years, after the preliminary trade figures are available, some seven or eight months must elapse before the complete returns, showing the imports from and exports to each country, are published. Advance figures are, through the courtesy

of the Commonwealth statistician, furnished this office whereby an analysis of trade between Canada and Australia in 1913 will probably appear in one of the Weekly Reports to be issued in June next.

The most interesting feature in 1912 and 1913 trade of the Commonwealth, in comparison with previous years, has been the increase in imports of merchandise. In 1912 the value of goods and products showed an increase of £11,485,453 over 1911, and in 1913 the increase over 1912 was £1,675,481.

On reference to the preceding schedule it will be found that the imports of nearly all lines of interest to Canadian manufacturers have been maintained at satisfactory values. Obviously, the incomplete schedule omits some special lines of importance to Canadian shippers, which will be reviewed in a subsequent report. It is reasonable to anticipate that the final figures should prove that Canada has participated in some of the items showing expansion.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL LINES OF MERCHANDISE.

The figures relating to the Australian exports of leading items of goods and products in 1912 and 1913, showing increases and decreases, are as follows:—

Items.	Year, 1912.	Year, 1913.	+Increase. —Decrease.
Animals, horses	£ 189,544	£ 163,180	—£ 26,364
Butter	3,342,642	3,565,270	+ 222,628
Coal	1,147,013	1,121,053	— 25,960
Copper, ingots and matte	3,214,347	2,879,244	— 335,103
Fruits, fresh	411,737	312,420	— 99,317
Wheat	6,403,237	7,987,497	+1,584,260
Flour	1,456,668	1,866,221	+ 409,553
Lead, pig, and lead in matte	1,617,955	1,847,715	+ 229,760
Leather	648,338	627,857	— 20,481
Meats, frozen—			
Beef	1,630,731	2,652,275	+1,021,544
Mutton and lamb	1,592,378	2,896,532	+1,304,154
Rabbits and hares	320,887	497,568	+ 176,681
Preserved in tins or other air-tight vessels	642,944	1,084,651	+ 441,707
Ores, exclusive of gold	874,508	1,213,150	+ 338,642
Pearl, shell	524,281	383,238	— 141,043
Silver, bar, &c., and in matte	836,112	901,450	+ 65,338
Skins, hides	1,007,254	1,657,936	+ 650,682
Rabbit and hare	577,050	620,130	+ 43,080
Sheep	2,003,592	2,489,121	+ 485,529
Other	701,918	777,355	+ 75,437
Tallow	1,549,694	2,162,795	+ 613,101
Timber	906,254	1,015,247	+ 108,993
Tin, ingots	790,588	670,419	— 120,169
Wine	121,130	106,060	— 15,070
Wool	26,354,563	26,277,062	— 77,501

EXPORTS OF SHIPS' STORES.

The value of stores shipped in Australian ports on oversea vessels is not included in the general exports. The figures (excluding 1913) from the latest return are as follows:—

1906	£ 875,966
1907	998,897
1908	1,196,106
1909	1,071,677
1910	1,080,133
1911	1,238,446
1912	1,431,985

QUANTITIES OF BUTTER, WHEAT FLOUR AND WOOL EXPORTED.

With the exception of wool, the principal items of primary production exported from Australia in 1913 show considerable expansion. The output exceeded most

sanguine expectations when late rains saved the agricultural situation. The following return shows the quantities (not values) of four leading items of production shipped oversea during the last two years:—

Item.	Year, 1912.	Year, 1913.	+Increase. —Decrease.
Butter..lb.	66,685,056	75,797,424	+ 9,112,368
Wheat..centals.	19,562,549	25,753,732	+ 6,191,183
Flour..centals.	3,361,873	4,438,408	+ 1,076,535
Wool..lb.	621,086,824	595.894,590	—25,192,234

PRINCIPAL VALUES IN EXPORTS.

Excluding gold and specie (£4,542,491), the general exports from Australia in 1913 were valued at £73,958,762, showing an increase in merchandise of £7,324,272 over the previous year. Omitting wool (in which there is a small decrease), nearly every item in connection with the primary industries of the Commonwealth, such as butter, wheat, flour, frozen meats, preserved meats and tallow show considerable expansion. Increases are noted particularly in butter, wheat, flour, frozen and canned meats, ores, lead, hides and skins. Wool, as usual, occupies the predominant position being credited with £26,277,062. Upon reference to the preceding detailed schedule of principal exports, it will be found that, while the values aggregate large figures, the variety of the exports is limited which, in the main, is represented by produce of the field and mine.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS EXCEEDED EXPORTS IN 1913.

For the first year since the inauguration of the Commonwealth in 1901, the value of the (1913) imports from oversea exceeded the value of the exports. While the exports of goods and products showed an increase in 1913 of £7,324,272 over 1912, the exports of gold for the same period declined by £7,919,109, to which is attributed the excess of imports over exports. It is apparent there has been considerable expansion in primary production as the exports of merchandise constituted a record. The returns for 1913 were, both as regards imports and exports, considerably larger than anticipated earlier in the year, but it is probable the imports were maintained at a higher level owing to an increase in public borrowing.

The following comparison of imports and exports, showing increases and decreases, since the Commonwealth was established, is submitted for general information.

Year.	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	+Increase. —Decrease.
1901..	£42,434,011	£49,696,172	+£ 7,262,161
1902..	40,675,950	43.915,087	+ 3,239,137
1903..	37,811,471	48,250,112	+ 10,438,641
1904..	37,020,842	57,485,915	+ 20,465,073
1905..	38,346,731	56,841,035	+ 18,494.304
1906..	44,744,912	69,737,763	+ 24,992,851
1907..	51,809,033	72,824,247	+ 21,015,214
1908..	49,799,273	64.311,058	+ 14,511,785
1909..	51,171,896	65,318,836	+ 14,146,940
1910..	60,014,351	74,491,150	+ 14,476,799
1911..	66,967,488	79,482,258	+ 12,514.770
1912..	78,158,600	79,096,090	+ 937,490
1913..	79,711,598	78,501,253	— 1,210,345

COMPARISON TOTAL TRADE OF CANADA AND AUSTRALIA.

Taking the Canadian figures for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, and the Australian figures for the year ended on December 31, 1913, the imports, exports and total trade of the Dominion and the Commonwealth are shown, for comparative purposes, in the appended schedule:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
1913, Canada	$675,428,168	$393.232,057	$1,068,660,225
1913, Australia	387,398,366	381,516,089	768,914,455

The total trade of Canada for the fiscal year of 1913 showed an expansion of $205,860,785 over 1912, while for the calendar year of 1913 the total trade of Australia exceeded the previous year by $4,656,859.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL TRADE.

For the first six months of the current fiscal year (which ends on June 30, 1914) the Commonwealth revenue from customs and excise declined by £466,493, in comparison with the similar period of last year. During January the revenue increased by £44,882, as compared with the same month of 1913, and there is every prospect of the improvement being maintained. Thus the net decrease from customs and excise for the first seven months of the fiscal year was £423,734. The postal receipts for the same period aggregating an increase of £198,696.

Details are as follows:—

	1913.	1914.	+Increase. —Decrease.
Customs and excise revenue	£9,251,253	£8,827,519	—£423,734
Postal revenue	2,402,770	2,601,456	+ 198,686

FROZEN MEAT TRADE.

That considerable progress is being made in Australian exports of frozen meat is apparent on referring to an interesting statistical comparison compiled by one of the leading firms of shippers which, for the whole of the Commonwealth, is aggregated thus:—

	1912. No.	1913. No.	+Increases. —Decreases.
Mutton carcases	1,854,952	3,166,082	+1,311,130
Mutton pieces	38,253	28,080	— 10,173
Lamb carcases	1,193,772	1,572,950	+ 379,178
Beef quarters	1,019,675	1,508,181	+ 488,506
Beef pieces	32,882	41,090	+ 8,208
Veal carcases	21,115	23,556	+ 2,441
Pork carcases	9,168	2,904	— 6,264

DRIED FRUITS.

There is every indication that, with new areas coming under yield, the 1914 production of currants, lexia and sultana raisins, in the States of Victoria and South Australia, will reach record figures. The season is now well advanced, and the grades and wholesale quotations for export have been arranged by the Dried Fruit Association. The principal exporters are the selling agents for the growers at Melbourne and Adelaide. Cabled quotations are being forwarded to the leading Canadian importers of dried fruits in each province from the Pacific to the Atlantic. Towards developing reciprocal trade between Canada and Australia (in the interchange of the natural products of each country), every assistance has been rendered by this office to exporters of dried fruit, who are now making persistent effort to secure a larger portion of the Canadian orders for this commodity.

CANADIAN CARGO AND MAIL STEAMERS.

The steamer *Cairnross,* which left Montreal on November 28, 1913, arrived at Adelaide on February 3 and is due at Melbourne on February 6. The voyage took 67 days to Adelaide and 70 days to Melbourne, which is probably the longest recorded since the inauguration of the service, the reason given is that the steamer was delayed at South Africa. The manifest discloses large shipments for Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

The *Jeserie,* which left St. John on January 4, is due at Melbourne early in March. Recent inward Vancouver mail steamers have discharged large cargoes at

Sydney, including transhipments to other Commonwealth ports, while considerable space has been reserved for seasonable produce on the outward bound steamers leaving during the next few months for Canadian ports on the Pacific.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE CONDITIONS.

Optimistic views of the Australian trading prospects for 1914 are held by leading importers who are freely placing orders for oversea merchandise. The stringent financial conditions experienced last year have been greatly relieved, through returns from exports and other causes, and the banks are granting more accommodation to legitimate commercial and manufacturing enterprises. The only cloud on the commercial horizon at the present time is the fear of a general strike of seamen employed on the large fleet of interstate and intercolonial steamers, in which wharf labourers, carters and allied trade unions may participate. The weather remains fine and warm causing a demand for seasonable goods.

To the knowledge of this office, indents for Canadian goods and products are now being placed, for some special lines of manufacture, in much larger volume than at any previous time. Improved shipping facilities in recent years from eastern Canadian ports to Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, combined with the increased activity of manufacturers as to the importance of the large market to be exploited, and excellent (and most essential) Australian representation, have been invaluable aids towards this development.

REINFORCED CONCRETE HOUSES.

The pouring of concrete into moulds to make houses has, for several years, been the subject of articles in British and United States journals, and the name of the foremost inventor of the day has been associated with its development. After conducting exhaustive experiments, particularly in regard to the mixing plant and the proportions of the ingredients composing the concrete mixture, an Australian builder —Mr. S. B. Marchant, of Adelaide—erected a large number of houses in 1913 in his own city, under his patented 'Monolyte' process. The success attained by the practical demonstration of his methods has caused a company to be formed to exploit the patent in Australia and to dispose of the patent rights held abroad. The system employed by Mr. Marchant is said to be the nearest approach that has yet been made to realize the prophesy of Mr. Edison with regard to future building.

So far the system has been only used for plain and strong houses, such as workmen's cottages and buildings of that class, but it is claimed that the system can be utilized in a superior type of dwellings, &c. In the houses erected at Adelaide, the walls and chimneys are monolythic, while the roofs, floors, &c., were of ordinary construction, but the floors and ceilings can also be of reinforced materials. The advantages claimed are the speedy and economical construction of cottages for workers, in which lighting, ventilation and sanitation are carefully studied while the cost of maintenance is reduced to a minimum. By improvements in the moulds and their adaption, a six-roomed house was recently finished complete in 96 hours, the cost (in Australia) being considerably less than brick and almost as cheap as wood. The Commonwealth Government, acting under expert advice, recently purchased a Monolyte plant for use in the northern territory.

PROCESS USED IN BUILDING CONCRETE HOUSES IN AUSTRALIA.

The Monolyte system of ferro-concrete structure varies considerably from that practised by other somewhat similar processes. The moulds are of wood—with inside faces of iron—and stand the full height of the wall. The concrete is mixed dry on the ground and then conveyed by an elevator to flues (above the moulds) fed with water and the wet concrete is poured into the moulds in one continuous stream until the walls are filled in.

Briefly, the Monolyte process is recapitulated thus:—

The ingredients used in the mixture are six parts by measure of three-quarter-inch stone screenings, three parts sand and one part cement. These materials are measured out, roughly mixed and placed at the foot of the elevator, which—with its endless chain buckets—lifts it to the mixing trough situated above the top of the moulds. In the mixing trough, is a revolving spindle, with arms so designed that as the material is mixed it is also moved along, and delivered into galvanized iron shoots, which carry it to any desired position. The material is elevated to the mixing trough in a dry state, and there the water is added from a tap, which is under the control of an expert concrete mixer. The whole apparatus is worked by an 8 h.p. petrol engine, which elevates, mixes and delivers the material. The moulds are constructed of framed wood panels, the full height of the wall, held together where they meet by hinges, the pins of which draws out, and thus allows of their being readily locked together or taken apart. These are lined on the inside faces with plain galvanized iron, which gives true surfaces to the walls.

The moulds when taken down are used repeatedly for other buildings, and a certain degree of variety has been introduced into the construction of the houses, by using interchangeable parts, which relieves the monotonous appearance of a number of cottages of this class erected close to each other.

When the moulds are removed the surfaces of the walls are scratched with steel combs to give a key for the plaster. The reinforcement for foundations consists of ½-inch steel rods, all hooked together at joints and turned at corners; for the walls ⅜-inch, $\frac{5}{16}$-inch and ¼-inch rods as desired, placed 18 inches to 2 feet apart, vertically and horizontally, and wired together at all intersections. These are put together on the ground and lifted bodily into position in the centre of the mould space. They are held in place by distancing pieces of wire at necessary intervals.

All cone-shaped plugs for picture moulds, &c., are placed in position within the mould, also conduit pipes for electric wire, and the material poured around the same. The houses are plastered on the inside (some with fibrous plaster ceilings) and rough-casted on the outside.

CONCRETE HOUSES WITH STEEL FRAMES.

One of the Australian problems of the moment—as rents are continually increasing—is to discover the cheapest and most durable dwelling house, and builders have in concrete a material which is being largely experimented with for construction purposes. Some villa homes, with light steel frames imbedded in concrete, are now being erected in Melbourne suburbs. The steel studs, stanchions and templates are ingeniously fitted without screws or bolts being required. And the window sashes and door frames are adjusted by a similar device. The advantages claimed for this class of construction are the saving in labour and cost of material, thus giving a durable building at a moderate outlay.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. Harrison Watson.)

LONDON, February 26, 1914.

WORLD'S IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

A Government memorandum with statistical tables just published shows the production and consumption of iron ore and pig iron and the production of steel in the

United Kingdom and principal foreign countries in recent years, carried up to the end of the year 1912, and which also include other comprehensive details relating to the iron and steel industries and trade.

The exhaustive nature of this valuable report, which fills some seventy pages, makes it only possible to touch upon some of the principal features, which in the memorandum are dealt with in great detail. The somewhat belated appearance of the memorandum is presumably due to the delay incidental to the obtaining of the 1912 figures from certain of the minor countries dealt with and even now these returns are not yet available in several cases.

It is stated that the primary object of the tables is 'to give a survey of the production and consumption of iron ore and of pig iron during recent years in those countries in which iron ore mining and the production of pig iron have assumed important dimensions,' for which purpose the United Kingdom, Canada, Germany (including Luxemburg), the United States, France, Russia (excluding Finland), Sweden, Belgium, Spain and Austria-Hungary, have been selected, but in some instances figures relating to other countries are also given. The quantities of iron ore and pig iron shown in the tables as available for consumption year by year take no account of movements of stocks. They represent the output of each year, plus imports and less exports in that year.

Throughout the tables the quantities are stated in tons of 2,240 pounds, official returns for foreign countries having, where necessary, been converted to that basis.

WORLD'S OUTPUT OF IRON ORE.

Complete particulars in regard to the output of iron ore in 1912 are not yet available, but it may be estimated that the output in the ten principal countries dealt with exceeded 146,000,000 tons in 1912, which, supplemented by the figures of minor countries, indicate that the world's total output in that year was about 152,000,000 tons. Five countries produced about six-sevenths of this total.

The detailed figures are as follows:—

PRODUCTION OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN 1908-1914.

Country.	Total production of Iron Ore.				
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911-	1912.
	Thousand tons.	Thousand tons.	Thousand tons.	Thousand tons.	Thousand tons.
United States	35,925	51,155	56,890	43,877	55,150
Germany (including Luxenburg)	23,888	25,095	28,248	29,399	32,190
France	9,895	11,699	14,371	16,372	18,744
United Kingdom	15,031	14,804	15,226	15,519	13,790
Spain	9,123	8,645	8,528	8,633	
Russia (excluding Finland)	5,392	5,085	5,650	6,882	8,052
Sweden	4,637	3,824	5,464	6,055	6,593
Austria-Hungary	4,495	4,384	4,460	4,460	2,880
Canada	212	239	232	188	156
Belgium	186	196	121	148	165
Other Countries.					
Newfoundland	935	1,004	1,109	1,174	1,017
Commonwealth of Australia	204	121	159	124	118
British India	72	83	55	366	580
Italy	548	522	567	374	573
Greece	570	488	576	519	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	147	118	131	138	157
Norway	118	40	101	217	
Finland	9	5	10	10	
Algeria	928	877	1,048	1,057	1,206
Cuba	819	930	1,429	1,164	1,399
China	131	306	713	110	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

As may be expected, the position of the countries with regard to foreign trade in iron ore differs greatly, Spain and Belgium standing at the two extremes. The former exports five-sixths of her output, while the latter imports almost the whole of the iron ore she requires for her iron and steel industries.

While the report gives detailed statistics for the last five years, it must suffice to reproduce the average annual figures for the period, 1908-12:—

Countries.	Imports for Home Consumption.	Exports of Native Ore.	Excess of Imports (+), or of Exports (−)
	Thousand tons.	Thousand tons.	Thousand tons.
Germany	9,614	2.703	+6,911
Belgium	5,121	737	+4,384
United Kingdom	6,469	6	+6,463
Canada	1,305	52	+1,253
United States	1,796	696	+1,100
Austria-Hungary	434	151	+ 283
Russian Empire	103	686	− 580
Sweden	1	4,310	−4,309
France	1,334	5,055	−3,721
Spain		7,767	−7,767

IRON ORE RESOURCES.

The iron ores used for smelting are of various chemical composition, and occur in several different geological formations. They are also of very different richness the quantity of iron they yield ranging from as little as 20 per cent to over 65 per cent of their weight. The figures of tonnage of iron ore produced do not therefore represent the comparative amounts of iron to be extracted from them.

Upon this basis a report was presented to the Eleventh International Geological Congress at Stockholm in 1910, in which it was estimated that the total actual resources of iron ore existing in deposits that can at present be worked at an economic profit amounts to 22,408,000,000 tons, representing 10,192,000,000 tons of iron, which would supply the requirements of the world for considerably less than two centuries even were the present rate of output not exceeded on the average.

In addition to these quantities, the potential resources of the world not yet developed were estimated, as far as can be calculated, to amount to 123,377,000,000 tons of ore, representing 53,136,000,000 tons of iron, which apparently do not include the very large supplies of ore which are understood to exist in other countries such as Canada and China, about which no definite information was available.

OUTPUT OF MANGANESE ORE.

Incidentally included is a table illustrative of the annual output of manganese ore, showing that the total world's supply in 1911 was about 1,700,000 tons, the chief producers being respectively:—

	Tons.
Russia	661,000
British India	670,000
Brazil	171,000
Germany	86,000

Chile was formerly a considerable producer of manganese, but for some years past mining has stopped there owing to the fall in the price of the mineral, and it is

reported that the exploitation of large deposits of ore is hampered by the absence of railways. Canada does not figure in the detailed list.

WORLD'S OUTPUT OF PIG IRON, 1912.

The total quantity of pig iron produced in the world during 1912 may be estimated at about 72,000,000 tons, and the following table shows the individual output of the ten principal countries dealt with in the returns. Although pig iron is also being manufactured in other countries, the only one in which the production has exceeded 100,000 tons a year is Italy, which in 1912 produced 374,000 tons.

Country.	Total Production of Pig Iron.				
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Thousand tons.	Thousand tons.	Thousand tons.	Thousand tons.	Thousand tons.
United States	15,936	25,795	27,304	23,650	29,727
Germany (including Luxemburg)	11,916	12,442	14,556	15,324	17,582
United Kingdom	9,057	9,532	10,012	9,526	8,751
France	3,346	3,516	3,968	4,398	4,870
Russia (excluding Finland)	2,754	2,822	2,983	3,526	4,119
Austria-Hungary	1,958	1,964	2,011	2,081	1,732
Belgium	1,250	1,590	1,822	2,013	2,264
Canada	563	676	715	819	906
Sweden	559	433	594	624	689
Spain	397	422	367	402	

The aggregate output of the above countries for the last five years was approximately:—

Year.	Million Tons.
1908	47.4
1909	59.2
1910	64.4
1911	62.4
1912	71.4

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The memorandum includes elaborate tables of statistics dealing with this feature which is quite impracticable to reproduce here.

The main conclusion reached is that most of the pig iron producing countries consume the greater part of what they manufacture, and that consequently the quantity of pig iron available for consumption in most of the principal producing countries differs but slightly from the production there.

In this connection the tables show that the total exported from the ten countries selected averaged during the five years 1908 to 1912, about 2,374,000 tons per annum, or 4 per cent of the total produced in those countries, but in the case of the United Kingdom, exports during the same period amounted to 1,220,000 tons per annum, or 14 per cent of the total British production. About 75 per cent of these total exports were sent to the other countries shown in the table of principal producers, Belgium being the largest importer, and the conclusion is drawn that the remaining countries of the world have their needs for iron supplied mainly by the importation of iron or steel in a form other than that of pig iron.

Indeed, iron enters into foreign trade mainly in forms other than that of pig iron, because by far the greater part of the iron produced is converted into steel, and this conversion takes place mainly in the country where the pig iron is produced. Taking the average of the last five years, in the United Kingdom over 57 per cent of the pig iron made was steel-making iron (hæmatite, basic pig, spiegeleisen, &c.) in

France about 67 per cent, in the United States over 74 per cent, in Germany 75 per cent, and in Belgium 90 per cent.

Special features cited in respect to 1912 are increased exports of pig iron from France, Germany and the United States, in which relation it is mentioned that Canada imported 60,000 tons more from the United States than in the previous year.

WORLD'S OUTPUT OF STEEL IN 1912.

The combined output of steel in the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States in 1912 exceeded 55,000,000 tons, and the world's output may be estimated at between 71,000,000 and 72,000,000 tons.

OUTPUT BY COUNTRIES, 1908-1912.

The following table shows the quatity of steel produced annually during the five years 1908-1914 in the countries for which similar information has already been given in regard to the production of pig iron, supplemented by Italy, Spain and Bosnia and Herzegovina:—

Country.	Total Production of Steel.				
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Thousand tons.	Thousand tons.	Thousand tons.	Thousand tons.	Thousond tons.
United States	14,023	23,955	26,095	23,676	31,251
Germany (including Luxemburg)	11,006	11,856	13,479	14,778	17,024
United Kingdom	5,369	5,975	6,470	6,565	6,903
Russia (excluding Finland)	2,628	3,071	3,479	3,870	4,416
France	2,679	2,990	3,450	3,775	4,333
Austria-Hungary	1,958	1,909	2,120	2,290	2,642
Belgium	1,230	1,606	1,914	2,157	2,475
Italy	528	651	720	724	903
Canada	526	674	734	788	853
Sweden	431	308	464	463	507
Spain	....	159	367	282	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	34	29	33	35	38

In addition it may be noted that 23,000 tons of steel were produced in China (at Hankow) in 1908 and 60,000 tons in 1910, but owing to the disturbances this fell to 3,000 tons in 1912. Works in Mexico produced 59,000 tons of steel ingots in 1909 and 67,000 tons in 1910.

The report mentions that besides pig iron, large quantities of scrap and iron ore are used in the production of steel, more notably in the United Kingdom, United States and Germany.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Presumably upon account of the intricate nature of the business, the report does not contain any general statement (*i.e.*, a précis) of iron and steel exports and imports, but devotes a number of pages to elaborate details relative to the industry and trade of several of the principal steel-producing countries.

REDUCED STOCKS OF CANADIAN CHEESE.

Although the stocks of Canadian cheese held on February 1 aggregated little more than half of the supply on hand a year ago, business has been dull.

Messrs. Samuel Page & Son, in their monthly review dated February 12, report that:—'The supply, although limited, is more than sufficient for the demand, as trade is exceedingly quiet, while the shortage is compensated for by the large arrivals

from New Zealand. The market for the latter description is very depressed and prices during the past fortnight have declined 2s. to 3s. per cwt., but even at the reduction there is but little improvement in inquiry, as buyers, with full knowledge of the heavy shipments now arriving, think values are not likely to advance, while there is a possibility that they may decline still further.'

While suggesting that 'questions of finance are depressing holders' and 'sales are forced irrespective of the future trend of the market,' the opinion is expressed that 'it is not unreasonable to expect that in a few weeks' time, when the stocks of New Zealand are lessened, the position will improve, in view of the fact that Canadian is a much smaller factor in the market this season than formerly.' Since then the price of New Zealand cheese has slightly fallen away, but Canadian is firmly held.

ESTIMATED STOCKS.

The estimated stocks at London, Liverpool and Bristol of Canadian and New Zealand cheese on February 1, and respective values of finest at that date were:—

Canadian.

1914—123,000 boxes, W.68s. C. 70s.
1913—210,000 boxes, 64s.
1912—206,000 boxes, 74s.
1911—266,000 boxes, 61s.
1910—245,000 boxes, 60s.

New Zealand.

1914—12,700 crates, W. 64s. 65s. C. 65s. 67s.
1913—14,000 crates, 60s. 6d.
1912—10,100 crates, 73s.
1911—14,000 crates, 60s.
1910—20,900 crates, 58s.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

In order to provide for the constant increase in the size of ships, works of improvement are now in progress in the Suez canal, whereby the depth throughout will be increased to 40 feet, accompanied by a widening up to 196 feet 8 inches in the south section, and the cutting of an appropriate number of sidings in the north and central sections, where a minimum width of 147 feet 6 inches is believed to be sufficient for the requirements of the immediate future.

It is confidently expected that the work will be completed in 1918-19.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. J. E. Ray.*)

GLASGOW, February 24, 1914.

CANNED FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND MEATS.

The quantity of Canadian canned fruit and vegetables imported by Scotland appears from investigation to be extremely limited. Inquiries among the wholesale houses and retail stores indicate that the products of the United States are in great demand and command an enormous sale. All the well-known brands of canned fruit from the latter country are prevalent, but Canadian brands are very scarce. Canned vegetables and meats from the United States are also sold in large quantities. If

Canadian canners, having surplus products to dispose of will communicate with this office, every effort will be made to establish connections among the Scottish importers.

The value of imports of 'fruit, preserved with, and without sugar, other than dried' at the port of Glasgow last year amounted to approximately $200,000.

MARKET FOR CIDER.

During the last few years, the consumption of cider in Scotland has steadily increased. Canadian cider exporters should be able to establish profitable connections here. One importer in Great Britain states that a few consignments he received from Canada a year or two ago were far superior to the cider manufactured in Herefordshire. His statement was based on fifty years' experience in the cider trade.

TRADE OF THE EMPIRE.

The tenth number of the statistical abstract for the British Empire relating to each year from 1898 to 1912 has been issued by the Board of Trade. The book shows that, taking the year 1898 for purposes of comparison with 1912, the trade of the Empire with foreign countries consisted of total imports of £468,896,000, and exports of £334,722,000, as against £822,957,000 and £660,160,000 respectively in 1912.

The trade of the United Kingdom in 1898 with other parts of the British Empire in imports amounted to £126,924,000, and the exports to £99,484,000, and the intercolonial imports to £36,547,000. The figures in 1912 were £236,316,000 (imports), £218,267,000 (exports) and £83,595,000 (intercolonial imports). The total of interimperial trade in 1898 was £1,066,573,000, as compared with £2,030,285,000 in 1912.

The percentage proportion of foreign trade in 1898 was 75·3, and of interimperial trade 24·7, as compared with 73·5 and 26·5 respectively in 1912.

DEMAND FOR PIT PROPS.

In view of the numerous reports forwarded to the Department of Trade and Commerce during the last few years on the market for pit-props in Wales, the following paragraph from the current issue of the *Timber Trades Journal* may be of interest:—

'One of the main items in the expenditure during the past few years by South Wales colliery companies has been the gradually growing cost of pitwood. The average market price of timber has advanced from 18s. 10¾d. in 1908 to 22s. 1½d. per ton for 1912, and the average figure for the first eleven months of 1913 was 21s. 5½d. The chief reasons for the increased cost of timber have been the shortage of labour in the forests of France, Spain and Portugal, the comparatively high freight rates, and the enhanced cost of haulage from the forest inland to the ports of shipment, consequent on the extensive clearances of the forests on the seaboard, from which in years past supplies have been drawn.'

MANUFACTURE OF CASEIN.

The following paragraph on the above subject appears in the current issue of the *Leather Trades Review*:—

'Electrolytic methods have recently been applied to the manufacture of casein from milk. A porous pot containing a 5 per cent caustic soda solution is immersed in the skimmed milk contained in a large vat and an iron cathode plunged into the caustic soda. The other electrode is of carbon and dips into the milk outside the porous pot at a distance of about 3 inches. The milk is warmed to 80° C., and by passing a current of the density of 1 ampere per square centimetre the whole of the phosphoric acid contained in the milk is set free and the casein precipitated. With a current of 160 amperes under 18 volts the whole of the casein from 100 litres of milk is precipitated in 10 minutes. On submitting a further volume of milk to

electrolysis the caustic soda may be replaced by an equal volume of milk from the previous operation. A greater weight of casein is said to be obtained than that by the usual methods and the cost is low as electric power is cheaper than the acids or rennet generally used for the coagulating process. As precipitation is effected by the electric current alone, the casein contains no impurities, no foreign elements having been used in the manufacture.'

PRICES OF CANADIAN APPLES.

Prices prevalent on February 20 were:—

			Shillings.
Nova Scotian—			
Fallawaters,	1	barrel.	20 0 to 22 0
"	2	"	17 0 18 0
"	3	"	14 0 15 0
Baldwins,	1	"	21 0 23 0
"	2	"	17 0 18 0
"	3	"	12 0 15 0
Ben Davis,	1	"	19 0 21 0
"	2	"	15 0 18 0
"	3	"	12 0 14 0
G. Russets,	1	"	28 0 30 0
"	2	"	25 0 26 0
Starks,	1	"	20 0 22 0
"	2	"	16 0 18 0
"	3	"	15 0 16 0

IMPORTS OF TIMBER.

Imports of timber into the United Kingdom during January, 1914, were valued at approximately $6,936,590, as compared with $8,604,200 in January, 1913. The imports from Canada exhibit a decrease of over $150,000.

HOLLAND AND SOUTHERN GERMANY.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. T. Lithgow.)

ROTTERDAM, February 26, 1914.

DRIED AND EVAPORATED APPLE TRADE.

Reports have been made by this office from time to time regarding the grave dissatisfaction which exists in connection with this trade, and the following circular has been addressed by the Dried Fruits Association of the Netherlands to importers in Germany and Belgium urging united action for the improvement of the conditions complained of.

'ROTTERDAM, February, 1914.—The committee of the Dried Fruits Association of the Netherlands beg to draw your attention to the following:—

'It is generally known that the quality of the shipments of sun-dried and evaporated apples, both from the United States and Canada, has considerably deteriorated during the last few years, in consequence of their unsatisfactory preparation. Many parcels are moistened intentionally before shipment which is the cause of these apples deteriorating in spring, and being entirely decayed in summer.

'Cold storage apples have frequently been shipped for some time past instead of the new crop apples. It is well known by sorry experience how these cold storage apples turn out after being kept for a little time.

In order to stop these unsatisfactory conditions we have already applied to various consuls, and published the facts in the commercial papers appearing in the United States and Canada. Moreover, we have addressed many circular letters to the shippers in the United States and Canada. Although our efforts in this respect have not been entirely without success, the greater part of the shipments during the present season left much to be desired.

COLD STORAGE SHIPMENTS.

'It was generally known that both in Canada and the United States a large portion of the 1912 crop was placed in cold storage, and it was feared that in the season 1913-14 large parcels of cold storage apples would be shipped as new apples. Unfortunately, this fear has been confirmed. It appears from the many complaints received by the committee, and from arbitration verdicts that a considerable portion of the shipments of sun-dried and evaporated apples during the season 1913-14 consisted of most unsatisfactory fruit.

'Not only second-class exporting houses, but also firms which have heretofore enjoyed a good repute, have been found guilty of this abuse. Owing to advanced prices these firms apparently reckoned that the European importers would be only too pleased to receive cold storage instead of new apples and complaints would not be made.

'Protests confirmed by certificates from experts were simply rejected as unfounded. Further, a strong rise in prices was the cause of many small shippers being partly or entirely unable to fulfill their contracts, to the great detriment of the European importers, who are compelled, under all circumstances to deliver everything they have sold. Almost every importer of dried and evaporated apples has had a bad experience this season.

'This year enormous quantities of unsatisfactory dried cold storage apples have been delivered, and it is now considered the right time to put a stop to this condition.

CERTIFICATES OF QUALITY AND WEIGHT.

'As the only means to reach this end, and to conduct the trade in sun-dried and evaporated apples along better lines, we propose to buy in future only sun-dried and evaporated apples if each shipment is accompanied by a certificate of quality and weight. Similar certificates of quality and weight are already issued for various articles, namely, in the United States for Californian prunes, apricots, turpentine, lard and syrup. These certificates are issued by a sworn inspector, and certified to by a notary public. The cost of these certificates is small and is included in the selling price by the seller, and the prices will only be slightly raised.

'We are of the opinion that the European importers will agree to this slight advance in price when they can be sure that the quality of the goods delivered is in accordance with the stipulations in the contract.

'If these certificates had been compulsory this year's delivery of cold storage apples instead of new apples would not have taken place, and importers would have been spared many disappointments and financial loss.

'We are of the opinion that our efforts for making the certificates of quality and weight compulsory for sun-dried and evaporated apples will further the actual trade in these goods. Our association has applied to the Dutch Government to acquaint the United States and Canadian Governments with our wishes.

'We beg to request you to also apply to your Government so that not only on the part of the Netherlands, but also on that of Germany and Belgium pressure will be brought to bear on the Government of the United States and Canada to remedy the conditions complained of.'

(Sgd.) 'F. C. KLEIJN VAN WILLIGEN,
'Secretary.'

DIRECTORY OF GERMAN IMPORTERS.

The following list of importers of Mannheim has been furnished by Commissioner J. T. Lithgow, and supplements similar lists which have already been published in the Weekly Report:—

Agricultural Products.

Johann Ph. Bachmann, Binnenhafenstrasse 5a; Max Bloch, C.8.15; Heinrich Buri, Jungbuschstrasse 21; Philipp Ficks, Hafenstrasse 11; Josef Fuld, Industriestrasse 17; Greulich & Herschler, H.2.1.; M. Heidenreich, U.3.9; Robert Heiner, Jungbuschstrasse 17, Mayer Hockenheimer sen., O.7.13; Gabriel Karlsruher, Heinrich Lanzstrasse 32; Ludwig Kauffmann, Hafenstrasse 27; Kauffmann & Gerlach, H.7.33; Adolf Klein, D.1.7/8; Bernhard Klein, Rupprechtstrasse 6; Klein & Heberer, F.7.24; Klara Laschinger, B 2.2; Leonhardt & Eggers, K.3.8; Lurch & Co., E.7.24; Max Meyer, Binnenhafenstrasse 13; M. Rothweiler, K.4.5; Gebrüder Steinel, Akademiestrasse 3; N. Steiner & Cie., D.7.3; Ferdinand Ullmann, E 6.1; Simon Ullmann, Jungbuschstrasse 9; Walliser & Lelbach, B 7.17a; Lina Walther, T 6.14; Gebrüder Weil, Lindenhofstrasse 9; Gebrüder Würzweiler, F.5.1.

Dried and Evaporated Apples, and other Dried Fruits.

Alois Akermann, J.7.28; Moritz Dinkelspiel, L 11.18; Jul. Eglinger & Co., H.1.13; Rudolf Ekardt, Reunershofstrasse 14; Grosseinkaufsgesellschaft Deutscher Consumvereine, G.m.b.H., Binnenhafenstrasse 7; Grosseinkaufs-Vereiniging d.Kolonialwarenhandel, e.G.m.b.H., Grabenstrasse 3a; Conrad Haas Söhne Nachf. Mechler & Götz, O 7.8; M. Heidenreich, U 3.9; J. Henningers Nachfolger, P.7.9; Bernhard Herrmann, G 7.35; Horstmann & Hafter, Q 7.23; Imhoff & Stahl, Hafenstrasse 17; W. & F. Kuhn, Rennershofstrasse 14; Schnitzer & Stepf Magenau, M 5.6; Heinrich Odenheimer, Tattersallstrasse 12; Eugen Osiander, Rheinstrasse 8; Hans Scharff, G.7.20/21; Johann Schreiber, T 1.6; Walz & Geiss; Woll & Horn, C 7.16/17.

Edible Fats.

Estol-A.-G. vorm. Soff & Reichenburg, Friesenheimerstrasse 12a; H. Schlinck & Cie., Akt.-Ges., Schansenstrasse 8.

Edible Oils.

S. Bloch, Kirchenstrasse 10, Georg Jacob, Seckenheimerstrasse 64; Verein Deutscher Oelfabriken, Meerfeldstrasse 1.

Feedstuffs.

Frank, S., Erstes Maniheimer Fourage und Kraftfuttermittelgesellschaft, Rosengartenstrasse 19; Marie Hoffmann Fouragehandlung, Käfertalerstr. 17; Wilhelm Hockenheimer, junior, Lameystrasse 16; Hoffstaetter & Knieriem, Schanzenstrasse 8; Bernhard Klein, Rupprechtstrasse 7; Jacob Mayer, L.14.18; Müller & Hoffmann, Helmholtzstrasse 7a; Oberrheinische Kraftfutter G.m.b.H., Industriestrasse; Peter Pöhlmann, Alphornstrasse 42; Rheinische Futtermittel-G-m-b-H., B 6.19; Süddeutsche Kraftfutter-Fabrik G.m.b.H., Käferthälerstrasse 178, Jacob Wellenreuther, Rheinaustrasse 10.

Flour, Dealers.

Daube & Mayer, Börse E 4.14; Ph. Deimann, L 7.6; Forrer & Norkauer, L 13.3; Hirschfeld & Brunnehild, C.8.1; E. Kaufmann junior, Lameystr. 13; Gebr. Koch, F 5.10; N. Marx, C 4 20/21; W. Mösinger, L 8.11; Bernh. Schwab, P.6.20; M. Wohlgemuth, F.4.12; Wilhelm Wolff, Friesenheimerstrasse 7a.

Flour, Millers.

Erste Mannheimer Dampfmühle von Ed. Kauffmann Söhne, G.m.b.H., Hafenstrasse 68/70; Hefftsche Kunstmühle A.-G., C 4.9b; Hildebrand & Söhne, G.m.b.H., Industriehafen; Hoffstaetter & Knieriem, Schanzenstrasse 8; Gebr. Lorch, E.4.1; Pfälzische Mühlenwerke Mannheim A.-G., L 1.2; Rheinmühlenwerke A.-G., Rheinkaistrasse 8; Wilhelm Siegel, Industriehafen, Lagerstrasse 7; Feud., Johann Sprengel & Sohn, Neckarstrasse 19; Süddeutsche Mühlenvereinigung G.m.b.H.; Werner & Nicola Germania-Mühlenwerke in Mannheim und Neckargemünd, G.m.b.H., Lagerstrasse 4; Herm. Wolff & Cie., Binnenhafenstrasse 10.

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.

Maria Huser, Augartenstrasse 43; Guido de Lorenzo, C 3.9; Johann Ph. Bachmann, Binnenhafenstrasse 5a; Georg Boger, Laurentiusstrasse 4; Bernh. Franz, Waldhofstrasse 7; Grosch, Linz & Co., Binnenhafenstr. 14/15a; Jamaica-Bananen-Import-G.m.b.H., Güterhallenstrasse 19; Ludwig Kumpf, K 4.3; Mannheimer Frucht-Import-G.m.b.H., N.4.21; Angelo Masé, Q 2.12; Auguste Reinacher, Rheinhäus. St. 53; Barbara Ross, R 4.16; Elise Rothweiler, E 1. 9/11; M. Rothweiler K 4.5; Schmitt & Münzesheimer, Jungbuschstrasse 11; Spanischer Garten Maria Joy, K 1.5; Gebr. Steinel, Akademiestrasse 3; Gebr. Weil, Lindenhofstrasse 9, Conrad Wertel, Max Josefstrasse 23.

Grain, Agents.

Bernhard Baer, D 7.24; A. Blumenstein, B 6.29; Eugen Boenig, E.5.7; Michael Borger, D.6.4; M. Casewitz, D 6. 7/8; M. Knipper Cohnen C 2.4; H. S. Cramer, Filiale Mannheim G.m.b.H., D 1 7/8; Jacques Danon, D 1 7/8; Darmstaedter & Co., D 4.11; Daube & Mayer, Börse E 4. 12/16; F. Dührenheimer & Söhne, O.5.14; Enss & Dauter, Rheinstrasse 9; Samuel Feibelmann, Luisenring 3; Bernhard M. Freund, C 3.9; Emil Gamper, P 2.3a; Alfred Glaser, P 2.3a; Isidor Goldschmidt, D 5.8; Jakob Graff, Akademiestrasse 15; Haberer & Woehrlin, F 5.1; Gebr. Haymann, Elisabethstrasse 8; Hirschler & Cie., D 1.9; Bernhard Hoffmann, B 4.8; Homberger-Kaufmann, D 6.17; Julius Kaufmann junior, Q 7.16; Siegfried Kaufmann, E 4. Börse; Abraham Kuhn junior, D 6.6; D. Lehmann, C 4.6; Leopold Levi, senior, U 1.4; S. Livschin, Rheinstrasse 1; Jacob Loeb, Rheinstrasse 1; Albert Maier, D.7.24; M. R. Mayer, Werderstrasse 23/25; S. Meyer & Sohn, E 2. 4/5; Moritz Ponfick, B 5. 17/18; Rothschild & Co., Börse, Zimmer 18/19; Gebr. Schmitt, B 5.14; Franz Setzinger, Richard Wagnerstrasse 1; D. & C. Simon, L.12.18; Stern & Wolff, D 4 9/10; W. Störzbach, D 7.10; Siegfried Tuteur, Rheinstrasse 9; Eduard Weil jr., D 6.9; Simon Weil, C 4.9a; Weill & Co., E 5.1; Weinberger, E 5.1M.; I. Weismann & Co., D 7.11; Louis Wolff jr., Rheinstrasse 7; I. Würzweiler, D 7.13.

Grain, Merchants.

Leo Brunnehild, C 8.1; Leopold Cahn, Binnenhafenstrasse 8; Dreifuss & Sohn, D 4.6; Louis Dreyfus & Cie., E 7.27; J. Feitel, Schwetzingerstr. 82/88; Michael Günzburger, Börse E 4; Jakob Hirsch & Söhne, G.m.b.H., E 7.21; Isidor Hirsch, L 11.19; M. & B. Kaufmann, Verb. Kanallinkes-Ufer 4; Paul Ludwig Kuhn, F 7.24; Gebr. Lorch, E 4.1; Jacob Meyer, L. 14/18; Samuel Oppenheimer, G 7.25; Gebr. Oppenheimer, Kirchenstrasse 3; Karl Richheimer, Mollstrasse 27; Stern & Sohn, D 6. 9/11; Fritz Sternheimer, Rheinstrasse 9; Sussmann & Bodenheimer, E 7.28; Wertheimer & Weil, Rheinstrasse 5; Leopold Wolff, G 7.28; Gebr. Zimmern & Co., E 6.3.

Leather.

Bär & Sohn, D., F 3.21; Gottfried Bauer, G 5.4; Gebr. Becker, U 1.17; Bosch & Gebhard, U 3.22; Anton Deckert, Q 5.3; Fleck & Werner, U 3.14; J. Fleckenstein,

T 1.16; M. Gernandt, U 1.17; Max Gernsheim, Hch. Lanzstrasse 21; J. Guthmann, C 8.7; J. Hertel, R 3.13; J. Hertz, B 6.29; M. & B. Kahn, H 3.7; Heinrich E. Kaufmann, Tullastrasse 14; B. Loeb & Söhne, Kirchenstrasse 4; Maas & Marx, Q 3.16; G. Marx & Sohn, B 7.8; L. Regensburger Nachf., G 7.27; Selinger & Mahler, G 7.19; Emil Weill, O.7.24; Sigmund Wolf, S 1.12.

Lumber.

Dryfus & Mayer Dinkel, Fruchtbahnhofstrasse 2 und 4; Luschka & Wagemann, G.m.b.H., Verbindungs-Kanal; Mannheimer Hobelwerk Michel & Dürr, Verbindungs-Kanal 1, Ufer; E. Totzke, Mannheimer Sperrholz Import Haus, Max Josephstrasse 19; Ad. Messerschmitt, Industriestrasse 9; Karolina Ortwein, E 1.13; Julius Potempa, Filiale Mannheim, M 2.15a.

Sausage Casings.

Emma Baum, F 6. 14/15; Jacob & Rauscher, Otto Beckstrasse 6; Herman Kern, M.7.11; Mayer & Keller, Augartenstrasse 59; Gebr. Scheuer, Seckenheimerstrasse 66; Staudt & Stern Nachf., Seckenheimerstrasse 130; Waixel & Bensheim, P.7.13.

Seeds.

Peter Niedecken, P 3.4; Südd. Samenhaus Constantin & Löffler, F 1.3; Gebr. Velten, S 1.6.

FREIGHTS TO WEST INDIES.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company has recently made a further announcement respecting the new service between Canada and the British West Indies, and is now quoting through rates on freights from Canada to the principal ports in Central and South America, in addition to serving the ports required under its contract with the Canadian Government.

The company is now able to quote through rates and through bills of lading for general merchandise, especially flour and grain, via Trinidad, in connection with their Southampton mail service to the Colombian ports of Puerto Colombia and Cartagena, and also to Colon in Panama; and in connection with their intercolonial mail service to the Venezuelan ports of Carupano, Pampatar and LaGuayra.

The company has also just completed arrangements for through bills of lading to Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, and hope shortly to announce having made similar arrangements to give through connections with Brazilian and Argentine ports.

BUSINESS HINTS FOR WEST INDIES.

Mr. Watson Griffin, Special Trade Commissioner to the West Indies, reports to the Department that a general complaint heard in the Islands is to the effect that Canadian business houses draw on merchants there to whom goods have been shipped, before they are delivered. If the draft is not immediately accepted—and there is usually some unwillingness to do this, as the goods have not arrived—it comes back for acceptance again and again, which is a matter of some annoyance to the importer.

United States and British drafts, it is said, are never presented before the goods have arrived, it being customary for United States and British firms to allow their customers a line of credit and permit them to remit at regular intervals. When they do draw on their customers, precaution is taken that the drafts shall not be pre-

sented before the arrival of the shipment and therefore as a rule, the draft goes forward bearing the name of the ship by which the goods were sent and date of the sailing. In this way when shipments are made through New York commission houses, the commission merchant knows exactly when the goods leave New York. On the other hand Canadian manufacturers in Ontario and Quebec do not know when their goods will reach Halifax, or by what boat they will be sent. There is also the matter of delay en route by the railway. In the meantime the draft goes via New York and probably reaches the West Indies within ten days. The western difficulty, however, does not apply to shippers at St. John and Halifax and would not appear to be a difficult matter for them to ensure their drafts going out by the same ship as their goods when they could put in the name of the vessel and the date of sailing on the draft.

A remedy might be reached perhaps by an arrangement with the banks which have branches in the West Indies.

There can be no doubt, that the arrival of drafts before the goods is a source of annoyance and a discouragement to business.

Other causes of complaint as regards business methods of certain Canadian firms are, long delays before arrival of consignments and carelessness in making out certificates of origin. The correct form of these certificates was published in Weekly Report No. 525, and this point particularly is worthy of consideration by exporters in view of the possibilities which are opening up in these colonies as a result of the agreement.

NEW TARIFF AMENDMENTS.

The following tariff amendment has been received at the Department of Trade and Commerce since the publication of the last Weekly Report. Copies thereof will be promptly furnished applicants:—

United States—No. 2, 5th edition, January, 1914.

57312—2½

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended February 21, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

		Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living:—			
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves		5	32
Sheep and lambs		–	–
Swine		–	–
Horses		246	129
Fresh meat:—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)	Cwts.	136,400	199,928
Mutton " " "	"	108,143	100,517
Pork " " "	"	11,219	23,178
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	"	14,816	19,806
Salted or preserved meat:—			
Bacon	"	121,132	117,890
Beef	"	573	629
Hams	"	22,751	20,436
Pork	"	5,334	5,695
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,448	3,428
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	10,625	16,397
Dairy produce and substitutes:—			
Butter	"	88,014	85,055
Margarine	"	27,667	30,933
Cheese	"	42,091	42,063
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	270	–
" cream	"	302	215
" condensed	"	26,848	21,363
" preserved, other kinds	"	169	216
Eggs	Gt. Hnd.	259,310	309,300
Poultry	Value £	44,573	49,899
Game	"	3,418	12,692
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	1,948	6,970
Lard	"	57,996	44,661
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—			
Wheat	"	2,189,400	1,236,800
Wheat-meal and flour	"	352,500	193,400
Barley	"	439,600	78,100
Oats	"	578,900	202,300
Peas	"	66,009	21,241
Beans	"	8,030	5,590
Maize or Indian corn	"	1,228,900	331,400
Fruit, raw:—			
Apples	"	144,653	61,532
Pears	"	660	1,634
Hay	Tons.	1,468	520
Hops	Cwts.	4,093	233

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended February 18, 1914:—

Cheese—				
Bristol	67s.	6d.	—70s.	per cwt.
Liverpool	67s.		—70s.	"
London	68s.		—72s.	"
Glasgow	–		–	"
Butter—None reported.				
Bacon (Sides)—				
Bristol	66s.		—68s.	"
Liverpool	63s.		—66s.	"
London	68s		—70s.	"
Glasgow	68s.		—69s.	"
Bacon (Cumberland cut)—				
Bristol	–		–	
Liverpool	68s.		—73s.	"
London	–		–	
Glasgow	72s.		—74s.	
Hams (long cut, green)—				
Bristol	74s		–78s.	"
Liverpool	72s.		–7[illegible]s.	"
London	76s.		—78s.	"
Glasgow	73s.		–75s.	"

Foreign Animals Market, Deptford.—No sales reported.
Foreign Animals Market, Birkenhead.—No sales reported.

BRITISH COLONIAL REPORTS.

FIJI.

Report on Trade of Fiji.

(By the Governor.)

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF IMPORT.

The following statement shows the value of the principal items of import during the years 1911 and 1912:—

Nature of Import.	1911.	1912.
Bacon and hams	£ 3,312	£ 3,564
Bags and sugar-mats	25,968	26,871
Beer	6,219	7,824
Books	2,157	2,959
Boots and shoes	9,884	8,390
Breadstuffs and biscuits	60,443	72,344
Bran	6,985	7,183
Butter and ghee	17,631	17,629
Cement	7,678	8,817
Cigars and cigarettes	2,906	4,033
Coal	28,684	25,910
Cordage	4,210	4,589
Cutlery	5,750	5,773
Drapery	146,425	158,357
Drugs	6,610	8,363
Electroplated ware	2,667	3,377
Fish	12,214	19,492
Furniture	6,567	5,120
Galvanized iron and goods	22,237	22,910
Glassware and crockery	4,864	4,710
Grain	4,987	6,146
Grease and tallow	3,117	4,288
Hardware	56,601	55,888
Horses	8,755	7,325
Iron-bar, rod, sheet-rails, and pipes	23,422	19,477
Jewellery	4,479	5,916
Leatherware	7,670	7,046
Live stock	14,681	13,219
Machinery	38,728	28,774
Machinery, agricultural	10,595	7,307
Manure	7,221	11,628
Meats	22,489	27,055
Milk	2,462	3,144
Oils	20,470	25,557
Paints	5,508	6,167
Rice	16,945	27,381
Sheep	3,240	3,506
Soap	1,611	2,049
Spirits	11,866	12,061
Stationery	7,459	6,765
Sugar	5,015	6,272
Tea	3,531	4,007
Timber	47,535	45,106
Tobacco (excluding cigars and cigarettes)	10,663	10,421
Toys and fancy goods	1,460	4,243
Vegetables and fruit (fresh)	8,706	11,858
Wines	2,871	3,382

The items showing increases of note are breadstuffs and biscuits, meats, manure, rice, vegetables and fruit. The continued increase in imports is due to the fact that the Colony's industries continued to progress steadily despite the temporary set-back caused by the hurricane in January, 1912.

SHIPPING STATISTICS.

Particulars regarding the number, nationality and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels entered and cleared at the ports of the Colony during 1911 and 1912 are given in the following table:—

Nationality.	Description.	Entered.				Cleared.			
		1911.		1912.		1911.		1912.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	Steam	140	290,167	134	299,749	134	285,031	135	295,923
"	Sailing	3	1,345	1	1,031	2	1,188	2	1,187
German	"	—	—	1	1,958	—	—	—	—
American	"	6	2,942	6	3,364	4	2,216	5	2,829
Norwegian	"	1	1,023	—	—	1	1,023	—	—
French	Steam	—	—	2	164	—	—	2	164
"	Sailing	—	—	2	3,487	—	—	2	3,487

The number and tonnage of local vessels holding coasting licenses during 1912 were:—

	No.	Tons.
European-owned vessels	112	2,603
Native-owned vessels	152	982
Chinese-owned vessels	10	136
Halfcaste-owned vessels	19	253
Indian-owned vessels	7	36
	300	4,010

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The total imports and exports for the past five years are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1908	£662,654	£ 878,393
1909	636,250	947,136
1910	829,029	1,005,818
1911	854,193	1,275,235
1912	940,044	1,058,960

The amount of customs duties levied on imports during each of the past five years was as follows:—

Year.	Customs Duties Levied.
1908	£106,595
1909	106,357
1910	131,691
1911	150,165
1912	165,145

TRADE BY COUNTRIES.

The bulk of the Colony's trade continues to be conducted through Australia and New Zealand. The total trade of the Colony during the year 1912 was distributed amongst the various countries as follows:—

Country.	Total.
United Kingdom	£ 230,562
British possessions—	
New South Wales	868,907
New Zealand	600,515
Victoria	72,472
Queensland	2,841
India	41,369
Canada	75,929
Hong Kong	8,868
Other British possessions	2,870
Total British possessions	£1,674,421
Foreign countries—	
United States	£51,618
Japan	6,191
France	1,014
Germany	29,462
Belgium	1,319
Other foreign countries	4,416
Total foreign countries	£94,020
Totals—	
United Kingdom	£ 230,562
British possessions	1,674,421
Foreign countries	94,020
Total trade	£1,999,004

RECEIVER GENERAL'S REPORT.

The value of imports from the United Kingdom rose from £164,636 in 1911 to £184,862 in 1912. The exports to the United Kingdom in 1912 consisted almost entirely of copra.

The Receiver General reports as follows on British and foreign trade:—

'The trade statistics in this Colony are compiled on the basis, not of country of origin, but on country of consignment, and it is not known from the statistics whether the goods are of British or foreign manufacture.

'Speaking generally, the proportion of British manufactured goods to the total importations is exceedingly high in Fiji. This is due in no small measure to the fact that the bulk of the export trade is with the adjoining British countries of Australia and New Zealand; that there are no, or few, direct means of communication with non-British countries; that most of the trade is in the hands of British subjects; and that it is convenient to procure supplies from Australia. The bulk of foodstuffs, viz., flour, rice, biscuits, meats, potatoes, onions and dholl, will no doubt still be obtained from Australia, New Zealand and India, owing to the proximity of the two former places and the cheap rates of freights ruling from the latter country. But as regards manufactured goods, there is already the tendency, which will grow in future, to obtain goods in the cheapest markets now offering in Germany, Japan, the United States, and Sweden.

'16. From the United States are being obtained agricultural implements, oil engines, boots, woodenware, oars, handles, wood blocks, lamps, paper bags, petroleum products, resin and turpentine. From Germany: sewing machines, common jewellery, perfumery, buttons, brushware, toys, pianos, beer, wire nails, fencing wire, lamps, wooden pipes, fancy goods and common tools. From Japan: cheap undershirts, hosiery, camphor, brushware, silk and silk manufactures. From Sweden: matches (the safety kind, which is almost invariably used in Fiji) and calcium carbide.'

STAPLE PRODUCTS.

The decrease in exports in 1912, as compared with 1911, is attributable to the effects of the hurricane in January, 1912.

The staple products of the Colony remain the same; the quantity and value of these exports during the last five years were as follows:—

Year.	Sugar. Quantity.	Sugar. Value.	Copra. Quantity.	Copra. Value.	Green Fruit. Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	£
1908	66,149	647,306	12,931	154,488	62,217
1909	60,825	607,969	15,880	226,599	98,491
1910	61,761	669,432	13,078	258,841	47,302
1911	72,834	797,274	16,337	294,245	151,668
1912	61,728	671,713	13,710	242,073	120,510

During the year green fruit of the total value of £120,510 was exported, of which about one-third was shipped to the Melbourne market by means of the greater facilities in transport provided during the year. The revenue derived from the imposition of the Banana Subsidy and Inspection Tax, levied under Ordinance XII of 1911, amounted to £2,034 12s. 9d., against which the cost of inspection and subsidies on account of the banana trade amounted to £5,097.

The following statement shows the quantity of bananas exported during each of the last five years:—

Year.	Bunches.	Cases.
1908	356,180	145,110
1909	585,713	188,577
1910	271,024	81,225
1911	897,345	219,551
1912	589,743	209,772

The total area of land under sugar-cane cultivation on the 31st December, 1912, was estimated at 43,358 acres, from which were produced 480,658 tons of sugar-cane. The area under cocoanuts, or cultivated by Europeans and exclusive of native plantations, was estimated at 32,180 acres. The estimated cultivated area under bananas and pineapples on the 31st December last was 6,692 and 54 acres respectively. These figures do not include native plantations, as to which details are not available. It is from native plantations that the greater part of the green fruit exported is produced. Fruit so grown is sold under contract to European buyers, who ship the produce to the respective markets. Previous to the year 1911, the cultivation of bananas for export was confined principally to the Rewa Valley and to the Sigatoka district, from which the produce can be easily transported to meet ocean steamers sailing from Suva and from Momi, a port of call adjacent to the Sigatoka river. During 1912 a Steamer of the Union Steamship Company continued to make periodical visits to Suva-Suva Bay district on the southern side of the island of Vanua Levu. It is hoped that still greater facilities for transport and conveyance of fruit to the port of Suva may be provided in the near future, and that the cultivation of fruit will increase considerably.

After deducting the three principal items of export from the value of the total exports of the Colony, the value of the minor products exported during each of the last five years amounted to:—

Year.	
1908	£13,321
1909	13,752
1910	30,171
1911	32,048
1912	24,236

The principal minor exports were trocas shell, £7,573; molasses, £7,259; turtle shell, £2,087; and hides and pelts, £1,480. More attention might, with advantage, be

given to the cultivation of products other than sugar, fruit and copra. Some considerable area of land is being leased to planters for the cultivation of sisal hemp, and it is anticipated that the production of this fibre will become an important industry in some districts of the Colony. Land in considerable areas unsuited to the cultivation of the staple products is available for settlement.

	Imports Eleven Months ended November.			Exports (Domestic) Eleven Months ended November.		
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia	99,022,000	98,985,000	118,945,000	144,529,000	135,426,000	135,727,000
Germany	431,364,000	480,788,000	479,869,000	360,617,000	394,280,000	448,514,000
Belgium	151,957,000	164,951,000	165,206,000	122,972,000	136,249,000	128,595,000
France	290,551,000	297,970,000	307,300,000	219,086,000	242,938,000	250,360,000
Spain	36,167,000	37,427,000	46,577,000	34,242,000	37,227,000	38,684,000
Italy	122,955,000	132,653,000	130,733,000	79,416,000	86,221,000	80,955,000
Austria-Hungary	119,020,000	135,313,000	127,819,000	91,758,000	103,087,000	105,732,000
Egypt	25,574,000	23,899,000	25,707,000	24,700,000	29,149,000	27,259,000
United States	289,934,000	346,662,000	335,173,000	382,446,000	440,698,000	462,566,000
Brazil	47,702,000	56,843,000	62,190,000	59,263,000	65,968,000	57,940,000
Japan	48,450,000	58,351,000	68,312,000	41,200,000	48,190,000	58,049,000
British India	87,198,000	97,429,000	115,292,000	134,372,000	148,305,000	148,234,000
Canada	94,395,000	120,136,000	128,222,000	51,092,000	62,350,000	78,196,000
British S. Africa	35,166,000	36,945,000	39,884,000	18,041,000	20,380,000	24,759,000
United Kingdom	521,407,000	568,279,000	598,005,000	415,711,000	445,975,000	482,134,000

—(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

BRITISH TRADE STATISTICS.

The following summary table has been prepared at the Board of Trade showing the total imports and exports of merchandise of the principal countries for which the particulars can be given up to November, 1913, inclusive, and referring in all cases to the same period, viz., the eleven months ended November. The corresponding figure for 1912 and 1911 are added for comparison:—

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN IN 1913.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received the following particulars, from a reliable source, relative to the foreign trade of Japan in 1913:—

The value of the foreign trade of Japan for the year 1913 shows a considerable increase over that for the preceding year, the imports amounting to £74,400,000 and the exports to £64,300,000, making a total of £138,700,000, as compared with imports £63,200,000 and exports £53,800,000 (total £117,000,000) in 1912.

Although from a statistical point of view the trade has shown a steady increase and the position would seem to be good, it is nevertheless, true that 1913 was, on the whole, a bad year for business men, and many of the foreign firms had a trying time. It was hoped that there would be a revival of trade when the country had recovered from the depression which followed after the late Emperor's death, but the boom has been postponed, and now the hopes of the optimists are centred on the coronation,

which, they think, will bring a return of confidence, while others hope that if the Government can float a foreign loan a period of cheap money may improve matters to some extent.

There was a falling-off in the trade in materials required for the execution of public works, and business in general was dull. According to figures prepared by the Hypothec Bank, the total amount of capital issues in 1913 was only £50,000,000. —(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

BRITISH GUIANA'S TRADE WITH CANADA.

The outstanding feature of the trade of British Guiana for 1913, is the exceptional development of commercial relations with the Dominion of Canada. This is emphasized by Reuter's Georgetown correspondent, who reminds us that the sugar shipments to Canada from British Guiana are more than double those to the United Kingdom and more than tenfold those to the United States, the figures being 53,430 tons to Canada, and 20,310 tons to the United Kingdom, while the United States, British Guiana's former market, received the small amount of 2,497 tons.—(*Canada-West India Magazine.*)

BRITISH SUPPLY OF HOPS.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office furnishes the following statement of the registered supply of hops from abroad in the United Kingdom in the months of January, 1912, 1913, and 1914, showing countries of consignment:—

	1912.	1913.	1914.
Germany.. .. ..cwts.	2,000	2,423	3,738
Netherlands .. .. "	22	199	
Belgium .. .. "	1,422	1,295	472
France.. .. .. "	....	....	32
Austria-Hungary .. .. "	103	96	38
United States.. .. .. "	28,171	16,633	17,078
Mexico .. .. "	164	....	
Victoria.. .. .. "	....	....	38
New Zealand.. .. .. "	27	....	
Canada.. .. .. "	2,542	7,443	
	34,451	28,089	21,396
Deduct—Canada.. .. .. "	....	....	398
	34,451	28,089	20,998

SCARCITY OF CHAMOIS SKINS.

Chamois skins used so extensively in the painting trade are growing scarce, at least the genuine skins are. The skin from the chamois is heavier than the sheep, also coarser. For strength and durability the chamois skin is preferable, but for ordinary use the oil tanned sheep skin answers the purpose and is much cheaper. Chamois skins are very hard to obtain owing to the shyness and fleetness of the animals. It is only for a few months in winter that these animals come down the mountains and are accessible to the hunters. Even then, it is necessary that a large party should go out to meet with any degree of success.—(*Canadian Journal of Commerce.*)

SOUTH AFRICAN CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa certain further rulings which have been given by the Union Commissioner of Customs to the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce on this matter.

The Commissioner states that, with reference to the production of invoices showing home consumption values, in all cases where such invoices are not presented, deposits will be taken sufficient to cover duty on a 25 per cent increase of the prices invoiced to the importer, pending the production of invoices showing the required particulars.

It is further stated that, in cases of difference between the home and export selling prices, if the home selling value is greater than when for export, the seller must give the price he can obtain when selling for home consumption, which is required of him. Unless, therefore, the manufacturer does give the higher value he obtains in his home market, the importer renders himself liable to a penalty for incorrect declaration, and the possible forfeiture of his goods.

It is the intention of the Customs Department to check the accuracy of the declarations by actual inquiries in Europe.

With regard to the value of goods on which duty is payable being either that at the place of purchase or free on board, the Customs Department have issued a regulation to the effect that when a purchase is made by an importer (which includes his agent) bona fide inland, the railage to the port of shipment, if shown separately, on an invoice or by a separate debit note, may be deducted for the purpose of arriving at the 'true current value' as defined by law. The onus of proving the true place of purchase and the correctness of the deductions will rest with the importer.

Ordinarily, the place where the invoice is made will be taken to be the place of purchase.—(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

NORWEGIAN CODFISH IN GREECE AND SPAIN.

According to a Norwegian Consular Report, the value of the fish imported into Greece in 1912 was as follows: Smoked herring, 885,000 francs; split-fish, 3,110,000 francs. In 1911 the respective figures were 1,057,000 francs and 3,246,000 francs. The total imports from Norway are valued at about 40,000 francs. They consist partly of fish conserves, but the consumption of these is not great in Greece, partly because they are not much esteemed, and partly because of the high duty (*e.g.,* sardines in tins, £4 12s. 9½d. per cwt.). Another thing that militates against the import of fish from Norway is the great distance and the high freights. It is noted that at the Piræus in 1912, 15,000 kilos. of smoked 'spring' herrings, 20,000 kilos. of smoked North Sea herring, and 21,000 kilos. of smoked 'large' herrings were imported from Norway.

The import of Norwegian split-cad at Bilbao, Spain, in 1913 amounted to 104,690 quintals (of 50 kilos.), as compared with 135,092 quintals in 1912, 128,910 quintals in 1911, and 94,660 quintals in 1910. At Santander the import last year was 37,271 quintals, against 31,687 quintals in 1912, 31,640 quintals in 1911, and 26,507 quintals in 1910. Prices rose throughout the year. At Bilbao in January they ranged from 49 to 55 pesetas per quintal; in February and March from 52 to 55 pesetas; in April and May from 52 to 56 pesetas; in June and July from 54 to 58 pesetas; in August 52 to 56 pesetas; in September 56 to 59 pesetas; in October 57 to 60 pesetas; and in November and December from 58 to 61 pesetas per quintal. A corresponding advance took place at Santander, the prices beginning at from 52 to 55 pesetas per quintal and ending at 60 to 61 pesetas.—(*Fish Trades Gazette.*)

BRITISH IMPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCE.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has supplied the following return of the registered supply of butter, cheese and eggs from abroad in the United Kingdom in the months of January, 1913 and 1914, showing the countries of consignment:—

	Butter.		Cheese.		Eggs.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Gt. Hnds.	Gt. Hnds.
Russia	13,516	17,591	..	..	435,687	363,475
Sweden	27,162	26,294	..	..	19,696	11,925
Norway	2,292	1,704	11	19	..	..
Denmark	131,462	139,603	2	107	324,678	239,542
Germany	315	..	28	24	71,584	88,862
Netherlands	6,082	5,241	25,402	24,752	51,682	64,719
Belgium	..	..	30	34	26,540	2,244
France	12,293	8,711	1,506	1,106	23,862	15,168
Switzerland	..	..	991	1,109	..	..
Portugal	..	..	19	..	480	4,344
Spain	..	..	..	..	1,770	7,543
Italy	72	49	7,095	8,895	89,216	66,528
Austria-Hungary	..	..	..	..	131,464	91,856
Greece	..	..	..	8	..	..
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	1,512	..
Turkey, Asiatic	..	..	..	..	..	1,956
Roumania	..	..	..	..	11,616	16,104
Egypt	..	..	..	..	315,350	306,633
Morocco	..	..	..	..	40,184	10,520
U. S. of America	..	131	1,843	4,710	5,869	..
Argentine Republic	13,936	4,257	..	..	..	..
Gibraltar	..	..	..	..	1,320	..
British India	72	216	..	..	..	..
Australia:—						
South Australia	1,513	1,655	..	..	..	..
Victoria	62,131	80,179	..	..	..	..
New South Wales	21,502	34,256	..	..	..	..
Queensland	11,425	13,121	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	61,578	62,955	66,480	73,317	18	..
Canada	..	..	33,435	19,222	1,650	..
Total	365,351	395,967	136,842	133,303	1,554,178	1,290,420

CHINESE TOWNS OPENED TO FOREIGN TRADE.

Seven towns in North China have been spontaneously opened to foreign trade, namely, Kueihuach'eng, Kalgan, Dolonor, Chihfang, Taonanfu, Hulutao and Lungkow. The main result will be to develop trade with Inner Mongolia.

Of these, three only are of interest to British commerce. Kueihuach'eng and Kalgan will enable goods to reach these places on payment of a single import duty of 5 per cent, instead of 2½ levied on transit trade. Hulutao is an ice free port on the Gulf of Liaotung and is connected by a branch line to the Peking-Mukden Railway.

The opening of these places will enable foreigners to watch at close quarters the working of the transit pass trade and will facilitate the immense export business of Tientsin as well as develop foreign commercial intercourse with both inner and outer Mongolia.

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The interest of manufacturers throughout the world centres in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, Cal., because of the commercial bearing of the event which it celebrates—the construction and opening of the Panama canal.

Nations desiring to promote their foreign trade are making appropriations and supervising the collection of exhibits that natural resources and products may be adequately shown. Exhibitors are assured of every facility for display commensurate with the magnitude of a universal exposition and the commercial benefit to be derived therefrom in the conduct and extension of their respective business enterprises.

The following foreign nations have accepted the invitation of the United States to participate in the exposition: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Haiti, the Netherlands, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, New Zealand, Panama, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela. It is now assured that practically all the States of the Union will be represented.

All exhibit palaces are in process of construction under time contracts requiring completion by July 1, 1914. Machinery hall, the largest building of the group, is complete save certain details of interior finishing, and many of the other palaces are under roof. Exhibitors in all parts of the world are, therefore, assured that they may soon begin shipment of their exhibits, certain that those received after July 1 of this year may be immediately installed and made ready for the completed opening, February 20, 1915.

The classification of exhibits adopted by this exposition is comprehensive of the world's industries and designed to be of greatest comparative value to visitors and competitive benefit to exhibitors. The system of awards will be in the hands of international juries and will comprise five gradations from the grand prize to meritorious mention.

The management urges upon all intending exhibitors the necessity of immediate preparation. Rules and regulations governing exhibitors will be furnished on application. Correspondence looking to the reservation of space in the exhibit palaces will receive prompt attention. Labels for packages, tending to facilitate the rapid forwarding of freight to the exposition grounds at San Francisco, have been provided for free distribution. A railway through the grounds will insure rapid handling of all consignments.

CLOTH FROM SEAWEED.

A suit of clothes made from seaweed seems unique to say the least. Yet this has been done, and the chances are that it will prove quite a profitable business. The seaweed that has been found the most valuable for the manufacture of cloth comes from off the coast of Australia, and is dredged from the bottom of rather deep water.

It is believed this weed grows from the soil left by a submerged forest, as it is particularly strong, and its fibre is of such quality as to make it valuable in cloth making. At first it was believed this fibre was altogether too coarse for cloth making, but when the fibre was properly prepared it was found it came apart into a surprisingly soft material of a light brown colour and capable of taking all sorts of dyes.

Several mills in Yorkshire, England, are importing this seaweed and using it in the manufacture of cloth. This cloth is quite as soft and pliable as woollen cloth, and while not quite as warm as wool, makes a strong fabric that is extremely serviceable as well as attractive. Of course, one of the great advantages of seaweed cloth is that it is so extremely cheap, being saleable at less than half the price of pure woollen cloth. The supply of this seaweed seems almost inexhaustible, and the collection of this weed by dredging is furnishing many Australians with a paying employment.—(*Canadian Journal of Commerce.*)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Public Elevators in the East, and Afloat.

Week ending February 26, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R	470,304	51,036	84,623	68,927	674,890
Consolidated	668,759	175,799	51,447	246,954	1,142,959
Empire Elevator Co.	1,049,890	280,590	122,985	249,800	1,703,265
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co	547,805	106,866	31,721	.....	686,392
Western Terminal Elevator Co	211,582	30,393	25	201,025	443,025
G. T. Pacific	1,622,841	908,411	149,609	517,330	3,198,191
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	1,145,843	315,712	131,693	.....	1,593,248
Fort William Elevator	458,894	301,009	43,208	125,108	928,219
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co	3,454,178	1,011,449	399,631	622,654	5,487,912
D. Horn & Co	80,548	29,807	9,570	291,244	411,169
Government Elevator	824,860	66,077	49,419	391,823	1,332,119
Eastern Elevator	164,642	318,891	156,951	.....	640,484
Total terminal elevators	10,700,086	3,596,040	1,230,882	2,714,865	18,241,873
Winter storage afloat	4,083,630	2,514,311	334,732	461,017	7,393,690
Total terminal storage	14,783,716	6,110,351	1,565,614	3,175,882	25,635,563
Depot Harbour	.....	464,226	73,334	.....	537,560
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	437,611	181,123	.....	.....	618,734
Midland Elevator Co.	10,088	.....	.....	.....	10,088
Tiffin, G. T. P	603,564	245,326	50,014	.....	898,904
Port McNicol	1,661,019	151,242	183,563	.....	1,995,824
Collingwood	37,498	.....	.....	.....	37,498
Goderich	494,453	225,981	.....	.....	64,000
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.	.....	.....	64,000	.....	64,000
Commercial Elevator Co	27,175	42,227	.....	.....	69,402
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1	.....	.....	121,570	66,068	187,638
" No. 2	127,514	252,053	310,804	177,812	868,183
Montreal Warehousing Co	81,691	134,820	5,813	47,780	270,104
St. John, N.B	113,103	.....	49,998	.....	163,101
West St. John, N.B	940,439	.....	5,872	.....	946,302
Halifax, N.S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total public elevators	4,534,146	1,696,998	864,968	291,660	7,387,772
Winter storage afloat	110,719	.....	.....	.....	110,719
Total eastern storage	4,644,865	1,696,998	864,968	291,660	7,498,491
Grand total storage	19,428,581	7,807,349	2,430,582	3,467,542	33,134,054

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended February 26, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Wheat—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 Hard	56,210	166,532	222,742
No. 1 Northern	5,090,663	2,633,999	7,724,662
No. 2 "	3,449,072	947,917	4,396,989
No. 3 "	987,445	251,619	1,239,064
No. 4 Wheat	177,807	93,562	271,369
No. 5 "	.....	2,433	2,433
No. 6 "	.....	1,399	1,399
Other	938,889	436,685	1,375,574
Totals, Wheat	10,700,086	4,534,146	15,234,232
			*4,194,349

Grades.		Public Elevators, Division.	
Oats—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1, C.W.	10,644	17,656	28,300
No. 2, "	2,117,992	910,858	3,028,850
No. 3, "	1,074,139	563,254	1,637,393
Ex. No. 1 Feed	75,992	18,736	94,723
No. 1 Feed	.....	8,315	8,315
No. 2 Feed	.....	43,584	43,584
Other	317,273	134,595	451,868
Totals, Oats	3,596,040	1,696,998	5,293,038
			*2,514,311

Grades.		Public Elevators, Division.	
Barley—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 3, Extra	.....	853	853
No. 3	860,184	425,149	1,285,333
No. 4	246,673	145,937	392,610
Feed	17,181	.....	17,181
Rejected	88,354	66,792	155,146
Other	18,490	226,237	244,727
Totals, Barley	1,230,882	864,968	2,095,850
			*334,732

Grades.		Public Elevators, Division.	
Flax—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1, Northwestern Canada	2,459,902	106,686	2,566,588
No. 1, C.W.	.....	.....	.....
No. 2, C.W.	164,645	182,695	347,340
No. 3, C.W.	48,397	.....	48,397
Other	41,921	2,279	44,200
Totals, Flax	2,714,865	291,660	3,006,525
			*461,017
Total quantity in Store by grades	18,241,873	7,387,772	25,629,645
Grand total Storage	.....	.....	33,134,054

Winter storage afloat, grades not obtainable.

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those specially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'The Inquiries Branch, The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa,' or The Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, Toronto, or The Secretary of the Board of Trade at London, Toronto, Brandon, Halifax, Montreal, St. John, Sherbrooke, Vancouver, Victoria, Winnipeg, Calgary and Chambre de Commerce du District du Montreal.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

171. **Chairs.**—A Cape Town firm of Commission agents covering all centres in South Africa requests correspondence from Canadian chair manufacturers, with a view to representation on commission basis.

172. **Tables.**—A Cape Town firm of commission agents covering all centres in South Africa, requests correspondence from Canadian table manufacturers, both extension and solid.

173. A Cape Town firm of commission agents calling on the hardware trade, requests correspondence *re* selling handles of all kinds on commission.

174. **Carriage parts.**—A Cape Town firm of commission agents requests correspondence *re* selling carriage parts of all kinds on commission.

175. **Abrasive material.**—A Manchester correspondent, stated to have an assured market for from ten to fifteen thousand tons of abrasive material annually, desires to secure the representation of a Canadian mine producing.

176. **Canned fruits and vegetables.**—Glasgow commission merchant is open to accept an appointment as sole representative for Scotland.

177. **Evaporated apples.**—Glasgow commission merchant would like to hear from exporters of evaporated apples.

178. **Cider.**—Glasgow commission merchant inquires for manufacturers of cider.

179. **Handles.**—A Manchester firm is open to receive prices of wood handles, all kinds, including hay fork, manure fork, Irish spade and shovel, pick and axe, and ash stems, from manufacturers only.

180. **Oak spokes.**—A Manchester firm desires prices and dimensions of oak spokes from Canadian manufacturers only.

181. **Grain and cereals.**—An agent in Paris desires to be put in touch with exporters of cereals and grain for field crops.

182. **Leaf lard and grease.**—An importer in Italy wishes to purchase unsalted leaf lard and other greases.

183. **Leather.**—A leather dealer in France would like to get in touch with tanners or leather exporters.

184. **Salmon.**—A commission broker in Bordeaux wants to communicate with salmon canners and exporters with object of opening direct trade.

185. **Flour.**—A Swedish firm wishes to get into touch with some of the larger flour mills in Canada.

186. **Canned lobsters.**—A company in Stockholm, Sweden, asks to be placed in direct communication with Canadian packers of canned lobsters who can quote for their requirements.

187. **Canned salmon.**—A London firm wishes to get into touch with Canadian packers of canned salmon for direct shipment to Rangoon, Burma.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, B.A., Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

Acting Trade Commissioner, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. *Cable address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable address, Stadacona.*

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg.

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Mexico.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Cuarto num 6, Edificio Ranco Internacional é Hipotecario de México, Mexico, D.F. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, F.R.G.S., Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwick Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. M. Mussen, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Acting Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England. Cable address, Sleighing, London.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*
R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd No. 4, Christiania Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Johannesburg.
E. J. Wilkinson, Durban.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
Australia (Mr. D. H. Ross)	359
Great Britain—	
London (Mr. Harrison Watson)	365
Glasgow (Mr. J. E. Ray)	370
Holland and Southern Germany (Mr. J. T. Lithgow)	372
Directory of German Importers	374
Freights to West Indies	376
Business Hints for West Indies	376
New Tariff Amendments	377
British Imports of Agricultural Products	378
Canadian Produce Prices in England	379
British Colonial Reports, Fiji	380
Notes on Foreign Trade	384
Canadian Grain Statistics	389
Trade Inquiries	391
Canadian Trade Commissioner Service	393

Issued every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
For Index and List of Trade Officials see last page.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa. **Monday, March 23, 1914.** **No. 530.**

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. E. H. S. Flood.)

BARBADOS, March 9, 1914.

TRADE UNDER AVERAGE LAST YEAR.

Trade throughout the West Indies generally was dull last year. In Barbados both the exports and imports fell off. Customs returns for the year have not yet been published, but enough has been given out to indicate a falling off in most of the colonies. The sugar islands have felt perhaps more than the others the effects of the unfavourable crop year. The exports of their staple were reduced to a point much below the average. Imports would naturally be affected by these conditions, the values of which will not be known till the blue books for the year are published. A review will then be furnished from this office in order as they appear.

ESTIMATE OF SUGAR CROP IN BARBADOS.

In reporting the crop conditions in December last the statement was made that this year would see in Barbados a record crop of sugar. Up to the time of reporting the season had been unusually favourable to the growth of the sugar cane. The rains through the season had been steady and copious, and though December had set in, it appeared probable that the conditions would continue as usual into January. A complete drought, however, set in and arrested the growth of the cane and it matured too early. The result will be that the crop of sugar will be under the estimate. It will, however, make a good average but will not pass beyond that point. Taking one year with another, a good average export for Barbados may be stated at 50,000 tons, and it will reach that this year. The following statement will show the quantity of sugar and molasses that will be probably manufactured:—

Total expressed in sugar—50,000 tons.
Say 15,000 tons dark crystals.
" 15,000 tons centrifugal Muscovado.
" 65,000 puns. fancy molasses.
" 15,000 puns. choice molasses.

IMPORT OF CANADIAN FLOUR.

Through the courtesy of the Controller of Customs this office was informed as to the quantity of flour imported last year, in advance of publication elsewhere. The total imported in 1912 was 103,897 barrels, as against 95,333 in 1913, showing a decrease of 8,564 barrels. This falling off may be accounted for in part by the fact that a considerable quantity was carried over from 1912, and in part to the reduced buying power of the people, due to a poor year. The showing, however, so far as Canadian flour is concerned, is quite satisfactory, as a much larger quantity found its way into the market, replacing, to that extent, flour from the United States.

The following statement will show the quantity and value. The figures may be taken to represent both the value in pounds sterling and the number of barrels or bags of 196 pounds, as for statistical purposes the barrel or bag is taken at a value of one pound:—

Countries of Origin.	Quantity imported in 1913 - (bags of 196 lbs.).	Compared with 1912.
Canada	52,090	Increase, 12,676
United States	42,446	Decrease, 15,260
All other countries	797	Decrease, 5,980

BOOTS AND SHOES.

In view of the increasing quantity of boots and shoes required in the West Indies as indicated by the imports, it is desirable that Canadian manufacturers of footwear should look into and study the requirements of this trade. A few years ago a quantity, modest in proportion, was supplied from Canada. This was no doubt due to the fact that Canadian travellers carrying samples of boots and shoes were to be seen occasionally in the West Indies. At the present time the total imports from all the colonies value roundly £2,250,000. This is a sufficiently large trade to warrant an effort being made to obtain part of it. No Canadian commercial travellers at the present time appear to come to the West Indies with samples of boots and shoes, and the trade is taken up by Great Britain and the United States. The United States share has been increasing and now rather exceeds that of Great Britain. This may be attributed to the greater attention given to it by United States firms, whose representatives are frequently seen making the rounds.

As is generally known to manufacturers, the boots and shoes that are most in demand are of light weight, either of canvas or thin leather, coolness and moderate price being the requisites. In the matter of shape, demand follows the style in other countries. The Preference covering boots and shoes, there ought to be an increase for Canada if her manufacturers will canvass the territory.

MORE CONDENSED MILK IMPORTED.

With the exception of Jamaica, practically no dairy industry is carried on in any of the islands. A certain quantity of fresh milk is obtained from the estates, but the supply is insufficient and requires to be supplemented with imported milk. There has been in the last few years more of this imported, and the value of the imports for all the islands would be now probably about £125,000. The foreign brand, which is the favourite in the market, costs, laid down in Barbados, $5.05 per case of four dozen tins containing 12 ounces each of milk.

The quantity and value of condensed milk imported into some of the islands will be seen in the following table:—

Barbados			£ 5,775
Trinidad	cases,	42,229	43,760
Jamaica	lbs.,	3,155,186	57,226
British Guiana	lbs.,	654,156	12,411
St. Lucia	cwt.,	162	312
Grenada	lbs.,	37,888	674
St. Vincent			72
Leeward Islands			No classification
Bahamas			No classification
Bermuda			No classification

RECENT RECEIPTS AND ARRIVALS.

It will be of interest to Canadian exporters to see the receipts of foodstuffs and sundries which have come into the Barbados market during the past fortnight. These, together with one cargo of white pine and spruce from Canada, will be seen in the following list:—

Flour	brls.	50
"	bags	125
"	hf. bags	4,494
Oats	bags	1,557
Fish	casks	73
" scaled	casks	9
" herring	brls.	184
" herrings, smoked	boxes	150
" mackerel	brls.	30
" trout	brls.	6
" bloaters	boxes	77
" salmon	brls.	16
Potatoes	cases	200
"	bags	78
"	brls.	50
Butter	firkins	45
"	hf. firkins	85
"	cases	41
Lard and oleo	cases	281
Soap	boxes	2,060
Onions	cases	784
Salt	bags	1,254
Condensed milk	cases	265
Manure	bags	941
Oilmeal	bags	1,972
Corn	bags	900
Pollard	hf. bags	1,400
Paper	bundles	1,499
Cornmeal	hf. bags	2,870
Bread	brls.	150
Salted meat	tierces	118
"	brls.	203

NOTES ON SUPPLIES AND PRICES.

At the present time the Barbados market is reported as well supplied with flour and lumber-stuffs. Fish, although not heavily stocked at the beginning of the month, is now in full supply, except codfish, stocks of which are light. Hay and feed are not in much demand during these reaping months. The nominal price for molasses at present is 12 cents a gallon, but no sales have been reported by the planters above 11½ cents. If no advance occurs in the value of sugar, it is probable that this price will be maintained. Up to the 27th February, 2,187 puncheons had been exported, as against 614 for the corresponding date of last year. A greater quantity of sugar had also been exported, the price of which is still depressed.

CANADIAN MARKET FOR NEEDLEWORK.

The possibilities of the Canadian market as an outlet for the embroidery and lace work, for which this island is celebrated, has attracted the attention of those engaged in promoting this hand industry. Several sets of samples of the best work are being prepared and are to be sent to Canada to be shown to the trade. It is hoped that some part of it will be found suited to Canadian taste. If this proves the case, small consignments will be made from time to time to some leading firm in each of the larger cities.

MORE CANADIAN TOURISTS.

This winter the number of tourists visiting the island, of various nationalities, would indicate that Barbados was to be ultimately a recognized tourist resort. More Canadians are at the hotels at the moment of writing than have been noticed within

the last six years. In addition to the regular winter visitors a large number have come in touring ships from the United States and have made a short stay. Canadian visitors appear to find the island particularly attractive, and some of them come with the intention of combining business with pleasure.

During the past month representatives of several commercial houses in Canada have arrived. The flour and fish trade, the hardware and jewellery trade, softwear, and Canadian acetylene lighting industry have each in turn been represented by a Canadian traveller. This is a good beginning for the year, and as the future of Canadian trade nearly altogether depends on such visits it is most desirable that they should continue.

NEW ZEALAND.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. W. A. Beddoe.)

AUCKLAND, N.Z., February 13, 1914.

GENERAL TRADE CONDITIONS.

Since the general strike, affairs have gradually settled again into normal. The fact that a long dated loan has recently been floated in London by the New Zealand Government is regarded by business men as a very encouraging circumstance. The wool crop has been plentiful and good prices realized. Exports of beef and butter are on the increase, and generally the financial outlook is bright. The government is making liberal advances to settlers and workers, and the general result is a steady demand for overseas supplies.

DISPOSED TO BUY BRITISH GOODS.

There is a disposition here to buy British as against foreign goods. In the case of Great Britain, representatives of the manufacturers visit this country periodically, and appoint agents. In the case of Canada, this system is not followed. Only occasionally does a direct representative of a Canadian manufacturer visit New Zealand. The foreign exporter has an advantage over the Canadian exporter in this regard. He sends a representative who ascertains at first hand just what the importer wants, how he wants it packed and how shipped, and all this is done to the satisfaction of all concerned. The indiscriminate appointment of agents also leads to confusion. It would be well to co-operate with this office on this subject. In many instances unsuitable men are appointed, and in more or less time the work has to be done all over again.

VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM CANADA DURING QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1913.

The following shows the total value of imports into New Zealand from Canada during the quarter ended December 31, 1913, together with articles affected by, and value of, the Canadian preference:—

Article.	Value.	Canadian Preference.
Apparel and slops, n.o.e	£ 3,265	
Arms, ammunition, &c.—		
Cartridges	1	10%
Firearms	1,652	10%
Beer	112	
Bicycles and tricycles	6	10%
Materials for	3	10%
"	57	
Motor bicycles and tricycles	25	10%
Blacking	7	10%
Boats	18	10%
Books, &c., printed	41	
Boots and shoes—		
Goloshes, &c	667	11¼%
Gum boots	266	
Brushes, &c., materials for	256	
Carriages, &c.—		
Motor vehicles, bodies for	3,736	
" chassis for	11,398	
" materials for	1,036	10%
" "	2,036	
Perambulators and go-carts	20	10%
Materials for carriages	402	10%
Shafts, spokes, &c., in the rough	94	
Carriage and cartmakers' materials	5	
Confectionery—		
Chocolate in fancy packages	10	4%
Cordage	36	10%
Drapery	10	
Drugs, chemicals and druggists' wares—		
Baking powder, &c	3	10%
Medicinal preparations, drugs, &c	27	10%
Carbide of calcium	485	
Insecticides, n.o.e	4	
Dyes	2	
Engine packing	55	
Fancy goods and toys	59	10%
Fish, potted and preserved	20,136	1d. per lb.
Flour	30	2⅔d. the 100 lbs.
Foods, animal, unenumerated	92	10%
Fruits, dried—raisins	126	
" " unenumerated	54	
" fresh, apples and pears	14,984	
" " other kinds	1,380	
Furniture, cabinetware and upholstery	1,538	12½%
Glass—Bottles, empty	649	
Glassware	4,488	
Grain, ground, unenumerated	62	2⅔d. per cntl.
Grease	8	10%
Grindery, unenumerated	364	
Gum, kauri (returned N.Z. produce)	16	
Haberdashery	17	
Sewing cottons, silks and threads	70	
Hardware, hollowware and ironmongery	1,570	10%
Hardware	44	
Hops	13	3d. the lb.
Hose, canvas, indiarubber, &c	251	20%
Instruments, musical—		
Harmoniums and organs	251	10%
Instruments, surgical and dental	75	
Iron and steel—		
Bolts and nuts	150	
Hoop	83	20%
Pipes and fittings	1,787	20%
Staples, fencing	85	
Wire, fencing, barbed	982	
" plain	3,035	
Jewellery	6	10%
Lamps, lanterns and lampwicks	36	10%
Leather	651	
Machinery, agricultural—		
Cultivators	381	
Harrows, disc	368	
Harrows, other kinds	133	
Hay racks, &c	3,835	
Horse grubbers, horse hoes, &c	43	

VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM CANADA DURING QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1913.—*Continued.*

Article.	Value.	Canadian Preference.
Machinery, agricultural—*Con.*		
Ploughs	57	
Reapers and binders	5,526	
Other kinds	5,961	
Machinery—		
Dairying (10% pref. on milking machines)	139	
Electric	46	5%
Engines, gas and oil	54	20%
Sewing	90	
Unenumerated	357	10%
Materials for, &c.	316	10%
Maize, flaked	83	
Malt	1	
Metal, manufactured articles of—		
Rivets and washers	19	
Typewriters	112	
Unenumerated	693	10%
"	62	
Mouldings and panels	40	
Nails	121	1s. per cwt.
"	25	
Naphtha (wood)	114	
Paints and colours—		
Ground in oil	32	6d. the cwt.
Mixed ready for use	58	1s. the cwt.
Unenumerated	2	
Driers, liquid	20	
Paperhangings	541	
Paper—		
Printing	24,908	20%
Wrapping	866	2s. 6d. per cwt.
Perfumery—Toilet preparations	5	12½%
Pictures, paintings, &c.	1	
Plants, shrubs, &c.	1	
Plaster of Paris	90	
Plate and platedware	8	10%
Portmanteaux and travelling bags	31	12½%
Provisions, unenumerated	109	10%
Rugs	4	
Saddlery and harness	6	10%
Seeds, grass and clover	1,810	
Silks	7	
Soap—Powder, extract of, &c.	2	
Stationery—		
Handbills, &c.	1	⅜d. per lb.
Manufactured	66	12½%
Unenumerated	16	10%
Bookbinders' materials	25	
Cardboard boxes, materials for	79	20%
Stone—Mill, grind, oil and whet	223	
Tanning materials	10	
Timber—		
Laths and shingles	430	
Sawn, undressed	194	
Tinware	33	12½%
Tobacco, manufactured	3	
Tools and implements—		
Axes and hatchets	10	
Engineers', &c., machine tools	242	
Spades, shovels, &c.	98	
Unenumerated	585	
Varnish, lacquers and gold-size	11	
Wine	30	
Woodenware	741	10%
"	409	
Miscellaneous—Goods manufactured	148	
	£129,028	
Subject to surtax	1,046	
Parcels post	431	
Total	£130,505	

MARINE OIL ENGINES.

During 1912, 5,421 marine oil engines were imported into New Zealand, the value of which was placed at £179,511. Of this, Canada supplied 49 at a value of £1,233. The United States supplied 738 at a value of £21,959.

To determine the reason as to why Canada was losing this trade a number of importers of this character of goods were interviewed. For example, Ross & Company of Auckland, who had been placed in communication—through this office—with a number of engine manufacturers in Canada, went very carefully into the subject, with the following result:—

HIGH PRICE, ANCIENT STANDARD, INAPT CONSTRUCTION.

The expressions given below embody the consensus of opinion of New Zealand engine importers of the character under discussion, and they deal only with engines particularly brought under the notice of the New Zealand importer.

First, as to the question of price. There are two distinct types of internal combustion engines on this market. They are the two cycle and four cycle. Each maker claims superiority. Both are imported, and both are reliable when well constructed, but the two cycle—it is generally admitted—burns more fuel. On the other hand it can be constructed much cheaper, being very simple both in construction and principle. In comparing the price of Canadian two-cycle engines with those made in the United States it is found that the United States engine is much cheaper. Canada has a big advantage here over the United States in the matter of tariff, yet the American engine—after the duty has been paid—is landed cheaper than the Canadian one.

FOUR CYCLE TYPE.

With the four-cycle type Canada fares even worse when comparisons are made. A large Canadian firm quotes $920 less 10 per cent for a 20 h.p. engine. There is in the exhibition here a 28 h.p. Brennan motor (American), which—after paying freight across the continent to Vancouver, and the high tariff here—can be landed for £120. The construction of this engine is very satisfactory. These are some reasons which militate against the Canadian manufacturer.

ANALYSIS OF CONSTRUCTION.

On the subject of construction, comparison is still to the disadvantage of Canada. The type of boats in general use on the Waitemata harbour has been carefully observed. The modern ideas all tend towards lightness in marine oil engines, as well as motor car and flying machine engines. The best possible illustration is contained in the machinery hall of the Auckland exhibition. There the conditions, now being amplified, are clearly illustrated; on one hand there is the heavy Standard (United States), and Zealandia (New Zealand) side by side with the light types weighing less than half, for a corresponding power, and the former costing twice as much as the latter. The heavy type gives the impression of the Canadian make, and a glance will show how far back in the march of progress that is. There are very few heavy United States engines on the market now, and there are none selling. United States firms are very much alive to the fact that weight must be cut down. Formerly the view was that the engines which ran at a high speed could not endure unless they were weighty. This idea has been dissipated. It may be said by the makers of the heavy types that their engines are better for working boats. This has not been the experience of importers here.

A towing launch with a United States light engine working a long and heavy day, can tow surf boats heavily laden, without once failing. Should a heavy engine

be required, crude oil engines are being installed. British made engines can be landed here as cheap as Canadian, and in some cases very little dearer than from the United States.

STATE AS MONEY LENDER.

During the nineteen months ended January 31, 1914, 3,166 loans were made by the Department of 'Advances to Settlers,' the amount involved being £1,426,885. Advances to workers during the same period numbered 1,604, and totalled £522,335. The minister has expressed the opinion that the volume of lending disclosed above, is being maintained at the present time.

NEW ZEALAND'S POPULATION INCREASING.

The following figures have been gazetted:—
Estimated population, December 31, 1912, (exclusive of Maoris), 1,052,627.
Estimated population, December 31, 1913, (exclusive of Maoris), 1,084,662.
Increase, 32,035.

FOOD PRODUCTS FOR CANADA.

The following are the principal exports from New Zealand on the *Marama,* sailing to-morrow:—

16,700 boxes of butter,
100 carcases veal,
100 carcases mutton,
700 quarters beef,
300 crates rabbits.

Space has been taken for an additional 400 quarters of beef, but it is doubtful whether they will arrive in time to catch the steamer.

NEW ZEALAND CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

Goods.	Classification under Tariff and Item No.	Rate of Duty.	
		General Tariff.	Pref. Surtax on For. Goods.
"Accumulators," being cylinders containing dissolved acetylene gas	As compressed gases (271)	Free.	
A. & m. s., viz :—			
Braids, silk, ¼ inch wide and under, of all plain colours, for making bows on leather hat-linings	As a. and m. s. (482)	Free.	
Handles, metal, specially imported for manufacture of dauber brushes	As a. and m. s. (482)	Free.	
Chocolate confectionery in 2 lb. cardboard boxes with fancy lettering or tied with ribbons or silk	As chocolate confectionery in fancy packages. (6)	20 p.c.	4 p.c.
Dentists' goods, viz :—			
Gemouline pressure casting outfit, parts of, viz :—			
Stands and melting pans	As dental appliances (279)	Free.	
"Durcil," in bottle	As chemicals n.o.e. (70)	20 p.c.	10 p.c.
Machinery, viz :—			
Blackman electric forge-blower, parts to be separately classified as under Blower	As machinery n.o.e. (182)	20 p.c.	10 p.c.
Motor	As electric motor (169)	10 p.c.	5 p.c.
Plaster of paris sifter, Phillips' (claimed free as dental appliance)	As machinery n.o.e. (178)	20 p.c.	10 p.c.
"Mendets," for mending leaks in granite ware, cooking utensils, hot water bags, &c.	As hardware n.o.e. (178)	20 p.c.	10 p.c.
Motor vehicle, the "Magnet," being a three-wheeled cycle car	As motor vehicle (199)	20 p.c.	
Chassis for same, whether attached or unattached to such vehicle	As chassis for motor vehicle (430)	Free.	
Paper transfers for machinery containing name of agent or merchant not being a manufacturer	As printed advertising matter, n.o.e. (142)	3d. the lb.	$\frac{3}{8}$d. the lb.
Provisions, n.o.e., viz :—			
"Sperry buckwheat and wheat flour mixture," consisting of ground or manufactured grain, salt and baking powder	As provisions n.o.e. (28)	20 p.c.	10 p.c.
Screws, coach, square-headed (claimed free as bolts)	As hardware n.o.e. (178)	20 p.c.	10 p.c.
Tie fitting, the "Dandy"	As haberdashery n.o.e. (81)	20 p.c.	
Wood laths, 5 ft. long, rounded on one side (claimed free as parts of agricultural machines)	As woodenware n.o.e. (201)	20 p.c.	10 p.c.

The Canadian exporter of agricultural implements may be affected by the decision on the last item, wood laths. These are claimed free as parts of agricultural machines, but it has been decided to enter them as woodenware, 20 per cent with 10 per cent preference.

NORWAY AND DENMARK.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(*Mr. C. E. Sontum.*)

CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY, March 4, 1914.

THE NORWEGIAN PULP MARKET.

The Norwegian trade paper, *Farmand*, writes in their February 7th edition:—

English buyers of mechanical wood pulp are still holding back, unless they can get on at a very low price, and we learn to our surprise that some sales amounting to about 3,000 tons were made last week and this week on a basis of only $8.80 prompt shipment. The mills have probably wished to clear out their stocks, to be prepared if the lockout had become effective. Continental buyers, on the other hand, are slowly increasing their bids. Sellers seem generally to be of the opinion that the market for future delivery will probably harden and they are therefore not inclined to entertain low bids for contracts over the year.

America has purchased this fortnight many thousands of tons of sulphite cellulose, mostly strong, from the north of Sweden, but also some easy bleaching from Norway; the prices which have been obtained have been very satisfactory for sellers.

A contract for a couple of thousand tons of strong sulphate, also to America, for delivery over the year, has likewise been made and full price has been paid. Owing to a scarcity of Esparto there is more inquiry for sulphate pulp.

The same paper states on February 14:—

There are more inquiries for mechanical wood pulp for prompt shipment, and although some buyers still make low bids, others have somewhat advanced their prices. Makers report that buyers are taking out well on current contracts, which would seem to indicate that stocks are not heavy in the consuming countries, and as they are certainly not large on this side the great output of the last eighteen months has evidently gone into consumption.

Sulphite cellulose is again rather quiet after the recent rush of selling to America, but there are inquiries from various quarters. Sulphate is in strong demand with hardening prices; several sales to the States are reported this week.

On February 21 also the following appeared:—

English buyers are still doing very little in either mechanical or chemical wood pulp. The tendency for mechanical is rather uncertain; while it is maintained in some quarters that prices are firmer, others say that they are receding.

America has again bought sulphite; one sale of 2,000 tons easy bleaching for America is reported and there are still inquiries from this quarter; other markets have also bought this week, but not England, and makers are satisfied with the situation. Sulphate is hardening, and after large sales in January makers have advanced their quotations.

America has commenced buying paper from Scandinavia and the paper market seems to be on the point of improving from the heavy depression under which it has suffered the last half year.

Finally, on February 28, it was stated:—

The pulp market at the present moment may be characterized thus: Mechanical wood pulp inactive and depressed; sulphite cellulose quiet; sulphate cellulose, first-class brands of easy bleaching quality in strong demand with an advancing tendency, other qualities quiet.

In general the pulp markets are adversely affected by the continuation of the depression in the paper trade which does not yet show any signs of passing away.

PULP EXPORT FROM NORWAY.

A big week for pulp export was that ending February 14. Among the principal cargoes despatched from Christiania that week may be mentioned:—

Steamer *Borgsten*, to Rouen, France, with 7,540 bales of cellulose.

Steamer *Virginia*, to New York, with 7,000 bales of cellulose and 800 bales of dry pulp.

Steamer *Louisiana*, to New York, with 13,700 bales of cellulose.

Steamer *Baltique*, to Buenos Aires, with 6,000 bales of dry pulp.

Diesel-steamer *Suecia*, to Buenos Aires, with 2,700 bales of cellulose and paper.

To Grimsby, two steamers, with in all 12,300 bales of moist pulp.

The total export of the week was 32,000 bales of cellulose, of which 13,000 were of Swedish production and 19,500 bales of pulp.

NORWEGIAN PULP SOLD BEFORE BUYING.

According to the Norwegian trade journal, *Tidsskrift for Papirindustri*, some United States firms are reported to have sold certain kinds of Norwegian cellulose without having covered themselves. If this proves correct these speculators may be thoroughly pressed before they can fulfil their obligations.

A NEW PULP MILL IN FINLAND.

A number of Finnish engineers have been in Norway recently to study the best way of keeping the ice away from the screens of the turbines. They represented two mills in Finland: the Enso Pulp Mill and the Pankakoski Stock Company, who are intending to build a 60,000 horse-power plant.

SWEDISH PULP MARKET.

Svensk Export states in their January edition:—

'Mechanical wood pulp is dull but the producers are holding the prices up and the tendency is firm. Some inquiries for smaller lots are reported from England. On account of the cold weather it is not impossible that there may be a shortage of water, which will influence on the production.

'Chemical pulp is quiet but the tendency is rising. There is some inquiry for smaller lots of sulphite. It is to be noted that the quantities unsold for 1914 are very small and that the stocks generally are low, for which reason the position of the producers is favourable.'

The same paper writes in the February edition:—

'The wood-pulp market is very dull and only few deals are made on account of the present dullness in the paper industry. The prospects are quite good for mechanical pulp, which shows some signs of a rising tendency. The prices of chemical pulp are firm, thanks to the good understanding among the Swedish makers. Also sulphate is firm. The inquiry from the United States is steadily increasing and promises a lively import to that country in the future.

'Moist pulp has been sold at from $8.53 to $9.06 and dry white pulp at from $20 to $20.80 f.o.b. Gothenburg, while easy bleaching has been made at £8 10s. 0d. to £8 15s. 0d. per English ton.'

NORWEGIAN EXPORT RECORDS IN 1913—CANNED FISH.

The Norwegian canned goods industry, which about exclusively consists in canned fish has during 1913 reached an output larger than ever before. This is so much more remarkable as the sprat fisheries were partly a failure. The stocks on hand

from the previous season, however, were very large, and the canneries meanwhile have gone over to other kinds of fish.

Canned small herrings, which at times have been taken from very distant places, and also the spring herrings, have been utilized to a larger extent than before by the canneries. The total export of canned goods from Norway during 1913 amounted to 77,000,000 pounds, against 60,000,000 pounds in 1912.

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.

The electro-chemical industry of Norway now commences to assume considerable importance. Norwegian saltpetre is getting to be a well known article on the markets of the world, and the export increases from year to year. From the factories at Saaheim and Notodden, there were during 1913 shipped to foreign countries 70,171 tons (2,204 pounds) against 51,701 tons in 1912, an increase of about 40 per cent. The value of the shipments of Norwegian saltpetre in 1913 is figured at about $3,000,000.

Another fertilizing product, cyanamide, is produced on the west coast of Norway, and of which during 1913 were shipped 22,111 tons, against 13,892 tons in 1912. The value of the export of this article in 1913 is estimated at $1,000,000.

Norway exported during 1913, 66,876 tons of calcium carbide.

THE IMPORT INTO NORWAY OF MACHINERY.

During the year 1913 Norway imported different kinds of machinery to the value of $7,000,000. In the three year period, 1911 to 1913, the import amounted to $19,000,000.

The kinds of machinery imported are mostly motors, dynamos and other power machinery. Of course a good deal of such machinery is manufactured in this country, but as yet the factories can not supply all that is needed, although they are all very busily engaged.

Besides power machinery, there are large quantities of agricultural machinery imported such as self-binders, mowers and ploughs. It is a pleasure to state, that lately Canadian ploughs are enjoying a good demand here, but there appears to be no import of Canadian mowers, for which no doubt a market should exist also. If Canadian manufacturers in this line will write to this office, it will be possible to place them in touch with the principal importers.

GREAT LABOUR CONFLICT AVERTED.

On account of some minor troubles with the labourers in a Norwegian flour mill and a number of other industries, a great labour conflict was threatened in the first part of February. Notices had already been given by the Norwegian Employers' Association of a lockout comprising the iron workers, wood pulp and paper workers and wood workers. At the same time the central organization of labourers declared a sympathetic strike comprising all work on the exposition at Christiania, all printers in the country, sailors and firemen on coasting steamers, bakers in the larger cities and different other trades. Both notices were to take effect on February 19. Luckily, after several days of mediation, an agreement was reached, by which the conflict was averted at least for some time.

HOLLAND AND SOUTHERN GERMANY.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. T. Lithgow.)

ROTTERDAM, March 3, 1914.

CANNED SALMON.

A considerable quantity of canned salmon is imported into the Netherlands from Liverpool, Bristol and London, mostly for re-exportation to the Dutch East Indies. The home consumption is limited, the duty being $10 per 220 pounds. The East Indian market is, however, of considerable importance and the demand is increasing. There are two regular lines of steamers from Holland to their possessions in the East Indies, and these make connection with steamers which ply between the smaller ports in the islands.

The canned salmon imported here is packed in 1 pound and ½ pound flats, 1 pound and ½ pound ovals, 1 pound talls; the ½ pound flats find the most ready sale. The fish required must be of the best quality and red, as the lighter colours do not sell and are not therefore in demand. It is not necessary to have the tins labelled as the importers here prefer using their own brand.

FROZEN HALIBUT.

From interviews with the principal fish dealers here, it is learned that some importations of frozen halibut have been received from Norway, not for consumption in this market but for re-exportation to Belgium, France and Germany.

There is a large demand in Southern Germany, in the cities contiguous to the Rhine, supplied through this port, for all kinds of fish, and two of the largest firms here engaged in this business would be pleased to receive a small consignment of Canadian frozen halibut, of about 220 pounds, to test the market and see how our halibut compares with the Norwegian fish in quality and price.

If it is found that it would pay the Canadian exporters, a very extensive business can be worked up.

SALTED SALMON.

Is also imported, coming direct from the United States, but mostly purchased from Hamburg firms, the fish being packed in tierces of 850 pounds net, and in barrels containing small whole fish, 300 pounds.

FISH OILS.

Responsible Rotterdam business houses will be pleased to receive prices and terms from Canadian firms wishing to open up a trade in different kinds of fish oils.

Pale fish oils are chiefly in demand, and these are sold on delivery weight of one per cent free. The principal oils in demand in this market are first, whale oil; this trade, however, is in the hands of some large consumers who divide the importations among them. Whale oil is principally used here for hardening other oils, and is purchased from Norway and Great Britain.

Cod oil is also imported from Norway and Great Britain. Brown cod oil is at present quoted at 19s. per cwt. Pale cod oil is at present quoted at 20s. per cwt. c.i.f. Rotterdam. Cod oil is imported in barrels, 441 pounds gross = 375 pounds net.

Reliable firms here will be pleased to receive quotations from Canadian exporters of canned and salted salmon, and all descriptions of fish oils, c.i.f. Rotterdam.

MICA.

Firms interviewed here advise that they are in the market to receive quotations for Canadian mica, c.i.f. Rotterdam. One large electrical concern now purchases in the London market some 1,100 pounds per annum. The quality required must be clear or clear spotted, and rectangular. Minimum sizes, 0·79 x 1·58 inch; minimum thickness, ¼ millimeter. The thickness is not material as long as the pieces can be split well.

The price they are at present paying is 6s. per pound c.i.f. Rotterdam. Canadian firms interested should submit samples and quote prices.

Addresses for all firms can be obtained on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. E. Ray.)

BIRMINGHAM, March 2, 1914.

THE FISHERIES OF THE EMPIRE.

The Statistical Abstract, recently published, contains a mass of information relating to the trade of the British Dominions, Crown Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates from 1898 to 1912. An analysis of the tables relating to fishery imports and exports may be of service to Canadian fish exporters; countries of origin are not given in the Statistical Abstract.

BRITISH INDIA.

A certain quantity of dried and preserved fish is imported by British India, but it is included with 'other provisions.' The total import in the fiscal year 1912-13 was valued at £225,620, an increase of £6,397 over the previous year.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The value of dried and salted fish imported into the Straits Settlements was valued at £1,269,057 in 1912, being £99,984 greater than in 1911. A remarkable growth of these imports has been registered annually from 1898, the value in that year being only £552,371.

CEYLON.

In Ceylon the value of imported fish, cured or salted, amounted to £124,993 in 1912, compared with £109,767 in 1898.

MAURITIUS.

Dried and salted fish imported by Mauritius in 1912 amounted in value to £26,738, in comparison with £17,037 in 1898.

AUSTRALIA.

The kinds of fish imported by Australia are not specified. They are referred to as 'preserved in tins,' the value in 1912 being £606,696. The imports in 1898 were valued at £262,342.

NEW ZEALAND.

Potted or preserved fish imported into New Zealand exhibits remarkable increases during recent years. The total value in 1912 was £103,227, being £17,574 greater than in the previous year, and £75,512 greater than in 1898.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

South Africa is annually increasing her imports of fish, dried or cured, and preserved. The value of 'dried or cured' has risen in value from £31,011 in 1909 to £52,678 in 1912; and that of 'preserved' from £139,375 to £218,697 during the same period.

It is also worthy of note that the exports of dried and preserved fish from the Union advanced from £34,462 in 1909 to £74,560 in 1912.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

The imports of fish by British South Africa in 1912 were of the value of: 'dried or cured,' £53,668, and 'preserved,' £228,909, respectively. The combined value in 1906 was £231,884. The exports of dried or cured and preserved fish in 1912 were valued at £75,622, compared with £6,990 in 1906.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

In 1912, Southern Nigeria imported salted and cured fish of the value of £77,448, compared with £349 in 1898.

IMPORTS BY VARIOUS OTHER POSSESSIONS.

Country.	Articles.	1899.	1912.
		£	£
Jamaica	Fish, dried or salted, except smoked.	119,835	151,072
"	Fish, wet	31,211	63,189
Barbados	" dried, salted, or smoked	47,705	49,368
Trinidad and Tobago	" of all kinds	61,343	87,619
Bermuda	" preserved	3,461	7,341
British Guiana	" dried	49,392	44,010
Cyprus	" dried, salted (except in tins).	2,042	6,074

FISH EXPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The total quantity of fish exported by the United Kingdom in 1913 was 10,994,514 cwts., valued at £7,501,101, these figures forming a record.

The kinds of fish exported, quantities and values were:—

	Cwts.	£
Fresh fish and shell fish	1,464,296	1,212,493
Cured fish	9,530,218	6,288,608

DESTINATION OF DRIED COD.

The values of dried cod exported, and the countries of destination were, in 1912 and 1913:—

	1913.	1912.
	£	£
Sweden	17,347	15,682
Norway	1,004	
Portugal	32,645	16,040
Spain	243,907	201,311
Italy	34,111	27,997
United States	4,777	13,616
Cuba	79,021	71,448
Brazil	50,328	59,321
Argentine	14,566	5,928
Other Countries	124,208	98,371
Total	601,914	509,714

EGYPTIAN IMPORTS OF PRESERVED FISH.

A perusal of the official statistics relating to the fish markets of the world reveals the extent and growth of the consumption of preserved fish in Egypt. The figures should be of interest to Canadian fish packers. Only the chief countries of origin are quoted:—

	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£E	£E	£E
England	24,763	31,524	44,382
France	15,986	12,641	11,824
Italy	13,089	11,239	13,209
Portugal	8,737	14,979	20,265
Norway	2,218	3,576	10,852
Spain	5,359	5,112	9,423
Russia	4,648	4,704	3,973

The Egyptian sovereign is worth $4.96.

IMPORTS OF TIMBER.

The following tables exhibits the values of wood and timber imported by various Dominions, Crown Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates in the year 1900 and 1912. If the countries of origin were indicated, the value of the table to Canadian lumber exporters would have been enhanced, but they are not stated in the statistical abstract:—

Countries.	Article.	1900.	1912.
		£	£
British India	Wood and Timber (unmanufactured)	696,338	836,318
Ceylon	Wood and Timber (Teak)	60,807	90,326
Mauritius	Timber (including boards and planks)	43,503	25,860
Australia	Wood and Timber, dressed	408,461	566,987
	Undressed	627,300	2,161,605
	Manufactures	211,063	383,947
New Zealand	Wood and Timber (sawn, undressed)	55,574	149,810
Union of S. Africa	Wood and Timber (unmanufactured)	398,041 (1909)	706,666
" "	Wood and Timber (planed or grooved)	109,876 (1909)	223,445
British S. Africa	Wood and Timber (unmanufactured)	344,806 (1906)	729,513
" "	Wood and Timber (planed or grooved)	165,855 (1906)	236,475
Southern Nigeria	Wood and Timber (dressed and undressed)		68,349
Sierra Leone	Lumber	10,256	21,669
Jamaica	Lumber	34,846	108,909
"	Shooks	41,778	37,659
Barbados	Lumber	26,616	51,698
"	Shooks and Staves	17,740	37,733
Trinidad and Tobago	Lumber (dressed and undressed)	54,909	85,806
Bermuda	Lumber	9,788	6,523
British Honduras	Wood and Timber	4,723	8,457
British Guiana	Lumber	27,025	24,723
Cyprus	Wood and Timber	14,370	26,700

PROBABLE SHORTAGE OF LOGS.

The following note appears in the current issue of the *Timber Trades Journal*: 'It is stated that if a change in the weather does not take place at once the Riga shippers do not expect to obtain more than 50 per cent of the calculated log-get; and our own correspondent from Riga described very fully in a letter which we published last week the unfavourable weather conditions which have prevailed this winter. In Central and Southern Sweden the position is, from "the saw millers" point of view, described as "very dark," and even if a prompt change should occur it will not be possible to make up entirely for lost time. Our Swedish contemporary attributes the recent fall in prices to the fears of an over-production this year, and strongly recommends shippers, in view of the state of forest operations, to hold their hand and to do nothing to force further sales.'

CONDITION OF CHEESE MARKET.

Messrs. Weddell and Company's weekly report states:—'There is little or no alteration to record in this market, the demand continues quietly steady and prices are practically unchanged from last week, with the exception of coloured, which, owing to scarcity of supply, is 6d. per cwt. higher. New Zealand white is quoted at 64s. to 64s. 6d., and coloured at 66s. 6d. to 67s., the latter prices being for cheese of deep red colour. A few parcels which have carried badly are on offer at about 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. less money, but the general quality of recent arrivals from New Zealand has been satisfactory. Shipments this week amount to 2,700 tons, against 1,758 tons during the corresponding week of last year, an increase of 942 tons. Consignments from Australia per *Paparoa* have been on the market this week, and, although inclined to be a little irregular, the quality on the whole has given satisfaction. A good demand has been met at prices ranging from 63s. to 63s. 6d. per cwt. for white, and 63s. 6d. up to 65s. 6d. for coloured, according to quality and size.

Stocks of Canadian are gradually diminishing and are now becoming more or less a negligible quantity. White is quoted at 69s. to 71s., and coloured 70s. to 72s. per cwt.'

COMPANIES REGISTERED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1913.

The *Board of Trade Journal* states that the number of companies registered and the nominal capital invested therein in the United Kingdom during 1913, were as follows:—

	Companies.	1913.
Coal, iron and steel	267	£12,482,286
Mining (other than coal and iron)	276	18,124,658
Textiles	275	6,009,285
Brewers and distillers	33	2,093,100
Rubber and oil	226	18,383,826
Transport by land and water	361	11,502,500
Gas, water, electric light and power, drainages, &c.	59	1,742,250
Land	246	7,057,766
Finance, banking, discount and interest and insurance	417	14,298,965
Others	5,265	65,672,017
	7,425	£157,186,653

SHORTAGE OF SARDINES IN EUROPE.

At the present time there appears to be a shortage in the quantity of sardines available for consumption in the United Kingdom, but there is no unanimity of opinion as to the extent of such shortage. Buyers in this district contend that, although Norway and Portugal (the chief sources of supply) will have fewer sardines to offer this year, reports concerning the quantities available are probably exaggerated. Nevertheless, the demand for sardines in the United Kingdom is increasing annually, as the underquoted table indicates, and that demand should induce Canadian fish canners to test the British market.

SARDINE IMPORTS.

Countries.	1909	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£	£
Norway	194,931	292,071	288,907	365,781
Germany	653	1,489	2,102	780
Belgium	7,719	3,701	2,602	2,811
France	130,385	78,788	72,023	50,124
Spain	12,717	24,816	16,914	4,485
Portugal	317,730	301,582	397,166	318,193
Other Foreign Countries	2,776	3,048	856	2,554
Total Foreign Countries	666,911	705,495	779,970	744,728
Total British Possessions	32	164	.....	49
Total	666,943	705,659	778,970	744,777

NOTE.—It is apparent that the imports from France are rapidly diminishing.

SAMPLES OF CANADIAN SARDINES RECEIVED.

Two years ago samples of sardines were received at this office from a packer in New Brunswick. These samples were submitted to buyers and were reported upon. It appears that the sardines would find a ready sale here if the packers would study the tastes of the consumers in Great Britain. The best olive oil must be used, and

the longer the sardines have been stored in the tins the more likely they are to command high prices. Some firms store the fish two years before placing them on the market. The tins must be light in weight, and if a self-opener is attached the value becomes enhanced.

There is also an increasing demand in this district for sardines preserved in tomato sauce with a proportion of olive oil.

The brands best known on the British market are Skipper (Norwegian) which retail at 12 cents per tin of about 8 ozs., and 22 cents per tin of 16 ozs. Pinean's (French) retail at 18 cents and 36 cents for half-pound and one-pound tins, respectively. Phillips and Canard's retail at 32 cents per tin of 18 ozs.

SARDINES AND THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

In connection with this subject the attention of Canadian packers must be drawn to a matter of much importance. At the present time the packers of Skipper sardines are 'summoned for contravening the Merchandise Marks Act by selling fish in oil to which the false trade description "sardines" had been applied.' The debatable point seems to be 'What constitutes a sardine?' Several species of fish are preserved in Europe and sold as 'sardines,' such as Norwegian bristling, French pilchards, and Spanish small mackerel. Some experts are of the opinion that packers are entitled to sell as 'sardines' any small fish suitable for preserving. The case is still in the inquiry stage, and the decision of the court is awaited with much interest by various European packers.

THE SARDINE SHORTAGE AND CANNED SALMON.

With an anticipated shortage of sardines and the price of fresh fish continually advancing, it is believed that the demand for canned salmon will be considerably augmented in the near future. British Columbia salmon is very popular in the Midland counties and the consumption is considerable. Official statistics relating to the imports of this district are not available. The entire imports of the United Kingdom from 1909 to 1912 are quoted below:—

IMPORTS OF CANNED SALMON.

Countries.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£	£
Sweden	2,619	2,794	3,072	2,162
United States of America	509,548	943,233	630,071	386,696
Other Foreign Countries	3,498	5,923	9,167	47,030
Total	515,665	951,950	642,310	435,888
Canada	483,495	812,949	586,194	723,698
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	....	235	1,099	766
Total	483,495	813,184	587,293	724,464
Grand Total	999,160	1,765,134	1,229,603	1,160,352

It will be observed that the imports from Canada have increased during that period by approximately 49·6 per cent.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. E. Ray.)

GLASGOW, March 4, 1914.

THE SCOTTISH FISHERIES.

The report of the Scottish Departmental Committee on the North Sea Fishing Industry was issued as a blue book yesterday. The committee recommend the reorganization of the Fishery Board, the establishment of a fund for the development of fishing, and a comprehensive scheme for the education of those engaged in the industry.

FISHERIES ADMINISTRATION.

Under this head the committee recommend:—

1. The modification of the constitution of the Fishery Board for Scotland, (*a*) by abolishing a nominated board and entrusting the fishery administration in Scotland to a department with a permanent head (a member of the permanent Civil Service acting under the instructions of the Secretary for Scotland), or (*b*) by making alternately the chairman a member of the permanent Civil Service, providing otherwise for the functions discharged by the Sheriff and the scientific member, leaving the other four members as at present.

2. Organization of a Statistical and Intelligence Department of the Fishery Board.

3. The employment of a chemist attached to the office of the Fishery Board for assistance to the fish-curing industry in connection with the curing of fish.

4. The employment of representatives of the Board (*a*) in the countries containing the chief markets for Scottish cured herring, and (*b*) temporary representatives at Billingsgate and other English markets to which fresh fish caught by Scottish fishermen are sent.

5. The acquisition of scientific qualifications by officers.

6. The establishment of a fund for the development of the fishing to be administered by the Fishery Board.

RESEARCH AND DISSEMINATION OF RESULTS.

The committee recommend:—

1. A brief series of public lectures, with lantern demonstrations and the exhibition of specimens at selected centres along the coast, at times when the fishermen would be best able to attend. The public lectures ought to include such matters as the growth, reproduction, food and migrations of typical food fishes, the nature of fish eggs, the places and times of spawning of the chief species, the influence of changes in the physical environment, the action and influence of the main kinds of fishing gear, the question of immature fish, &c.

2. A short course of practical demonstrations at the marine laboratory at the Fishery Board of Bay of Nigg, Aberdeen.

3. The institution of a fishery museum at some large fishing centre and the local distribution of collections of specimens.

4. The publication of a journal by the Fishery Board.

EDUCATION OF FISHERMEN.

The committee recommend as follows:—

1. Work in day schools.—Special supplementary course for boys in fishery districts, to be called the 'Nautical course.'

2. Continuation classes for training young fishermen and others engaged in the industry in navigation, mechanical propulsion, and various special subjects as specified in the following list:—

(1) Ordinary navigation classes, including signalling, for youths of from 14 to 18 years of age, preferably a course including English, arithmetic, navigation, cookery, manual work, hygiene.

(2) Classes for adults in line with Board of Trade requirements, supplemented by a short course in business methods and procedure.

(3) Cookery combined with special certificate in cookery.

(4) Classes for drivers and firemen of steam fishing vessels as far as possible, with practical work in workshops and mechanical laboratories and with use of small marine steam engine and boiler.

(5) Full courses dealing with the construction, care and use of marine motors for young fishermen who might take this up as a permanent occupation, corresponding to driver on a steam fishing vessel.

(6) Short practical course in motor driving for one week or a fortnight for adults, specially for crews of small motor boats where a special driver is not employed.

(7) Ambulance classes for fishermen, with Board of Trade endorsement on certificates.

(8) Hired steamer or motor boat for practical exercises in navigation and engineering.

(9) Domestic classes for girls.

(10) Net-mending classes for lads and girls.

(11) Classes for coopers.

(12) Special advanced classes at large centres for certificated fishermen for instruction in such subjects as advanced navigation, stranding, towage, laws of storms, fishery regulations, maritime law, and business procedure.

(13) Classes in rope work and wire rope work for adults.

(14) Classes for the technical instruction of fish workers on salting and curing of fish, *e.g.*, lectures as at Cuxhaven to fishermen and fish workers on bacteriology, causes of decay and their prevention, cleanliness, fresh preservation of fish, &c.

3. Central Navigation Schools.

(1) Training of teachers and supervision of nautical instruction in Scotland.

(*a*) Classes in navigation and rope work for teachers.

(*b*) Annual or biennial report by a central navigation school on the work done in supplementary classes following the nautical course.

(*c*) Occasional visits of the head of the navigation school with H.M. inspector of schools to technical nautical continuation classes, for the purpose of discussing with local authorities improvements in schemes, methods and equipment.

(2) Direct instruction of fishermen.

(*a*) Ordinary classes for fishermen studying for Board of Trade certificates.

(*b*) Such other parts of the work outlined under (2) above (continuation classes) as may be desirable.

(*c*) Classes in motor engineering for selected fishermen especially for those living in sparsely populated areas.

DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR FISHERIES.

The committee recommend the establishment of a fund of £10,000 per annum to be placed at the disposal of the Fishery Board for the promotion of the sea fisheries

in accordance with schemes to be approved by the Secretary for Scotland. The committee are of the opinion that the fund should be applied *inter alia* for the following purposes:—

(1) Experiments with a view to the adaptation of oil engines installed in fishing vessels for such auxiliary purposes as working the capstan and in any other similar problems relating to the adaptation of mechanical power to fishing vessels.

(2) Inquiries and experiments in the use of new fishing gear and methods of fishing.

(3) The execution of the recommendations made from the dissemination of knowledge of the natural history of food fishes, &c., among fishermen.

(4) Inquiries and experiments in the curing and preservation of fish and shell fish.

(5) Inquiries into the mussel, oyster, and other inshore fisheries, and into the methods which might be employed for their improvement.

(6) The exercises of the powers conferred upon the Congested Districts Board by section 4 (1) (*e*) and (*f*) of the Congested Districts (Scotland) Act, 1897, and transferred to the Board of Agriculture for Scotland by the Small Landholders (Scotland) Act of 1911, including the aiding and developing of fishing and industries connected with and subservient to fishing, and the provision or improvement of piers required mainly for the fishing industry and boatslips, such powers to be transferred by statute to the Fishery Board.

IMPERIAL INTERCHANGE.

That the volume of trade passing between the United Kingdom on the one hand, and the rest of the Empire on the other, now amounts annually to the huge sum of £363,000,000 is a sufficient arresting fact, but that so large a proportion as three-fourths of this enormous volume of interchange consists of what, in the first instance, is raw materials produced within the Empire and shipped to the Mother Country, there to be transformed into manufactured goods and subsequently redistributed in their altered form to every part of the British Dominions, is still more astonishing. Imperial exports to the Mother Country may be divided into three main classes: (1) foodstuffs, such as cereals, and meat and fish in fresh or preserved condition, the total last year amounting to £94,156,000; (2) raw materials to feed British industries, £91,858,000; and (3) precious metals, either contained in ore, or in the form of dust or bullion, £50,329,000. With the last we are not concerned in this article, raw gold occupying a place apart from ordinary raw material, and it is not included in the grand total of Anglo-Imperial trade already quoted.

The annual value of raw materials exported from British Colonies and Possessions for the purpose of feeding the manufacturing industries of the United Kingdom is, then, upwards of £90,000,000, within which enormous figure is comprised a sufficient variety, at any rate, of everything necessary for the industrial independence of the Empire, and, except in the case of cotton, adequate supplies also. Even in regard to raw cotton, India, the Soudan and British East and West Africa have already proved their capabilities as producers on a large scale. The Crown Colonies and Protectorates alone have increased their annual output within the past seven years from 18,000,000 lbs. to 35,000,000 lbs. Uganda by itself exports 12,000,000 lbs.; India's contribution averages 600,000,000 lbs.; and, with supplies from the West Indies and other parts of the Empire, the United Kingdom annually receives from the Colonies and Possessions raw cotton to a volume of 776,750,000 lbs., valued at over £2,000,000. This, of course, is a mere bagatelle when compared with Manchester's total requirements of 28,000,000,000 lbs., mostly obtained from the United

States, but it is a start which cannot be regarded as insignificant, or as a discouraging result of ten years' patriotic work on the part of the British Cotton Growing Association.

VARIETY OF IMPERIAL RAW PRODUCTS,

The accompanying table provides evidence of the wide range of raw products shipped to the Mother Country from the various parts of the Empire. Roughly they may be grouped into (1) vegetable products, valued at between £34,000,000 and £35,000,000, of which one-third represents rubber, and nearly one-fourth jute; (2) animal products, nearly £43,000,000, including wool, £27,000,000, and hides and skins, £10,000,000; and (3) minerals (other than gold and silver, as before stated), £13,800,000, tin accounting for more than two-thirds. Not a few of these products are the result of important enterprises established in the Dominions by the aid of either home or colonial capital: coffee, cocoa, tobacco, and most of the minerals being examples. The vast concessions in West Africa to Messrs. Lever Bros., Ltd., in respect of oil plantations, is the latest example of the enormous scale on which such enterprises are likely to be undertaken in the future, involving as they do the installation of expensive modern machinery, and, incidentally, the evolution of wild areas, unprofitable to commerce, into busy industrial districts of high commercial value.

BRITISH IMPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS.

British Imports of raw materials.	India and Straits Settlements, etc.	Australia and New Zealand.	East and West Africa.	South Africa.	British West Indies and British Guiana.	British North America.	All other parts of Empire.
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Antimony		17					4
Asbestos				10		40	
Asphalt					62		
Bladders		155				22	4
Bones							3
Bristles	52						19
Canes, unmounted	15						20
Cocoa, raw	128	1	336		457		
Coffee, raw	403	166	26		41		1
Copper Ore, etc	4	1,661		607		24	16
Cotton, raw	1,306		494		195		9
Dye Woods	7				12		8
Feathers	5			2,170			82
Fibre, piassava	100		4				8
Glue Stock	21	7					
Glycerine, crude		20					27
Goat Skins	685		63	387			7
Gutta Percha	153				124		16
Hair	24	33					50
Hemp	330	395					74
Hides	618	532	131	658	21		174
Horns	51	25		18			2
Iron Ore						28	
Ivory	44		54				6
Jute	8,285						1
Lead	97	1,106				2	16
Manganese Ore	365						
Metal, unenum		4				255	10
Mica	134					9	3
Nuts and Kernels	342	439	576		10		135
Oil, veg., unrefined	382	164	2,106				12
Ores, unenum	117	48				10	20
Plumbago	143					1	
Rabbit Skins		509					
Rubber	10,962		415	19			63
Seal Skins				5		24	6
Sheep Skins	99	1,564		719			10
Silk, raw	5						2
Skins, unenum	3,059	819	64			389	102
Sugar, unrefined	331	13			495		374
Tallow		2,094					15
Tanning Bark, etc				202			4
Timber, etc	617	22	289		83	3,386	20
Tin Ore	7,507	678	230	99			332
Tobacco, unenum	3		43	8			1
Wax	20		10		3		3
Wool	1,590	20,290		5,558		17	169
Zinc Ore, etc		116				34	9
Total £1,000	38,098	30,878	4,841	10,460	1,503	4,241	1,837
Gold Ore, Dust & Bullion	2,552	1,069	1,576	44,500	220		69
Silver Ore		314					29
Grain, Flour, Fruit, Fish and other Foodstuffs	39,748	25,536	560	960	987	23,495	2,870
Total £1,000	42,300	26,919	2,136	45,460	1,207	22,495	2,968
Grand Total £1,000	80,398	57,797	6,977	55,920	2,710	27,736	4,805

HUGE RETURN CARGOES.

The implements of agriculture, mining machinery, fibre decorticating plant, bailing presses, fencing wire, and other manufactures necessary in the production of raw materials, constitute, indeed, a very important section of the return cargoes from the Mother Country to the Dominions; and with the continued tendency shown in regard to vegetable products to rely less upon mere collection from wild sources, as, for example, in the case of rubber, and to develop instead systematic planting industries, return shipments of these appliances will undoubtedly show enormous increase in the future. But they do not comprise anything like the total return which the United Kingdom makes for the £91,850,000 worth of raw materials which it receives from the rest of the Empire. Last year a sum of nearly £177,100,000 represented the shipments of manufactured goods produced in the Mother Country and consigned to the Colonies and Possessions. In other words, for every £1 worth of raw material shipped into England from the Dominions, the latter received manufactured articles to the value of £1 18s. 6d. The accompanying diagram and the small table make this very clear, and also show the respective shares of the principal parts of the Empire in the trade, India and Australasia leading, with British North America and South Africa ranking third and fourth as consumers of British manufactured goods, but South Africa taking third place as a supplier of raw materials.

ILLIMITABLE POSSIBILITIES AHEAD.

There is every indication that the near future will see an enormous development in the production of raw materials in the Empire, and that the bulk will continue to be allocated to the feeding of British manufacturing industries. Within the past five years the United Kingdom has increased its annual purchases of such materials from £61,000,000 to nearly £92,000,000, or at the rate of upwards of 50 per cent, and should the same rate of progress be maintained, the year 1917 will see imports into Great Britain of Colonial produce to the value of nearly £140,000,000. With return cargoes of manufactured goods amounting as in 1912 to double the importations of raw materials, there would be five years hence annual exportations from the Mother Country to the Empire of some £280,000,000. Such a forecast, however, is too modest. Colonial developments now under weigh in respect of cotton, rubber, oil, and other products are on such an unprecedented scale that there is every promise that the rate of advance will be enormously accelerated. To whatever part of the Empire we turn—Australasia, North America, East, West and South Africa, and India—evidence is overwhelming of illimitable possibilities, of vast areas hungry for development, and only awaiting the application of capital, enterprise and transport facilities. What such developments will mean to commerce in the course of their realization for many years to come is simply beyond estimation. —(*British Export Gazette.*)

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended February 25, 1914:—

Cheese—				
Bristol	67s.	6d.	—70s.	per cwt.
Liverpool	67s.		—70s.	"
London	68s.		—72s.	"
Glasgow	–		–	"
Butter—None reported.				
Bacon (Sides)—				
Bristol		65s.	—67s.	"
Liverpool		63s.	—66s.	"
London		64s	—66s.	"
Glasgow		65s.	—66s.	"
Bacon (Cumberland cut)—				
Bristol		–	–	
Liverpool		68s.	—73s.	"
London		–	–	
Glasgow		72s.	—74s.	
Hams (long cut, green)—				
Bristol		74s	—78s.	"
Liverpool		72s.	—77s.	"
London		75s.	—78s.	"
Glasgow		73s.	—75s.	"

Foreign Animals Market, Deptford.—No sales reported.
Foreign Animals Market, Birkenhead.—No sales reported.

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended February 28, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

		Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living:—			
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves		222	19
Sheep and lambs		–	–
Swine		–	–
Horses		51	215
Fresh meat:—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)	Cwts.	155,587	165,270
Mutton " " "	"	94,944	95,365
Pork " " "	"	10,681	23,374
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	"	15,877	22,491
Salted or preserved meat:—			
Bacon	"	80,434	96,037
Beef	"	727	786
Hams	"	11,124	18,044
Pork	"	3,410	6,796
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	1,397	3,273
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	7,864	5,413
Dairy produce and substitutes:—			
Butter	"	75,321	96,562
Margarine	"	29,062	29,307
Cheese	"	29,511	39,571
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	255	–
" cream	"	183	253
" condensed	"	23,620	27,126
" preserved, other kinds	"	82	732
Eggs	Gt. Hnd.	337,541	462,467
Poultry	Value £	35,918	23,627
Game	"	1,755	7,186
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	1,912	3,190
Lard	"	44,855	22,748
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—			
Wheat	"	1,567,100	1,475,300
Wheat-meal and flour	"	284,100	125,400
Barley	"	112,300	168,700
Oats	"	580,100	430,300
Peas	"	48,657	19,000
Beans	"	20,440	12,590
Maize or Indian corn	"	926,400	157,700
Fruit, raw:—			
Apples	"	85,489	27,468
Pears	"	2,046	2,155
Hay	Tons.	2,240	338
Hops	Cwts.	2,526	241

WEST INDIAN JOTTINGS.

Mr. Watson Griffin, Special Trade Commissioner, at present investigating conditions in the West Indies, submits the following summary of an interview with a prominent Barbados merchant:—

DIRECT BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

'There has been much discussion recently as to whether the United States system of carrying on business through export commission houses in New York or the Canadian system of direct business relations is the better method. I know that a number of the largest United States flour manufacturers that have sold in the West Indies through New York commission houses for many years have recently changed their method of selling and now have established agencies in the West Indies selling direct to West India merchants on commission. I believe that this change of method is due largely to the fact that Canadian manufacturers who dealt directly with the West India merchants through local representatives were rapidly taking the business away from New York commission merchants. Of course the increased Canadian sales of flour are chiefly due to the preferential tariff but even before the preference was arranged the Canadian millers dealing direct through West Indian agencies had made considerable headway. I know that in one case an agent who has been pushing direct sales of Canadian flour in the West Indies was offered a guarantee of seven thousand dollars per year by a United States flour company if he would abandon his Canadian business and devote his whole attention to selling United States flour. He declined the offer, believing that under the preferential tariff Canadian business would greatly expand in the near future.'

F.O.B. QUOTATIONS.

A leading commission merchant of Trinidad referring to Canadian business said:—

'It has been the custom, unless otherwise instructed, for both English and United States shippers to insure shipments, charging the rate usually 1½ per cent in the invoice against the purchaser, and if contrary instructions are not given it would be advisable for the Canadian shipper to follow this plan, for as the West Indian merchant is used to this being done he might not have his goods protected and if loss occurred friction might arise as to who was responsible for the loss.'

'It would facilitate business if the Canadian manufacturer would make his quotations either c.i.f. Trinidad, that is at prices which would cover cost, insurance and freight on goods delivered at the purchaser's port, or at f.o.b. price, that is free on board steamer at point of ocean shipment. I have known instances where Canadian manufacturers in quoting f.o.b. claimed that they meant their quotation to be f.o.b. cars. They have probably acted in good faith, but the result has been misleading to the parties at this end as we are always accustomed by the term f.o.b. to understand that it means f.o.b. steamer at port of shipment. Of course, it should be understood that f.o.b. also means that there is no charge for the packages unless it has been specially agreed upon, except in the case of molasses and such other goods as would require special packages.'

NEW TARIFF AMENDMENTS.

The following tariff amendments have been received at the Department of Trade and Commerce since the publication of the last Weekly Report. Copies thereof will be promptly furnished applicants:—

Aruba—2nd supplement to No. 68, 4th edition, December, 1913.
Bonaire—2nd supplement to No. 61, 4th edition, December, 1913.
Cameroons—3rd supplement to No. 115, 4th edition, January, 1913.
Curacao—2nd supplement to No. 67, 2nd edition, December, 1913.
Norway—9th supplement to No. 94, 6th edition, December, 1913.
St. Eustache—2nd supplement to No. 65, 4th edition, December, 1913.
Saba—2nd supplement to No. 62, 5th edition, December, 1913.
Switzerland—14th supplement to No. 1, 5th edition, December, 1913.

BRITISH COLONIAL REPORT.

GRENADA.

Report on Trade of Grenada.

(By the Governor.)

Comment on the statistics of the trade of the Colony for 1912, as returned in the blue book, must necessarily be preceded by a caution that comparisons with previous years' results are not unlikely to be unreliable or somewhat misleading, because of recent changes in the valuation, classification and statement of origin of the articles dealt with. The first change took place in 1910, and by it imports are now classified according to 'Country of consignment,' instead of 'The place from which imported.' On 1st January, 1912, a more sweeping change was effected by the introduction of a new Official Import List, classifying and rearranging the imports according to a new system, which is now adopted with more or less uniformity throughout the British West Indies, and at the same time changing the method of their valuation for statistical purposes. For many years (since 1895, to be exact) this value has been arrived at in Grenada by adding fixed percentages to the several classes of goods imported, to represent freight and charges. Now the importers are required to declare to the statistical value themselves when making their import entries. For two or three years yet it will not, therefore, be safe to institute comparisons too closely as to the details of the trade returns.

TRADE FOR FIVE YEARS.

According to the returns, the Colony's trade in the last five years is valued as under:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1908	£303,783	£359,245
1909	268,236	284,846
1910	279,236	291,760
1911	309,227	264,640
1912	279,875	285,590

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

The following statement exhibits, as best it can be made up in the circumstances, a comparison for the years 1911 and 1912 of the principal articles imported:—

	1911.	1912.
Apparel	£12,455	£ 5,880
Biscuits, bread, and cakes	4,330	5,192
Boots and shoes	8,099	5,811
Bullion and coin	5,200	16
Bank notes	1,362	1,695
Butter	2,746	2,763
China and earthenware	.....	1,172
Coal	2,400	1,758
Cotton goods	33,559	34,540
Cutlery	446	330
Fish of all kinds	17,357	14,705
Glass and glassware	.....	1,325
Grain—Oats	4,308	5,070
Rice	6,421	8,691
Wheaten flour	33,637	40,712
Haberdashery and millinery	.....	5,192
Hardware	.....	1,862
Hats and bonnets	.....	2,015
Lard	1,814	1,305
Leather—Dressed and undressed	3,363	1,648
Machinery	920	2,251
Manure—Chemical and other	8,410	6,829
Meat—Canned, salted, &c.	8,654	7,685
Medicines and drugs	2,831	3,466
Metals, and manufactures of	.....	7,669
Oils—Cotton seed	1,589	1,911
Olive and refined food	4,852	2,311
Kerosene	3,750	3,316
Oleomargarine	4,310	3,860
Silk, manufactures of	249	761
Soaps	4,750	4,571
Spirits (potable)	8,110	4,250
Sugar, unrefined	5,037	11,402
" refined	4,001	3,303
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	2,380	1,335
" manufactured, cigars	187	64
" " cigarettes	1,042	912
Wine	1,913	1,900
Wood and timber	16,031	11,055
Shingles	1,003	593
Furniture	3,101	2,885
Wool, manufactures of	1,766	2,677

The marked increase in the importation of wheaten flour and refined sugar will be noted, being attributable to the same cause—a severe drought during part of the year 1912 affecting the sugar cane and ground provision crops.

ORIGIN OF IMPORTS.

The origin and destination of the imports and exports of 1912 are returned as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom	£113,910	£169,762
British possessions	61,947	12,420
Foreign countries	104,018	103,408

The United States of America leads the foreign countries in the bulk of its trade with the Colony, imports thence being valued at £93,740, and exports thither at £54,726. Canada is returned for imports valued at £12,065, and exports valued at £36, the principal imports being spruce and white pine lumber, £7,009, salted fish, £2,366, and oats, £835; the exports were 20 cwt. of nutmegs.

Articles imported by parcels post appear for the first time grouped together in the returns, and show a total of £6,267, of which the United Kingdom claims £4,598, and the United States of America, £395; Canada only stands for £23.

EXPORTS OF STAPLES.

The exports of the three principal staples of the Colony in 1911 and 1912 compare as follows:—

	1911.	1912.
Cocoa	£223,104	£225,317
Nutmegs and mace	20,673	36,779
Cotton and coton seed	9,003	10,984

COCOA CULTURE.

The average annual value of the cocoa exported in the last seven years has been £224,294. The bulk of it goes to the mother country, the percentage of the total in 1912 being 56, while the United States of America and France each received about 22 per cent.

Over 85 per cent of the nutmegs and mace went to the United Kingdom, and all of the cotton (valued at £9,019) went there; but the neighbouring Colony of Barbados absorbed the bulk of the cotton seed, £1,290 out of the total export of £1,964 in value being sent there.

MINOR PRODUCTS.

Among minor products of the Colony exported, attention may be directed to the following values in 1912: Wood and timber, £2,303; hides, £595; turtle and turtle shell, £406; fruit, £468; cocoanuts and copra, £241, and lime juice, £123. The last two items may be taken as indicating the beginnings of industries likely to assume some importance in the future. The lime juice is the product of the island of Carriacou, where large cultivation of limes is proceeding on the estates of one landowner, while preparations are being made by others for similar action. The lime tree grows readily and fruits abundantly in this dependency, while, so far, it is free there from any serious disease or troubles.

The local year for the cocoa crop ends on September 30, and the results for the last four years are as follows:—

	Bags.
1909	67,329
1910	73,863
1911	67,174
1912	70,082
Average	69,605

Prices were good. In the London market the year began rather badly, but the conditions improved about April, and during the year prices ran from 62s. to 70s. In reviewing the future prospects of cocoa, it is satisfactory to note that during 1912 the consumption increased so markedly that production failed to keep pace with it, one estimate giving for the year, production, 240,000 tons, and consumption, 245,000. The increase in consumption is most marked in the United States of America, where the imports have almost trebled themselves in the last ten years, and on this already remarkable rate of progress the effect of the recent tariff concessions cannot fail to be satisfactory from the point of view of a cocoa-producing island.

NUTMEGS AND COCOA.

The nutmeg crop for the year ended September 30, 1912, was excellent, both in quantity and in prices. 8,624 barrels and 608 half-barrels of nuts, with 303 cases and 736 bags of mace were exported, as against 6,496 barrels, 456 half-barrels, 292 cases, and 341 bags in the previous year.

Carriacou's cotton crop was also good, 1,255 bales of lint and 4,395 bags of seed being shipped, as compared with 893 bales and 3,731 bags in 1911. There is no doubt, however, that results, both in quantity and prices, would have been better but for the deep-rooted habit of abnormally 'ratooning' the Marie Galante cotton, which unfortunately prevails in the dependency. The Government are taking steps this year to deal with this practice, and, if necessary, legislation will be resorted to to secure proper conditions of cultivation.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

ECUADOR'S IMPORT TRADE.

The foreign trade of Ecuador for the year 1911 (the latest year for which complete official figures are available), compiled from the Bulletin of Customs Statistics, was 49,755,847 sucres, represented by imports to the value of 23,640,133 sucres, and exports of 26,115,714 sucres. For the preceding year the imports were 16,476,603 sucres; exports, 28,062,363 sucres; total, 44,538,966 sucres. This shows an increase in imports of 7,163,530 sucres and a decrease in exports of 1,946,649 sucres, or a net increase in the foreign trade of 5,216,881 sucres.

Valuing the sucre at 48·6 cents (10 sucre = £1), the imports for the year 1911 amounted to $11,489,104 and the exports to $12,692,237, or a total of $24,181,341. The figures for the preceding year were: Imports, $8,007,629; exports, $13,638,308; total, $21,645,937, showing an increase in imports of $3,481,475 and a decrease in exports of $946,071, or a net increase in foreign trade of $2,535,404.

The imports by countries for the years 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1911 were as follows:

Countries.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$	$	$	$
United Kingdom	3,488,227	3,052,870	2,455,599	2,844,473
United States	1,991,479	2,330,851	2,249,674	2,588,168
Germany	2,088,942	1,626,576	1,570,903	2,381,573
Australia[1]	.....	19,629	9,053	978,111
France	717,933	593,343	525,534	714,426
Belgium	406,804	425,427	325,351	534,637
Italy	455,659	448,234	336,454	501,468
Spain	328,505	322,506	271,390	444,058
Peru	354,673	109,601	59,763	275,164
Salvador	48,929	15,820	77,127	77,119
Colombia[1]	.....	1,111	1,384	50,238
Chile	62,707	98,538	53,836	49,690
Other countries	45,741	45,756	71,561	49,979
Total	9,989,599	9,090,262	8,007,629	11,489,104

[1] In 1908 included under "Other countries."

According to the report of United States Vice Consul General Charles F. Baker, Guayaquil, the imports by countries for the year 1912 were: United Kingdom, $3,219,238; United States, $2,764,109; Germany, $2,166,021; Australia, $5,800; France, $633,800; Italy, $507,117; Belgium, $478,938; Spain, $395,104; Peru, $181,467; Salvador, $19,585; Colombia, $83,357; Chile, $85,724; other countries, $112,583; total, $10,652,843.

The imports for the four last years in broad classifications were as follows:—

Classifications.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Sucres.	Sucres.	Sucres.	Sucres.
Oils in general	132,875	133,218	162,578	278,398
Live animals	7,090	20,923	17,460	12,868
Arms and ammunition	338,739	72,101	222,853	583,574
Alimentary substances	2,447,662	2,264,400	2,641,793	3,444,680
Boots, shoes, and findings	207,805	233,662	192,085	258,710
Carriages	74,719	70,794	29,789	74,688
Cement	82,358	111,911	112,028	94,225
Leather	226,373	270,371	240,868	344,078
Drugs	553,941	486,715	476,830	657,712
Vessels	37,796	22,370	38,752	14,288
Hardware	1,459,194	1,138,787	1,125,893	1,479,831
Matches	84,716	32,371	50,735	34,558
Cordage	320,142	316,350	303,606	439,613
Musical instruments	144,151	112,023	91,229	133,033
Jewelry	29,327	43,391	9,386	26,948
Books, blank and printed	110,884	96,862	80,044	95,675
Crockery and glassware	295,932	253,204	234,623	256,760
Lumber, rough and finished	229,126	215,845	131,743	188,669
Machinery	686,977	919,454	719,924	1,387,286
Mineral products	676,555	601,302	480,079	460,509
Paper in general	354,757	334,510	231,678	308,006
Perfumery	119,166	129,998	113,193	212,544
Paints and varnishes	90,822	106,225	81,401	101,119
Ready-made clothing	828,575	640,737	508,991	823,673
Silk fabric, pure and mixed	249,714	194,738	133,132	136,374
Hats	314,795	288,681	189,361	320,090
Textiles, other than silk	5,847,810	5,522,477	3,532,847	6,526,308
Vegetables	109,076	113,647	106,237	144,111
Candles	332,634	223,124	256,060	255,815
Wines and liquors	1,034,334	640,547	719,716	705,454
Miscellaneous	1,264,881	1,347,849	1,178,097	2190,536
Total	18,692,426	16,958,587	14,413,011	21,990,134
Money	1,862,305	1,745,656	2,063,592	1,650,000
Grand total	20,554,731	18,704,243	16,476,603	23,640,133
Value in United States gold	9,989,599	9,090,262	8,007,629	11,489,104

—(*Bulletin of Pan-American Union.*)

INCREASED FOREIGN TRADE OF ARGENTINA.

According to preliminary figures, the foreign trade of Argentina showed a gain in 1913, both in imports and exports, over 1912. The imports, excluding specie, amounted to $406,605,200, as compared with $371,383,595 in 1912, and the exports to $466,581,888, as compared with $463,577,563 in 1912. The imports and exports by large groups in 1913 and the gain or loss as compared with 1912 are shown in the following table:—

Class of goods.	Value, 1913	Gain (+) or loss (−).	Class of goods.	Value, 1913	Gain (+) or loss (−).
IMPORTS.	$	$	IMPORTS—*Continued.*	$	$
Animals, live	1,369,615	+ 830,490	Stones, earth, sand, and ceramic products	35,297,700	+ 2,857,080
Alimentary products	33,711,265	+ 4,625,735	Construction materials	34,523,435	+ 4,352,255
Tobacco and by-products	6,791,720	− 537,420	Electrical materials	9,756,235	+ 773,255
Beverages	13,550,680	− 613,000	Various articles and manufactures	13,895,625	− 294,040
Textile materials and manufactures	86,425,605	+10,798,400	Total	406,605,200	+35,221,605
Oils, fixed, mineral, volatile, medecinal, and grease	22,946,650	+ 5,146,230	EXPORTS.		
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	14,661,880	+ 880,495			
Colors and dyes	2,446,695	+ 19,445	Live-stock products	159,997,125	−21,631,270
Wood and manufactures	10,449,925	+ 907,640	Agricultural products	290,722,745	+22,272,700
Paper and manufactures	9,555,415	+ 33,855	Forestal products	10,246,355	+ 1,577,650
Hides and manufactures	4,449,190	+ 682,645	Mineral products	187,875	− 87,410
Iron and manufactures	48,288,890	+ 3,901,170	Products of hunting and fishing	1,753,315	− 184,605
Other metals and manufactures	13,758,890	− 104,980	Other articles	3,674,470	+ 1,057,260
Materials for agricultural use	8,805,270	− 3,307,455	Total	466,581,488	+ 3,004,325
Locomotion, articles of	35,920,515	+ 4,265,805			

The total trade in 1913 was the highest in the history of the country, the figures for the last decade being as follows:—

Year.	Foreign trade.	Year.	Foreign trade.
	$		$
1904	435,662,270	1909	675,602,890
1905	509,518,320	1910	699,042,825
1906	542,546,495	1911	667,305,435
1907	561,692,775	1912	834,961,160
1908	616,613,840	1913	873,187,085

This is an increase of 100 per cent in last decade. Imports increased from $180,750,260 in 1904 to $406,605,200 in 1913, and exports from $254,912,010 in 1904 to $466,581,888 in 1913. The balance of trade has been heavily in favour of Argentina in every year of the past decade except 1911, reaching its highest total in 1905, when it amounted to $113,726,750. In 1904 it was $74,161,750 and in 1913 $59,976,688.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

COMMERCE AND CREDIT IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The condition of trade along the West Coast of South America at present is rather slow, a fact which is due, I am inclined to believe, to over buying. Reports from Chile and Ecuador say that the commercial strain is being felt all over South America. It is generally admitted that British trade is affected less than almost any other country's trade, the reason for this being that the majority of articles imported from the United Kingdom are of the premier necessity. The stability of the best merchant houses of Lima and Peru is proved by the fact that no difficulties of any nature are reported up to the present. Bills continue to be met regularly, but buying is restricted, and people are not inclined to look with favour on any new lines.

Great interest is being taken in the exhibition to be held at San Francisco, and it is rumoured that the President of the Republic may represent Peru at the open-

ing. The Americans are attacking the West Coast markets with all their native enthusiasm and appear to be meeting with success.

A good deal of ignorance must still exist among manufacturers as to the vastness of the South American continent, as several firms have written offering agencies for the whole of South America. One manufacturer goes on to say that the agent must be responsible for all the accounts, &c. For an agent to attend to the whole of South America is an impossibility; even the biggest firms doing trade in South America generally confine their efforts to three or four of the republics at the most. An agency that takes in Peru, Chile and Bolivia has sufficient ground, and it is to the interest of firms to appoint a separate agent in each country where practicable.—(*Commercial Intelligence.*)

NORWEGIAN FISH TRADE.

The official statistics show that in 1912 the Argentine Republic imported from Norway 4,002 tons of fish, valued at $645,769 (gold)—an increase of $131,818, compared with 1911. The chief items were: Split-cod, boneless, 296 tons, valued at $59,292 (a decrease of $16,947); ordinary split-cod, 2,898 tons, valued at $405,848 (an increase of $91,733); stock-fish, 226 tons, of a value of $31,701; sardines, 560 tons, valued at $140,180 (an increase of $64,029); and fish conserves, thirteen tons, valued at $6,565.

Imports of codfish into Havana from January 8 to 17 were 2,066 cases and 240 drums; stocks on January 16 were about 5,000 cases Norwegian and 300 cases Scotch. Prices quoted in *Revista Oficial* were $9.75 to $10.50 per case for Norwegian and $9.25 to $10 for Scotch.

An advice of January 31 from Port of Spain says stocks in the fortnight had become considerably reduced owing to the brisk demand, and the arrival of 400 casks of codfish was followed by an advance in price, the nominal value at date being $38 for drums and $37 for tierces, though no transactions had actually taken place at these figures. Small stocks of Newfoundland, chiefly medium, sold at $25 or so; large would be worth about $28 to $30; and, as the Barbados market had advanced, there was no possibility of 'dumping.' Scale fish of all sorts had been plentiful, the most popular being large English pollock, which was worth about $26 per cask. Other grades of scale fish were sold down to $20 per cask.—(*Fish Trades Gazette.*)

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE FOR JANUARY.

The following are the customs returns of imports and exports, together with the customs revenue collections, for the Union for January, 1914:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Gross Revenue Duty.
Cape Town	£ 577,482	£3,519,593	£ 78,868
Port Elizabeth	788,217	360,025	78,553
East London (estimated)	264,000	380,000	33,000
Durban	830,978	575,267	78,493
Other ports and stations	53,371	200,298	18,517
Lourenço Marques	348,685	.....	15,790
Johannesburg	.....	.....	51,431
General post office	.....	.....	10,269
Totals	£2,862,733	£5,035,183	£364,921

Cape Town exports include gold.—(*South African Commerce.*)

FARM MACHINERY IN RUSSIA.

The enormous strides which Russia continues to make as a wheat-growing country are the wonder of the farming world. Only five years ago—that is, in 1908

—the United States held the foremost place for the size of its wheat crop with 82,400,000 qrs. Last year the American amount advanced to 95,425,000 qrs.; but during the same period the Russian crop increased from 73,394,000 qrs. to 122,155,000 qrs., or nearly one-fourth the total crop of the world, as against little more than one-sixth in 1908. Yet there are still vast areas, especially in Asiatic Russia, which can be brought under wheat cultivation, but which are at present virgin soil. Were it not that Russian import laws put the farmer at so great a disadvantage in regard to acquiring modern machinery and implements, there can be scarcely any doubt that even greater progress would be made. As a matter of fact, the encouragement offered by the Government through the Zemstvos in regard to the procuring of suitable machinery on easy terms is largely negatived by unintelligible, irksome and restrictive customs duties, differentiating between quite similar classes of agricultural machinery in a most extraordinary manner, whereby some are subjected to one rate of duty, others to a rate twice as heavy, and a third class are admitted free of duty.

GREAT BRITAIN THE PREDOMINANT SUPPLIER.

It is about time Russian importers made an organized protest against regulations at once so inexplicable and restrictive of trade, particularly in view of the vast future that is before the agriculture of the country. It is not as though Russia is itself able to satisfy the needs of farmers in regard to agricultural machinery and implements. Relatively, the output of the local workshops is small, and the demand for many years to come must be met by importations from other countries, chiefly from Great Britain, but also from Germany and the United States. In more than one district, indeed, and especially in the Southern Caucasus, German ploughs are replacing English implements in favour; but in the Northern Caucasus British machinery and implements still retain their hold on the market, and a few great English firms, particularly such as Messrs. Marshall, Sons and Co., Ltd., Gainsborough, who specialize in tractors and other large plant, draw a very valuable share of their export orders from Russia.

WIDE SCOPE FOR AGRICULTURAL APPLIANCES.

The secret of satisfying the requirements of the Russian market in regard to agricultural implements and machinery lies in the appreciation of the varying needs of different districts, and the difficulty of importers has hitherto been to obtain just the right implement for special local circumstances. The Russian soil varies from rich black loam in the southern provinces to some of the poorest earth in Europe in the north; the barometrical conditions from abundant rainfall in some districts and well-irrigated tracks in others, to the dry steppes in the Volga region subject to periodical spells of drought; while the temperature ranges from an almost sub-tropical warmth to the bleakness of a northern territory covered for a large part of the year with snow. For each of these conditions special types of machinery are required to suit the varying soil and the classes of crops cultivated. Every year sees a more ready spirit on the part of Russian farmers, especially those in the Asiatic part of the Empire, to adopt modern appliances, and it is rare, indeed, that importers cannot find a market for a new idea in implements or machinery, even making allowances for the conservative nature of the Russian agriculturists.—(*British Export Gazette.*)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Public Elevators in the East, and Afloat.

Week ending March 5, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R.	410,804	51,036	84,622	68,927	615,389
Consolidated	675,295	186,128	54,801	251,041	1,167,265
Empire Elevator Co.	1,074,113	292,146	125,753	253,309	1,745,321
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	534,501	89,896	31,852	.....	655,799
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	205,775	36,012	25	205,026	446,838
G. T. Pacific	1,629,798	941,274	152,278	527,518	3,250,868
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	1,140,566	329,155	136,428	.....	1,606,149
Fort William Elevator	456,899	294,619	44,557	125,108	921,183
Eastern Elevator	171,546	309,788	158,866	.....	640,200
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	3,476,720	973,999	420,599	632,374	5,503,692
D. Horn & Co	80,590	26,362	9,570	298,631	415,153
Government Elevator	709,524	64,103	49,419	394,920	1,217,966
Total terminal elevators.	10,565,681	3,594,518	1,268,770	2,756,854	18,185,823
Winter storage afloat	4,083,630	2,514,311	334,732	461,017	7,393,690
Total terminal storage	14,649,311	6,108,829	1,603,502	3,217,871	25,579,513
Depot Harbour	.....	471,079	73,334	.....	544,413
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	429,611	151,311	.....	.....	580,922
Midland Elevator Co.	10,088	.....	.....	.....	10,088
Tiffin, G. T. P	599,231	234,290	50,014	.....	883,535
Port McNicol	1,306,864	124,442	172,567	93,949	1,697,822
Collingwood	23,309	.....	.....	.....	23,309
Goderich	447,412	201,058	.....	.....	648,470
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.	.....	.....	64,000	.....	64,000
Commercial Elevator Co	17,873	32,723	.....	.....	50,596
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1	.....	.....	121,570	66,068	187,638
" No. 2	125,561	218,258	307,741	177,812	829,372
Montreal Warehousing Co.	80,691	133,841	5,813	47,780	268,125
St. John, N.B.	73,380	.....	49,998	.....	123,378
West St. John, N.B.	762,435	.....	21,070	.....	783,505
Halifax, N.S.	98,944	.....	.....	.....	98,944
Total public elevators.	3,975,399	1,567,002	866,107	385,609	6,794,117
Winter storage afloat	110,719	.....	.....	.....	110,719
Total eastern storage	4,086,118	1,567,002	866,107	385,609	6,904,836
Grand total storage	18,735,429	7, 675,831	2,469,609	3,603,480	32,484,349

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended March 5, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Wheat—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 Hard	54,744	74,530	129,274
No. 1 Northern	5,027,084	2,326,469	7,353,553
No. 2 "	3,383,186	888,932	4,272,118
No. 3 "	981,063	246,437	1,227,500
No. 4 Wheat	179,875	79,728	259,603
No. 5 "		2,433	2,433
No. 6 "		3,399	3,399
Other	939,729	353,471	1,293,200
Totals, Wheat	10,565,681	3,975,399	14,541,080
			*4,194,349

Grades.		Public Elevators, Division.	
Oats—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1, C.W.	14,610	11,772	26,382
No. 2, "	2,093,832	937,605	3,031,437
No. 3, "	1,102,938	476,328	1,579,266
Ex. No. 1 Feed	73,671	14,201	87,872
No. 1 Feed		8,315	8,315
No. 2 Feed		40,683	40,683
Other	309,467	78,098	387,565
Totals, Oats	3,594,518	1,567,002	5,161,520
			*2,514,311

Grades.		Public Elevators, Division.	
Barley—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 3, Extra		853	853
No. 3	883,900	421,506	1,305,496
No. 4	257,722	159,905	417,627
Feed	18,796		18,796
Rejected	89,920	66,801	156,721
Other	18,342	217,042	235,384
Totals, Barley	1,268,770	866,107	2,134,877
			*334,732

Grades.		Public Elevators, Division.	
Flax—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1, Northwestern Canada	2,499,749	200,635	2,700,384
No. 1, C.W.	166,451	182,695	349,146
No. 3, C.W.	47,572		47,572
Rejected			
Other	43,082	2,279	45,361
Totals, Flax	2,756,854	385,609	3,142,462
			*461,017
Total quantity in Store by grades	18,185,823	6,794,117	24,979,940
Grand total Storage			32,484,349

* Winter storage afloat, grades not obtainable.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF THE TRADE OF CANADA FOR FEBRUARY.

Months, Eleven Months and Twelve Months ending January, 1912, 1913 and 1914.

	Month of February.			Eleven Months ending February.			Twelve Months ending February.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Imports for Consumption.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Dutiable goods	28,587,777	35,111,113	25,519,846	296,682,805	395,887,330	375,193,589	329,166,514	434,408,977	420,324,267
Free goods	13,593,591	17,840,696	13,030,199	166,612,811	206,508,883	190,034,181	183,606,157	226,040,321	212,007,479
Total imports (Mdse)	42,181,368	52,951,809	38,550,045	463,295,616	602,396,213	565,227,770	512,772,671	660,449,298	632,831,746
Coin and bullion	412,377	319,203	406,726	24,168,256	5,127,619	13,826,180	24,509,592	7,003,244	14,126,540
Total Imports	42,593,745	53,271,012	38,956,771	487,453,872	607,523,832	579,053,950	537,282,263	667,452,542	646,958,286
Duty collected	7,460,661	9,152,220	6,822,925	77,453,487	103,126,845	97,806,874	86,049,865	113,221,894	109,719,189
Exports.									
Canadian Produce—									
The mine	3,001,012	4,459,162	4,046,146	35,672,526	51,224,538	52,469,690	40,346,613	56,876,528	58,687,698
The fisheries	1,213,672	1,817,746	1,370,492	15,362,889	14,948,420	19,153,286	16,301,170	16,290,209	20,541,587
The forest	1,960,404	2,212,485	1,961,206	38,662,592	40,895,709	40,097,151	41,339,637	43,125,791	42,456,502
Animal produce	2,030,902	2,861,408	3,427,188	45,873,181	42,004,398	50,147,059	48,994,520	44,341,871	52,927,254
Agricultural products	7,438,814	7,545,143	5,058,785	97,622,117	133,017,132	191,707,483	105,129,619	142,538,390	208,836,012
Manufactures	3,170,046	3,950,830	4,674,709	31,950,357	38,699,013	51,204,162	35,386,441	42,584,940	56,197,857
Miscellaneous	5,835	10,393	14,561	99,426	90,638	108,617	109,342	102,888	115,290
Total Canadian Produce	18,820,685	22,857,167	20,553,087	265,243,088	320,879,848	404,887,448	285,607,342	345,860,617	439,762,200
Foreign produce	741,168	913,594	649,396	16,491,117	20,236,705	22,787,282	17,413,184	21,237,882	23,864,332
Total exports (Mdse)	19,561,853	23,770,761	21,202,483	281,734,205	341,116,553	427,674,730	303,020,526	367,098,499	463,626,532
Coin and bullion	2,299,301	1,139,079	859,887	6,446,624	13,871,588	12,956,374	7,069,949	15,006,063	15,248,488
Total exports	21,861,154	24,909,840	22,062,370	288,200,829	354,988,141	440,631,104	310,090,475	382,104,562	478,875,020
Aggregate Trade.									
Merchandise	61,743,221	76,722,570	59,752,528	745,029,821	943,512,761	992,902,500	815,793,197	1,027,547,797	1,096,458,278
Coin and bullion	2,711,678	1,458,282	1,266,613	36,624,880	18,999,207	26,782,554	31,579,541	22,009,307	29,375,028
Total Trade	64,454,899	78,180,852	61,019,141	775,654,701	962,511,973	1,019,685,054	847,372,738	1,049,557,104	1,125,833,306

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those specially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'The Inquiries Branch, The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa,' or The Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, or The Secretary of the Board of Trade at London, Toronto, Hamilton, Brandon, Halifax, Montreal, St. John, Sherbrooke, Vancouver, Victoria, Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon and Chambre de Commerce du Montreal.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

188. **Linseed oil.**—A manufacturers' agent in Scotland reporting a demand for linseed oil, makes inquiry for addresses of Canadian manufacturers.

189. **Oak.**—A London firm wishes to be placed in correspondence with Canadian sawmills who can supply oak to be cut to specification (metric dimensions) for direct shipment to France.

190. **Chrome iron ore.**—A Manchester firm of chemical merchants wishes to obtain quotations c.i.f. Manchester or Liverpool from Canadian exporters of chrome iron ore, in 500 ton lots to contain at least 50 per cent chrome.

191. **Flour.**—Seven firms in South America desire to enter into communication with Canadian exporters of flour.

192. **Salmon, canned.**—Four firms in South America desire to enter into communication with Canadian exporters of salmon.

193. **Condensed milk.**—Two firms in South America inquire for Canadian exporters of condensed milk.

194. **Cheese**—Three firms in South America inquire for Canadian exporters of cheese.

195. **Potatoes.**—A firm in Colombia, South America, inquires for Canadian potatoes.

196. **Axes and machetes.**—Four South American firms inquire for Canadian axes and machetes.

197. **Nails and wire nails.**—Four firms in Colombia, South America, inquire for Canadian nails and wire nails.

198. **Butter and oleomargarine.**—A firm in Colombia, South America, desires to hear from Canadian exporters of butter and oleomargarine.

199. **Soap.**—A firm in Colombia, South America, desires to hear from Canadian exporters of soap.

200. **Codfish.**—A South American firm inquires for Canadian codfish.

201. **Chairs.**—Eight South American firms inquire for Canadian-made chairs.

202. **Wall paper.**—Several South African firms inquire for Canadian wall paper.

203. **Shovels and spades.**—Several South African firms inquire for Canadian shovels and spades.

204. **Wire, barbed and woven.**—Several South American firms inquire for the above.

205. **General merchandise.**—Several South American firms inquire for general merchandise.

206. **Hardware.**—Firms in South America inquire for general hardware.

207. **Specialties.**—A firm in Colombia, South America, at present having an agency for motor cars, kodaks, talking machines, &c., would be glad to have agencies for specialties, along the lines of those they are at present handling.

208. **Fencing, wire and other.**—Several South American firms inquire for fencing and wire fencing.

209. **Buckboards.**—A firm in Colombia desires the agency for Canadian-made buckboards.

210. **Carriages and buckboards.**—Two South American firms inquire for carriages and buckboards.

211. **Desks.**—Several firms in South America inquire for desks, roll-top and typewriter.

212. **Medium priced motor cars.**—Several firms in South America inquire for medium priced motor cars.

213. **Suspenders.**—Two South American firms make inquiry for suspenders.

214. **Agricultural implements and machinery.**—Several firms in South America make inquiry for the above.

215. **Machinery.**—Several South American firms inquire for machinery.

216. **Windmills.**—A South American firm makes inquiry for windmills.

217. **Tractors.**—A South American firm makes inquiry for tractors.

218. **Dairy machinery.**—Two South American firms inquire for dairy machinery.

219. **Belting.**—Four South American firms inquire for belting.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Annual Report.

PART I.—CANADIAN TRADE:—
Imports into and Exports from Canada.
(Itemized and General Statements.)

PART II.—CANADIAN TRADE:—
1. With France.
2. With Germany.
3. With United Kingdom.
4. With United States.

PART III.—CANADIAN TRADE:—
With Foreign Countries.
(Except France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States.)

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:—
Bounties.
Lumber and Staple Products.
Revenue and Expenditure of Department of Trade and Commerce.
Statistical Record of the Progress of Canada.
Tonnage Table.
Trade Commissioner Service.

PART V.—GRAIN STATISTICS.

PART VI.—SUBSIDIZED STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PART VII.—TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS.

Monthly Reports.

Census and Statistics.
Trade and Commerce.

Weekly Report.

(*Circulated within Canada only.*)
Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information.

Miscellaneous Publications.

Canada Grain Act.
Canada Year Book.
Census Returns.
Commercial Arrangements between Canada and Foreign Countries.
Export Directory.
Inspection and Sale Act.
List of Licensed Elevators.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, B.A., Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

Acting Trade Commissioner, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. *Cable address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable address, Stadacona.*

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg.

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Mexico.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Cuarto num 6, Edificio Ranco Internacional 6 Hipotecario de México, Mexico, D.F. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, F.R.G.S., Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwick Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. M. Mussen, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Acting Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England. Cable address, Sleighing, London.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*
R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd No. 4, Christiania Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Johannesburg.
E. J. Wilkinson, Durban.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
British West Indies (Mr. E. H. S. Flood)	395
New Zealand (Mr. W. A. Beddoe)	398
Norway and Denmark (Mr. C. E. Sontum)	404
Holland and Southern Germany (Mr. J. T. Lithgow)	407
Great Britain—	
Birmingham (Mr. J. E. Ray)	408
Glasgow (Mr. J. E. Ray)	414
Imperial Interchange	416
Canadian Produce Prices in England	420
British Imports of Agricultural Produce	421
New Tariff Amendments	423
British Colonial Reports, Grenada	423
Notes on Foreign Trade	426
Grain Statistics	431
Canadian Trade Commissioner Service	437

Issued every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
For Index and List of Trade Officials see last page.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa. Monday, March 30, 1914. No. 531

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. Harrison Watson.*)

LONDON, E.C., March 9, 1914.

THE CANNED FISH TRADE.

In accordance with instructions inquiry has been made into the possible effect of the recent short catches of sardines in Norway and elsewhere upon the canned fish import trade of the United Kingdom, more particularly with a view of ascertaining whether this shortage is likely to create an increased consumption of the cheaper grades of British Columbia canned salmon.

In this connection a number of the principal firms who handle canned fish of all sorts have been interviewed, and newspapers associated with the trade have also been consulted, with the object of supplementing personal knowledge by the views of experts thoroughly conversant with every feature of the trade in sardines, salmon, and other canned fish which come into this market.

SARDINES AND SALMON COMPETITION.

There is a general concensus of opinion that, as far as the United Kingdom is concerned, there is little or no connection between the consumption of sardines and of salmon, because they are used for quite different purposes. Sardines, although a favourite article of food and imported in large quantities, are generally regarded as a delicacy or relish, while canned salmon has assumed a definite place as a staple article of food with the middle and working classes.

While it is probable that the increased cost of sardines would cause a falling-off in the consumption of that particular fish, there is nothing to show that this would create any definite increased demand for canned salmon, and several members of the trade have expressed the opinion that as a rule when the sardine catch fails in certain districts, the fish can be obtained from others, even if at a greater cost.

PRESENT TRADE IN CANNED SALMON GOOD.

It is certainly true that for some time past the canned salmon trade has been in a buoyant condition, but this state of affairs is quite unconnected with the sardine shortage.

The principal and permanent cause is the steady rise in the price of fresh and canned meats, for which a certain section of the population has gradually adopted canned salmon as a cheaper and efficient substitute.

Another, and more temporary, influence which is responsible for the high prices ruling is the succession of several years of short production which preceded last season's 'big run.' The steady and established consumption gradually exhausted available supplies, until last year the prices for the best quality salmon were forced up to an abnormal level, well over 40s. per case (4 dozen cans) being paid in London in some instances.

When the volume of last season's large 'run' became known, dealers at once reduced their figures to meet the large shipments which were to be anticipated, new supplies being quoted at 26s. to 27s. It speedily, however, became apparent that the protracted shortage had exhausted stocks everywhere, and the market being practically bare, prices began to advance again, and at the present time there is a steady and large trade being done, quotations from the current number of the *Produce Markets Review* for best quality red salmon being 30s. to 31s. for talls, 30s. to 34s. 6d. for flats, and 42s. to 43s. per case for half-flats.

LARGE CONSUMPTION LIKELY PERMANENT.

There is every reason to anticipate that the large consumption of canned salmon will continue and even increase, and as following the law of averages, large 'runs' of salmon on the Pacific coast only occur at intervals of several years, comparatively high prices seem likely to be maintained.

The variety which has established the popularity of British Columbia canned salmon, and which continues to find the most favour is the red sockeye fish packed in 1-lb. and ½-lb. flat tins and 1-lb. tall tins, and the opinion is held that there is little possibility of an increase in the supply of this grade.

GROWING POPULARITY OF ALASKA RED SALMON.

Next in favour comes what is known as 'Alaska red'—mainly packed in 1-lb. tall tins—which includes several grades and which at the present time is valued at anything from 4s. to 7s. a case less according to quality, and owing to the high price of British Columbia red and the gradual improvement in packing methods, the sale of the Alaska fish has attained large dimensions, and it is now becoming a severe competitor with British Columbia red fish in the same package.

The existing state of affairs should point theoretically to better prospects for cheaper grades of canned salmon from British Columbia, but repeated attempts which have been made to introduce British Columbia so-called 'pink' salmon have so far been disappointing.

PINK SALMON NOT POPULAR.

One principal cause is not only curious, but possesses an ironical side. The flesh of the British Columbia sockeye and similar salmon is much redder than that of the Scotch, Dutch, and other salmon which are common in this country, and this feature proved a great obstacle when canned salmon was first introduced to this market.

Shippers, dealers and all associated with the trade conducted successive campaigns of missionary work with the object of impressing upon the consumer that the redness of the fish was not only an excellent point, but a proof of the high quality of the fish as compared with inferior and paler varieties.

When looking over a few days ago the labels of a number of brands of canned salmon handled by one of the largest dealers, it was pointed out that colour emphasiz-

ing the redness of the fish was the chief feature of each label, and indeed the general effect upon the eye was that of a collection of danger signals. In the contents, not only is the fish deep red, but also the oil which gradually oozes from it.

Now that efforts are being made to sell the pink variety, which is really more similar in appearance to the salmon known in this country, the consumer, after opening the can and finding that the fish is quite pale in colour and that the little oil accompanying it is almost colourless, immediately jumps to the conclusion that there is something wrong with the fish, and as a rule is unwilling to have anything to do with it.

The conservatism of the British public is proverbial, and from past and present experience, many in the trade here are inclined to doubt whether pink canned salmon will ever establish itself in popular favour in these islands; indeed, the majority are far from sanguine. This view is certainly supported by the fact that at present pink 'talls' are realizing only from 13s. to 14s. per case.

For these reasons the opinion is held by several authorities that it is the Alaska red salmon which will derive the chief benefit from the present situation.

COMPLAINTS OF BAD PACKING OF CHEAP GRADES.

However, cheapness is a very important factor in this country, and while it is improbable that the pink grade will ever attain the popularity of the red, it seems clear that an important reason for its lack of favour up to the present time has been careless and inferior packing. Practically all firms who have handled British Columbia pink report that many tins are very badly filled and light in weight, and that when the contents are turned out they are quite soft, and the general appearance unnecessarily unattractive.

It is consequently possible that if British Columbia packers would improve their methods of packing the pink variety, a great deal of existing prejudice would be removed, and in time a special and steady opening be created for these cheaper grades.

In confirmation of this, it is well known that there is an enormous sale in America of pink fish, and with the prices of the best class canned salmon likely to remain permanently high, there certainly exists a definite demand for a cheap article which provides an alternative and substantial form of diet to the poorer classes in this country, to whom price is a chief consideration.

There is, moveover, reason to suppose that the position has been aggravated by some of the United States and Canadian packers taking advantage of the short supplies of salmon generally and the high prices ruling, to ship very inferior and carelessly packed consignments of pink salmon, which, under ordinary circumstances, would never have been put up.

VIEWS OF LONDON TRADE ON PINK SALMON.

In view of the importance to British Columbia packers of developing a market for these lower grades of canned salmon, I have considered it advantageous to obtain the opinions of several of the large dealers, and as they have been good enough to put their views into writing, the following extracts are reproduced, under the impression that they correctly represent the attitude of the trade in this country:—

'1. The cheaper kinds such as pink fish, &c., have not up to the present found much favour, as on account of buyers having been previously educated for red fish, they do not like the pale varieties.

'In several instances where an enterprising distributor has offered the pink salmon as pale fish his sales have steadily increased, but where the goods have been offered without describing the grade, sales have been disappointing.

'In 1911 owing to the high price of red salmon, a large quantity of both British Columbia and Alaska pinks were shipped to the United Kingdom, in fact the demand in this country for forward delivery was so heavy that packers had great difficulty in meeting the inquiries. We are afraid rather than miss the business, many packers shipped "chum" fish under pink label, and as chum is the lowest description of pale fish caught, it had a very detrimental effect on the sale of pink salmon in this country. It would have been far more satisfactory for all concerned if the packers had turned down orders instead of executing them with inferior fish.

'2. Concerning pink salmon, usually described as "humpbacks," the writer might say that he was chiefly instrumental in getting the sale of these pushed in this country. Up to a few years ago the sale in America was chiefly confined to the black population, but when there in 1909, the writer was informed that the trade in America was being extended among the poorer classes in the eastern States, and he was specially desired to do all he could to create a trade for this class of fish in England.

'He found a good deal of opposition at first, as many of the large wholesale houses thought it would spoil the trade in sockeye, while again many grocers on receiving deliveries of pink salmon returned the goods owing to its very pale colour.

'We are pleased to say, however, that the trade is steadily growing and in our opinion it can be made a very large trade indeed, but only provided the packers will give the same care in the packing to this grade of fish as they would with sockeye. The writer impressed this very much on packers when he was on the Pacific coast last year, and he also pointed out most strongly the great damage which had been done in the building up of this trade through the rubbish which was packed and shipped here of the 1911 pack, chiefly by the Alaska canneries. The opening price that year was an absolutely high one, viz., $1 per dozen f.o.b., and this tempted packers to put up all they could, and many parcels were packed so very carelessly that when they were distributed in this country troubles arose, and it was the means of many grocers giving up the sale of pink salmon.

'We would express the opinion that humbpacks should not be packed on the Fraser river, at least not for shipment to this country, as the quality is not good enough, and they would only do harm if distributed. On the other hand Skeena and some other northern rivers pack excellent quality of pinks and such quality will do much to popularize this grade.

'3. The dealers here in canned products have their eyes wide awake with regard to selling pink salmon. This salmon unfortunately has not always been satisfactory in quality and consumers have been satisfied with one tin only in a great many cases. We believe that both the packers and the distributors are well aware that only best pink salmon can sell in this country, and we think that after the bad impression mentioned above has been removed, the trade will increase, more particularly if red salmon keeps up in price, as it seems very likely to do.'

It is worth noting that I was shown by one of the large houses a flat tin of pink salmon packed in Siberia, which was attractively labelled and was stated to have created a good impression. A sign of the times is the constant cropping-up of Siberia in this country as a producer of goods in which Canada is interested, and in many of which there are indications that she will become a keen competitor in these markets in the future.

STATISTICS OF CANNED FISH IMPORTS.

In conclusion, as an indication of the extent of the trade, it is interesting to reproduce the official statistics showing the imports into the United Kingdom respectively of canned sardines and canned salmon, indicating their origin, for the past three years (1911, 1912 and 1913), also noting the average figures during the same period for canned lobsters and canned fish, unenumerated, the remaining subdivisions which in the Board of Trade returns cover the whole trade. It should be mentioned that full details regarding 1913 figures are not yet available.

Countries.	Quantities.			Values.		
	1911.	1912:	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Canned sardines—						
Norway	97,641	114,810	127,036	288,907	365,781	415,376
Germany	695	276	.....	2,102	780	.....
Belgium	761	979	.....	2,002	2,811	.....
France	17,027	11,496	20,109	72,023	50.124	93,841
Portugal	143,143	115,903	133,249	397,166	318,193	363,884
Spain	6,431	1,652	.....	16,914	4,485	.....
Other foreign countries	346	1,051	.....	856	2,554	.....
British possessions	.....	31	.....	.....	49	.....
Total	266,044	246,198	295,220	779,970	744,777	912,124
Canned salmon—						
Sweden	226	178	.....	3,072	2,162	.....
United States	226,789	125,206	265,817	630,071	386,696	698,018
Other foreign countries	4,283	17,903	.....	9,167	47,030	.....
Canada	169,070	211,616	275,362	586,194	723,698	900,068
Newfoundland and coast of Labrador	616	429	.....	1,099	766	.....
Total	400,984	355,332	604,339	1,229,603	1,160,352	1,775,518

	Quantity	Value
Canned lobsters—		
Average for the same three years	37,350 cwts.	£333,207
Canned fish (unenumerated).		
Average for the same three years	61,908 cwts.	£186,068

The total figures (unrevised) of imports of canned fish of all kinds into the United Kingdom during the year 1913 aggregated 1,005,023 cwts. (112 lbs.) valued at £3,232,287.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(Mr. E. D. Arnaud.)

Bristol, March 10, 1914.

SARDINES AND BRITISH COLUMBIA CANNED FISH.

The following extracts from a letter received from a well known produce merchant of this city, are submitted in confirmation of the statements contained in a report on the above subject, dated the 5th instant:—

'It is true that the shipments of Norwegian sardines have been very much reduced on account of the small catch of fish, but I am of the opinion that there were very heavy stocks in England and elsewhere, which this shortage has enabled holders to sell, but the result has been that the shortage has been little felt, if at all.

'With regard to the prospect of British Columbia fish, in tins, last year the pack of salmon was one of the biggest on record, but in spite of it prices are very firm, and the stocks in first hands are almost cleared. Already much higher prices are being booked up for 1914 pack, and we have been quoted for the best Fraser salmon

42s. for ½s. and 35s. 9d. for 1-lb. flat tins. Thinking the matter over, these prices do not seem unreasonable, although of course they are very much higher than the average, in fact I believe I am right in saying that they have been only once exceeded and that in 1912, when almost everybody who bought lost money. At the same time the market is firm here for ½s. at from 39s. to 40s. and if the pack of Fraser in 1914 is only about 300,000 cases as anticipated, it is not unreasonable to expect that the prices will be 2s. to 3s. higher than at present, so that it would appear that the demand for fish in tins, next year, may be an unusually good one.

'In this district we do not handle much of the "pink" variety of salmon, and anything of a low grade meets very little demand, but undoubtedly this cheaper salmon is being well introduced into other parts of England.'

TRADE IN FEBRUARY.

The Board of Trade returns for February show that the imports for the month amounted to £62,050,744, against £63,787,150 in February of last year, a decrease of £1,736,406. The exports for the month were valued at £41,261,797, against £40,172,743, an increase of £1,089,054.

The decrease in the value of last month's imports is mainly accounted for by lower totals in the class of raw materials, and articles mainly manufactured, the total under this heading being £2,633,784 less than in February, 1913. Wool marked a decline of £1,667,514, but cotton increased in value by £842,576, practically all the other items showing smaller values. Among articles wholly or mainly manufactured, there were several small increases, including one of £386,278 in metals and manufactures other than iron and steel, and another of £137,945 in silk.

The exports of raw materials and articles mainly manufactured increased by £451,253, while those of articles wholly or mainly manufactured showed an improvement of £305,981.

The total imports for January and February, 1914, are valued at £130,059,164, as compared with £134,978,707 in the corresponding portion of last year, a decrease of £4,919,543. The exports for the same period amounted in value to £89,067,962, against £85,618,442, an increase of £3,449,520.

COAL MINING AND GERMAN FREEZING PROCESS.

In a recent report of the opening of a new colliery on German lines in this country reference is made to some new methods of work which may be interesting to those engaged in similar work in the Dominion:—

'The method which will be adopted to deal with the presence of water in the sandstone strata through which the shafts have to be sunk is new to this country. By means of rapid-rotary boring machines working from point to point on a small circular railway a large number of bore holes will be carried through the sandstone at a radius of about 45 feet from the centre of each shaft, and by the circulation of freezing mixture it is stated that it will be possible to create a solid wall lift, in thickness, through which water will be unable to percolate into the shafts.'

The method to be adopted in raising the coal at Haworth is also new to this country. The English practice has been to equip each shaft with one winding engine and one large drum, from which the cages on each side of the shaft centre are raised and lowered simultaneously. At Haworth there will be two winding engines to each shaft, one on either side, and the cages will be raised and lowered independently of one another. Against the heavier capital cost of this arrangement, it is claimed that it is capable of yielding a much larger output than the usual method, the figure of 4,000 tons per day from each shaft being mentioned as within its capabilities.

IMPORTS OF WOOD.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of the 7th instant contains the following report on the imports of wood goods at this port:—

The import list presents a barren appearance, and importers seem anxious in this respect to preserve between seasons conditions. The stoppage of the liners between St. John and Avonmouth has materially diminished the winter import, whilst other liner services seem to be bringing less than their usual quantum in wood goods.

The development of the Pacific coast is becoming an important factor in present-day commerce, and when the Panama canal is opened this progress will be more rapid. In connection with this, it is interesting to note that during the past month the *Santa Rosalie* was the first steamer of the Maple Leaf Line to arrive at this port. The line's head offices are at San Francisco, and amongst the various cargo they carry, special attention is called to the export from the Pacific coast of pine and redwood lumber.

APPLE PRICES.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Nova Scotia, Fallawater	20s. to 22s.	16s. to 18s.
" Nonpareils	20s. 24s.	
" Ben Davis	18s. 20s.	
Starks	22s. 24s.	
Russets	25s. 30s.	22s. 28s.

The above prices are quoted at Covent Garden for Canadian apples of good quality and well packed, which are in demand. The *Grocer* of the 7th instant, reports the following local quotations:—

Canadian, Baldwins	30s. to 34s.	28s. to 30s.
" Ben Davis	23s.	
Starks	24s. to 25s.	
Nova Scotia, Golden Russets	30s.	
" Baldwins	27s. 6d.	23s. 6d.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. J. E. Ray.*)

BIRMINGHAM, March 13, 1914.

THE WORLD'S MEAT SUPPLY.

A report issued this week by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, deals with the acreage and production of crops, number of live stock, and the prices of agricultural products in the British Empire and foreign countries during 1912, with comparative figures for previous years.

The section allotted to an analysis of the world's meat supplies shows that, in comparison with 1911, there was in 1912 a reduction of 9,348,000 of the flocks of Australia. Decreases were also recorded of the flocks of the United Kingdom and European Russia.

In Canada, Australia and New Zealand, the number of cattle increased from 15½ millions in 1901 to 20½ millions in 1911, and the number of sheep from 94½ millions to 119 millions, an increase of 32 and 26 per cent respectively.

Dealing with the leading meat-exporting countries of Europe (including all the Russian Empire) the report states that cattle have increased between 1901 and 1911 by 4½ millions, sheep have decreased by 12 millions, while the number of pigs shows no appreciable change.

IMPORTS OF APPLES.

The United Kingdom's imports of apples during last January were 26·6 per cent lower than in January of 1913, and 66·8 per cent lower than in the corresponding month of 1912. The respective imports were: 407,754 cwts. in 1912; 309,362 cwts. in 1913; and 244,323 cwts. in 1914.

The stocks of Nova Scotian apples are practically exhausted, but a small shipment is due this week. The current prices are:—

Nova Scotian—			
Fallawaters,	1	barrel.	20s. to 22s.
"	2	"	17s. 18s.
"	3	"	14s. 15s.
Baldwins,	1	"	21s. 23s.
"	2	"	17s. 18s.
"	3	"	12s. 15s.
Ben Davis,	1	"	18s. 20s.
"	2	"	15s. 17s.
"	3	"	12s. 14s.
G. Russets,	1	"	25s. 29s.
"	2	"	22s. 25s.
Starks,	1	"	20s. 22s.
"	2	"	16s. 18s.
"	3	"	15s. 16s.

THE WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING.

According to Lloyd's Register of Shipping, there were under construction in the world (exclusive of the United Kingdom) at the end of last year, 1,353,098 tons steamships and 21,439 tons sailing ships. Germany stands first with 544,682 tons, France second with 229,020 tons, the United States third with 147,597 tons, and Holland fourth with 126,867 tons. These figures do not include vessels for use on inland rivers.

NEW ZEALAND AND HULL TRADE.

Direct monthly sailings between New Zealand and Hull will commence in April, the object being to develop direct importations of New Zealand mutton and fruit to the large consuming centres of the north of England.

SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. W. J. Egan.*)

CAPE TOWN, February 16, 1914.

TOTAL TRADE OF SOUTH AFRICA IN 1913.

The trade returns of the Union of South Africa for the month of December, 1913, have been issued, and as the more detailed returns will not be in hand for some weeks, the figures are only preliminary for the whole of 1913. The returns indicate a continued advance, though not as large as those for 1912 over 1911.

INCREASE IN EXPORTS.

The exports from South Africa for 1911 amounted to £55,389,363, and for 1912 £61,594,113, an increase of about 11 per cent. In 1913 the total export was £65,114,634, an increase of about 5 per cent over 1912.

The smaller percentage of increase in 1913 must be attributed to two causes; first, the drought of 1912 which affected so many farming districts and the second

cause is undoubtedly the unrest and troubled times in South African industries. The export of gold is about £1,000,000 behind 1912, and diamonds, which are second in importance, have increased considerably, as the total for 1913 is £12,016,525 as compared with £9,153,316 in 1912. Other export figures are as follows: Wool in 1913, £5,719,288, an increase over 1912 of £938,694; ostrich feathers, £2,953,587, increase £343,949; hides and skins, £2,017,863, increase £326,849; grain of all kinds, mostly corn, was £400,000 less than 1912; this decrease in corn is due to the 1912 drought, and to the same cause may be attributed about 10 per cent decreased exportation of angora hair, which was £90,000 less than 1912. The decrease on this last commodity would have been much larger had there not been an unusual increased production of wool, which will mean under normal conditions, a much larger increase of wool exports. Whale oil is another article which shows a lower amount in exportation, however, there are increases in other lines, such as bark, coal, fish, tin ore and tobacco. Excluding gold and diamonds, the export trade of South Africa for 1913 was £15,508,-710, an increase over 1912 of £1,410,219, which, considering drought and labour unrest, indicates the possible future expansion under fair conditions.

SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORTS.

Excluding the Government imports, the total imports for the past three years will be of interest. In 1911 they amounted to £34,945,447, in 1912 they rose to £36,-009,841, and in 1913 further increased to £38,526,381.

The imports for 1913 under food and drink total £7,584,290, an increase over 1912 of £1,225,486, and out of this total increase £1,040,091 is accounted for under grain and flour. Milk increased £40,000 and meats to the extent of £53,000, the balance of the increase is distributed in many lines.

Another interesting item of increased importation is on live stock. The total for 1913 is £262,386, an increase over 1912 of £97,865.

LINES EXHIBITING INCREASE.

There are advances in many other lines which will be gone into fully, when more detailed information is at hand. In the meantime, it is well to point out that the following are some of the lines which have increased: Fencing material, water boring machinery, windmills, sawing machinery, hay presses, mining machinery, motor cars and parts, other vehicles, hardware and cutlery, iron and steel manufactures, manures and fertilizers, oils, silver plate and plateware, railway material, stationery, paper bags, wrapping paper, tramway material, wood and timber, handles, flooring and ceiling, woodenware. Many of the lines mentioned for which there is an increased demand are lines which South African merchants have expressed a desire to purchase direct from Canada, and regarding which many Canadian firms have made inquiries. It is for Canadian manufacturers to follow up these prospective purchasers by co-operation in representation. Samples must be shown and the traveller should be on the territory each season to secure and hold a trade favourable to them. This office is at the service of all firms for full information and if commercial travellers, representing Canadian firms, will call at this office previous to their first trip, many details will be furnished them that will be of good service.

LAWN MOWERS.

The attention of all Canadian firms making inquiries regarding South African trade inquiries on hardware is drawn to the possible market for lawn mowers. The trade here state that a lawn mower made to suit the requirements of this country will meet with a ready and large sale. The mower must be made strong and with more weight than the ordinary United States or Canadian mower. It is also necessary that it should be built along lines that will protect the gearing from grit, the grass here being a creeping grass and of a very wiry nature

CONTINUED IMPORTS OF WHEAT.

The Transvaal and Free State crop reports are to the effect that the grain crops are practically ruined through drought and as the conditions in the early season were very favourable, an increased acreage was put under cultivation, which means a serious loss. This will have the effect of continuing for next year the very large imports in grain and flour as in 1913.

The correspondent for this office in Johannesburg reports that 'as that part of the Orange Free State adjacent to Basutoland is recognized as the best wheat producing territory in South Africa, is now suffering from unprecedented drought, there will be no crop this season.' This should mean an increased demand for the Canadian wheat for blending purposes and the present would be an opportune time for Canadian grain exporters to correspond with the trade inquiries for agencies for Canadian wheat and flour. Communications to this office will receive every attention.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The executive committee of the South African Manufacturers' Association have organized an exhibition of South African industries which is being held this month in Cape Town. While it is not the largest exhibition on record, it has certainly accomplished the object of the promoters. The public attended in large numbers, and the Manufacturers' Association have been able to demonstrate to the visitors the great advance in industrial development during the last few years.

Everything displayed is either grown or manufactured in South Africa and the various exhibitors have made splendid displays in such articles as: Furniture, boxes, biscuits, confectionery, flour, bacon and hams, printing work, dried fruit, canned fruit, candles, soap, wire gates, pottery work, macaroni, wools, homespun cloths, rugs, wines, brandies, brooms and brushware, leather, harness, saddlery, motor boats and the tobacco industry.

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended March 1, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

		Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living:—			
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves		22	23
Sheep and lambs		–	–
Swine		–	–
Horses		274	360
Fresh meat:—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)	Cwts.	168,513	215,043
Mutton " " "	"	116,142	115,604
Pork " " "	"	10,052	25,037
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	"	21,339	22,245
Salted or preserved meat:—			
Bacon	"	113,044	103,719
Beef	"	1,813	103
Hams	"	17,362	9,724
Pork	"	5,159	4,225
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,146	2,398
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	23,632	6,950
Dairy produce and substitutes:—			
Butter	"	92,347	103,395
Margarine	"	34,569	32,177
Cheese	"	34,473	72,427
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	–	–
" cream	"	180	229
" condensed	"	28,926	24,402
" preserved, other kinds	"	424	140
Eggs	Gt. Hnd.	369,024	478,448
Poultry	Value £	25,902	16,291
Game	"	3,098	5,588
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	5,834	19,205
Lard	"	47,032	21,441
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—			
Wheat	"	1,491,400	1,724,300
Wheat-meal and flour	"	213,200	189,100
Barley	"	308,200	269,100
Oats	"	344,500	356,900
Peas	"	38,909	7,930
Beans	"	15,620	4,130
Maize or Indian corn	"	390,700	209,300
Fruit, raw:—			
Apples	"	61,846	35,024
Pears	"	1,186	1,129
Hay	Tons.	1,910	118
Hops	Cwts.	2,124	435

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended March 4, 1914:—

Cheese—				
Bristol	67s.	6d.	—70s.	per cwt.
Liverpool	67s.		—70s.	"
London	69s.		—72s.	"
Glasgow	–		–	"
Butter—None reported.				
Bacon (Sides)—				
Bristol	65s.		—67s.	"
Liverpool	64s.		—66s.	"
London	63s		—65s.	"
Glasgow	65s.		—66s.	"
Bacon (Cumberland cut)—				
Bristol	–		–	
Liverpool	68s.		—73s.	"
London	–		–	
Glasgow	72s.		—74s.	
Hams (long cut, green)—				
Bristol	74s		—78s.	"
Liverpool	72s.		—77s.	"
London	74s.		—77s.	"
Glasgow	73s.		—75s.	"

Foreign Animals Market, Deptford.—No sales reported.
Foreign Animals Market, Birkenhead.—No sales reported.

IMPORTANT UNITED STATES TARIFF DECISION.

An important ruling by the United States Board of General Appraisers was made in New York on March 6, which affects trade between the United States and foreign countries.

The United States Tariff Act of 1913 went into effect on October 4 of that year. Subsection 7, paragraph J, of section 4 of that Act reads as follows:—

'That a discount of 5 per centum on all duties imposed by this Act shall be allowed on such goods, wares, and merchandise as shall be imported in vessels admitted to registration under the laws of the United States: Provided, That nothing in this subsection shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of any treaty concluded between the United States and any foreign nation.'

Upon demand being made by importers of goods in American vessels for the above contemplated reduction, the collectors of various United States ports declined to make the reduction and this refusal was prompted by an order of the Secretary of the Treasury based upon an opinion of the Attorney General, which was as follows:—

'The 5 per cent discount to American vessels only which was the primary object of the subsection, can not be given without impairing the stipulations of existing treaties between the United States and various other powers, and that consequently the subsection, by the express terms of the proviso, is inoperative.'

Protests were taken from this decision representing vessels belonging to Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain and the United States. The Board of General Appraisers reverses this instruction and concludes that the section in question should be enforced according to its letter, declaring (*a*) That dutiable goods imported in vessels admitted to registration under the laws of the United States should be conceded a 5 per cent discount from the duties provided for in the other parts of the statute; (*b*) That the most favoured nation clause in treaties with foreign countries are not applicable to the questions at issue here, as subsection 7 does not extend any special favour to any particular country, but is an offer or promise by the United States to importers, wherever, residing, for the benefit of American shipping, with incidental benefits to the importer; that is not gratuitously given in any sense of the word, but is in consideration of the necessary trouble and expense incumbent upon the shipper who select American vessels, and the enforcement of the law does not abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of any treaty; (*c*) That the more specific commercial treaties here in question are not self-executing; they are executory; and the question of their application is a political one and not within the jurisdiction of the courts, for the reason that they are opposed to the spirit and letter of the constitution. The clauses in question in these treaties are merely contracts which address themselves to legislative power.

It will be seen that if this decision of the General Appraisers stands the application of the section in question becomes world-wide, and in fact, sweeps away what are supposed to be the vital clauses in most favoured nation treatment, designed to prevent discrimination by one country against another in respect to the subject-matter of the treaties.

There is, of course, an appeal from the decision of the General Appraisers to the Court of Customs Appeals, and it is quite likely that so important a matter will not be allowed to rest without appeal being taken. In the meantime one cannot help admiring the ingenuity of the reasoning by which the Board of General Appraisers makes short work of the guards and guarantees of the most favoured nation treaties.

GRENADA PREFERENTIAL TARIFF REGULATIONS.

The following is a summary of the regulations, issued under section 3 of the 'Import Duties (Preferential) Ordinance No. 10 of 1913,' for the adhesion of Grenada to the Canada-West Indies Agreement, which came into operation by proclamation on January 1, 1914, for the purposes of governing the entry of goods under the British Preferential Tariff into Grenada:—

1. During the term of Agreement the hereinafter designated articles* of merchandise being bona fide the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland or such British Possessions or Protectorates as may from time to time be declared to be entitled to the advantages of the Agreement entered into on the 9th day of April, 1912, between Canada and certain of the West Indian Colonies shall be admitted at such respective preferential rates of duty as are specified in the Import Duties (Preferential) Ordinance, 1913, or in these regulations.

2. The duty payable on wheat flour being the produce or manufacture of Canada shall be less than the duty imposed on wheat flour by the Import Duties Ordinance, 1912, by six pence in every hundred pounds weight thereof.

* The articles designated in the regulations are not repeated as they are identical with those stated in Schedule 'A' to the agreement.

3. Manufactured articles shall only be admitted at the preferential rates of duty upon proof being submitted that a substantial portion of the labour of the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland or the British Possessions or Protectorates entitled to the advantages of the Agreement entered into the production of such articles to the extent in each article of not less than one-fourth of the value thereof at the time the goods are entered for exportation with the customs authorities in the country of produce or manufacture.

4. All articles entitled to preference under these regulations, imported or brought into Grenada, shall be accompanied by such evidence of origin as hereinafter required, and all such articles imported or brought into Grenada not accompanied by such evidence shall be deemed to be articles not entitled to admission at preferential rates of duty.

5. All articles entitled to preference shall be accompanied by a certificate of origin in the appropriate form set forth in Schedule 'A.'

6. Certificates of origin for goods consigned direct from the country of origin or manufacture need only be verified by the signature of the exporter or his duly authorized representative. Certificates of origin for goods not consigned direct in order to be valid must be attested to in British countries before a collector or other principal officer of customs, notary public or other official authorized to administer oaths, and in other countries before a British consul, and such attested certificates must bear the autograph signature of the authority issuing the same, together with the seal of office, if any.

No certificate shall be valid after the expiry of six months from the date of issue.

7. Inasmuch as it is possible that articles entitled to preference may occasionally reach Grenada before the arrival of the certificates of origin relating to the same, it shall be competent for the customs authorities to authorize the delivery of such articles at the preferential rates of duty on the security of a deposit equal in amount to the difference in duty between the preferential and general rates, or on bond being given for such amount for the due protection of the necessary certificates within a prescribed period, provided that a general bond may be entered into to cover a series of transactions, and in a penalty suitable to the extent of such transactions. The forms of bond for use are specified in schedules 'B' and 'C.' Deposits made under the provisions of this paragraph shall be carried to account under the appropriate head of revenue at the end of a week after the expiration of the time allowed for the production of the certificate of origin.

8. When goods accompanied by certificates of origin are not in uniformity with the descriptions borne on the certificates, by reason of discrepancies as regards the marks or numbers of the packages, or the kind, quantity or value of the goods, they shall not be entitled to preferential treatment unless the customs authorities at the port of destination are satisfied as to the origin of the goods, and that the differences are solely due to error.

9. Certificates of origin produced shall be retained by the customs authorities at the port of landing and shall be filed with the papers of the importing vessel. A note shall be made on the import entry either at the time of passing or subsequently that a certificate has been produced covering the preferential goods specified in such entry.

10. Goods certified for entry under the preferential tariff shall be packed separately from other goods. The packages, however, may be enclosed with other goods, provided the certificate of origin is endorsed accordingly.

11. In order to obtain admission at the preferential rates of duty, goods shall be imported into Grenada direct from Canada or the United Kingdom, Newfoundland or the British Possessions or Protectorates entitled to the advantages of the Agreement aforesaid respectively, provided that the source of any such goods is not to be deemed to be affected by passing through the United States or Canada or through any one of the other British Colonies, party to the Agreement, under customs super-

vision for purposes of consignment or reconsignment to Grenada, but goods so consigned or reconsigned shall be imported into Grenada in the original packages in which they were exported, and they must not have been altered in nature, quality or value during the time they remain in the United States or in any other country or Colony aforesaid.

12. Goods entitled to preferential treatment shall not be entered on entries along with non-preferred goods.

SCHEDULE A—FORM I.

The following is the form for certificate of origin for entry under the Canada-West Indies preferential tariff of articles consigned direct from the country of origin or manufacture:—

I ..... hereby certify that I am (1) ..... of ..... the Exporter (s) ..... of the articles included in this certificate, and that I am duly authorized to make and sign this certificate on behalf of the said Exporter (s).

I have the means of knowing and I do hereby certify that the merchandise designated below is of (2) ..... growth, produce or manufacture, which merchandise is to be shipped to (3) ..... consigned to ....., merchant at (4) .....

And I further certify that I have the means of knowing that in the case of manufactured goods a substantial portion of the labour of (5)..... has entered into the production of every manufactured article included in this certificate of origin, to the extent in each article of not less than one-fourth of the value of every such article in its present condition.

.....*Name and Address of Exporter.*

.....*Port of Shipment.*

Marks.	Numbers.	Number and description of packages and description of goods.	Quantity.	Value.

So certified under my responsibility.

.....*Signature.*

Dated at ..... this ..... day of..... 191....

(This Certificate ceases to be valid after six months from date of issue.)

(1) Insert the word Partner, Manager, Chief Clerk or Principal Official, giving rank as the case may be.
(2) Country of origin or manufacture.
(3) Port of ultimate destination.
(4) Address.
(5) Country of manufacture.

SCHEDULE A—FORM II.

The following is the form for certificate of origin for entry under the Canada-West Indies preferential tariff on Articles not consigned direct from the country of origin or manufacture:—

(To be attested to in British countries before a collector or other principal officer of customs, notary public or other official authorized to administer oaths, and in other countries before a British consul.)

I ..... certify that M ..... being a duly authorized representative of M ....(Producer or manufacturer, merchant or trader) of ..... has declared before me on his responsibility that the merchandise designated below is of (1) ..... growth, produce or manufacture as shown by reliable invoices presented to me by the exporter, which merchandise is to be shipped to (2) ..... consigned to ..... merchant at (3) ..... and he further declares that in the case of manufactured goods a substantial portion of the labour of (4)..... ..... has entered into the production of every manufactured article included in this certificate of origin, to the extent in each article of not less than one-fourth of the value of every such article in its present condition.

He also declares that the undermentioned goods are in the original packages in which they were exported from ..... and that such goods have been under continuous customs supervision whilst in ..... and have not been altered in nature, quality or value since their exportation from .....

.....*Name and Address of Exporter.*

.....*Port of Shipment.*

Marks.	Numbers.	Number and description of packages and description of goods.	Quantity.	Value.

So declared under my responsibility.

.....*Signature of Declarant.*
Signature and Seal (if any)

..... *of the issuing authority.*

Dated at ..... this ..... day of ....., 19....
(*This Certificate ceases to be valid after six months from date of issue.*)

(1) Country of origin or manufacture.
(2) Port of ultimate destination.
(3) Address.
(4) Country of manufacture.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

TRADE OF URUGUAY.

The foreign commerce of Uruguay for the year 1912, according to the message of President Batlle y Ordoñez to the General Assembly of February 15, 1913, amounted to 100,380,000 pesos, of which 49,380,000 pesos were imports, and 51,000,000 pesos were exports. The foreign trade for the preceding year was: Imports, 44,798,175 pesos; exports, 44,536,573 pesos; total, 89,334,748 pesos.

Estimating the Uruguayan peso at $1.04 United States gold, the value of the foreign trade for the year 1912 was: Imports, $51,355,200; exports, $53,040,000; total, $104,395,200. For the preceding year the values were: Imports, $46,590,102; exports, $46,318,036; total, $92,908,138. There was, therefore, an increase for the year 1912 as compared with the preceding year of $4,765,098 in imports and of $6,721,964 in exports, or a total increase of $11,487,062.

The following statements of the imports by countries and groups of articles for the year 1911 are taken from the Bulletin of the National Office of Commercial Statistics. As this is the first official publication for several years of details of imports covering a period of a whole year, comparison with previous years is impossible.

IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES, 1911.

United Kingdom	$12,648,379
Germany	7,894,644
United States	5,671,318
Argentina	4,173,155
Belgium	3,333,938
France	3,952,473
Italy	3,348,233
Spain	2,143,455
Brazil	2,071,535
Chile	312,828
Australia	297,341
Netherlands	242,552
Cuba	186,004
Paraguay	166,601
Austria-Hungary	116,079
Portugal	31,567
Total	$46,590,102

IMPORTS BY GROUPS OF ARTICLES, 1911.

	Pesos.
Food products	8,513,400
Textiles and manufactures	8,372,090
Iron, steel, and manufactures	5,170,149
Stone, glass, chinaware, &c.	4,970,166
Woods and manufactures	2,826,384
Beverages	2,139,022
Oils	1,399,125
Chemical products	1,378,658
Tobacco	1,271,020
Paper and manufactures	992,127
Live animals	870,499
Metals and manufactures (other than iron and steel)	720,933
Paints, dyes, inks, &c.	363,829
Hides, skins, and manufactures	295,755
Non-dutiable articles	2,670,519
Miscellaneous	2,844,499
Total	44,798,175
Value in United States gold	$46,590,102

(*Bulletin of Pan-American Union.*)

GERMAN PAPER INDUSTRY.

H.M. Consul-General at Hamburg (Mr. W. R. Hearn) reports that, according to the local press, during the first half of 1913 the German paper industry remained under the influence of the political unrest of the previous year, whilst the second half-year witnessed a period of industrial crisis, characterized by reckless over-production coupled with a diminishing demand.

The rise in price of raw materials, especially cellulose and rags, influenced the trade most unfavourably, and though the rise of cellulose followed on that of wood, it seems to have been partly due to a combine of the cellulose manufacturers. Rags rose in sympathy with increased demand in other countries. Coal also was dearer. On the other hand, straw was cheaper, and those cellulose factories which were equipped for dealing with it were, accordingly, in a comparatively more favourable position.

The only syndicate in the German paper trade, 'der Druckpapierverband' (Printing Paper Union), laboured under the generally slack demand for newspaper qualities. The printing paper industry has gone over almost entirely to wood pulp, but the trust was unable to get better prices and was obliged to give way to some extent in consequence of the falling-off in demand. Only big firms with gigantic installations appear able to make a profit under existing conditions. At its general meeting the trust decided to stiffen the market by reducing production and so force a rise in prices. This manœuvre met with the determined opposition of the trade in newspaper qualities, which used an artificial restriction of demand as its weapon. The papers sold as 'medium wood' and used for good quality printing, were also less in demand.

In general, it seems that the paper trade was unable to get prices proportionate to the increase in the cost of production. The trust idea seems to have made progress in the paper industry as two combines were formed during the year, viz., the 'Imitation Parchment' and 'Normal Papiere' makers. Efforts to secure combines of 'wood free' and 'first quality smooth cellulose paper' have failed, for the present at any rate.

The outlook for 1914 indicates that the German paper trade will not be in a position to get remunerative prices without the assistance of trusts and syndicates, but the conflicting interests of the trade and the multifarious conditions of its various branches render unlikely any effective organization of the kind. The cellulose trade, however, expects to recover its extra outlay on wood by obtaining better prices for its products. The number of companies in the paper trade not earning any dividend is already considerable and will probably increase. There is in fact, no ground for taking a very optimistic view of the future, apart from the normal growth to be expected from the general progress of Germany and other countries.—(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

CANADIAN FLOUR TRADE.

Canada's exports of flour have more than doubled during the past six years, and for the year ended March 31, 1913, amounted to 4,478,043 barrels with a value of nearly $20,000,000. The following table shows how rapidly the exports are increasing:—

	Barrels.	Value.
1908	1,962,740	$ 8,454,954
1909	1,738,038	7,991,413
1910	3,064,028	14,859,854
1911	3,049,046	13,854,700
1912	3,738,836	16,034,064
1913	4,478,043	19,970,689

1,662,338 cwts. of bran were also exported during the year ended March 31, 1913.

The West Indies are taking increasing quantities of flour and bran from Canada. —(*Canada-West Indian Magazine.*)

TRADE OF PERU.

The total foreign trade of Peru for the year 1912, according to the message of President Billinghurst, presented to the Peruvian National Congress, on July 28, 1913, amounted to 14,596,267 libras, of which 5,157,686 libras were imports, and 9,438,581 libras were exports.

In 1911, the imports were, 5,438,246 libras; exports, 7,416,028 libras; total, 12,854,274 libras. There was, therefore, a decrease in imports for the year 1912, as compared with the preceding year of 280,560 libras, and an increase in exports of 2,022,553 libras, or a net increase in the foreign trade of 1,741,993 libras.

Estimating the value of the libra at $4.86 United States gold (the same as the British pound sterling) the value of the Peruvian foreign trade for the year 1912 would be: Imports, $25,066,354; exports, $45,871,503; or a total of $70,937,857. On the same basis the figures for 1911 would be: Imports, $26,429,875; exports, $36,041,896; total, $62,471,771. This shows a decrease in imports of $1,363,521, and an increase in exports of $9,829,607, or a net increase of $8,466,086.

There is no official publication as yet of the details of imports and exports for the year 1912, either in value or quantities. These details for the year 1911 are taken from the 'Boletin de Aduanas.'

The following table shows the imports by countries for the years 1909, 1910 and 1911:—

Countries.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	$	$	$
United Kingdom	7,619,983	8,158,489	8,358,383
United States	4,112,180	4,484,214	6,069,863
Germany	3,339,951	3,842,854	4,598,565
Belgium	1,201,996	1,217,892	1,623,154
France	950,516	2,361,492	1,407,114
Australia	572,821	885,259	1,114,428
Italy	732,456	815,461	969,327
China	98,392	20,212	752,625
Hong Kong	441,878	639,996	
Spain	255,242	254,219	386,841
Chile	885,500	739,638	373,101
British India	154,758	144,966	189,431
Japan	42,060	72,439	114,496
Portugal	140,013	208,243	102,351
Cuba	13,317	36,046	77,949
Ecuador	166,155	100,787	61,992
Salvador	23,893	25,845	43,757
Brazil	83,603	35,649	43,280
Argentine	1,214	54,832	42,610
Canada	3,888	16,424	
Other countries	51,513	91,231	100,608
Total	20,891,329	24,206,188	26,429,875

(*Pan-American Bulletin.*)

EGYPTIAN TRADE IN 1913.

The following statistics showing the total value of the imports and exports of merchandise (exclusive of tobacco and cigarettes) into and from Egypt in the year 1913, as compared with the preceding year, distinguishing the principal countries whence imported and to which exported, are taken from the official trade returns of that country:—

	Imports into Egypt.		Exports from Egypt.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.
United Kingdom	7,984,825	8,486,104	15,963,730	13,589,319
France	2,411,071	2,511,769	2,682,197	2,765,687
Turkey	2,236,099	2,311,523	627,556	664,214
Austria-Hungary	1,616,194	1,931,134	1,390,187	1,711,082
Germany	1,420,668	1,608,278	3,805,612	3,978,301
Italy	1,237,369	1,465,150	944,661	1,008,230
Belgium	1,102,274	1,177,516	81,547	101,819
Russia	583,175	651,455	2,055,722	2,241,342
United States	401,959	523,512	4,117,761	2,482,021
Other countries	5,699,602	6,110,368	2,482,674	2,725,072
Total merchandise	24,693,236	26,782,809	34,151,455	31,267,087

WEST INDIAN MAHOGANY AND HARDWOODS.

In their annual report Messrs. C. Leary & Co. state that the total imports of mahogany into London, England, from all countries in 1912 amounted to 16,944,000 feet, the largest in any year for which records have been kept. Of this 928,000 feet came from Nicaragua, 187,000 feet from Costa Rica, 1,665,000 feet from Cuba. A little came from Trinidad, but none from Jamaica; 9,534,000 feet was received from Africa.

Dealing with cedar imports into London, which amounted to 703,000 feet. Trinidad sent 284,000 feet, British Honduras 150,000 feet, Mexico 101,000 feet, Demerara 78,000 feet, and Cuba 44,000 feet. Of Greenheart 698 loads, the heaviest for some years, are reported as having been received. Messrs. Leary remark that the contraction in consumption emphasizes the fact that this timber is being largely superceded in constructional work by other materials.

Canadian firms might well take to importing their requirements of mahogany direct instead of relying upon New York as they almost exclusively do at the present time.—(*Canada-West Indian Magazine.*)

The returns show large increases in the imports of grain and flour, coal, timber, petroleum, manufactures of iron and steel and cotton goods in 1913 as compared with 1912, whilst there were decreases in sugar, coffee, vegetable oils, soap, cotton yarns, copper and brass and manufactures thereof, and railway trucks. The only notable increase in exports in 1913, as compared with the previous year, was in skins, whilst there were large decreases in the exports of raw cotton and cotton-seed, amounting to £E. 2,016.169 and £E. 792.133, respectively—(£E.= £1 0s. 6¼d.)—(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

BRITISH IMPORTS (VALUE C.I.F.*)—JANUARY-FEBRUARY.

	Month of January.			Increase (+) or Decrease(—) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease(—) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	11,212,928	12,721,663	10,245,816	− 2,475,847	− 967,112
B. Meat, including animals for food	7,496,487	8,110,435	10,118,410	+ 2,007,975	+ 2,621,923
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	13,840,680	12,610,286	13,752,454	+ 1,142,168	− 88,226
2. Dutiable	10,796,889	8,280,585	9,015,968	+ 735,383	− 1,780,921
D. Tobacco	836,328	1,089,589	1,536,105	+ 446,516	+ 699,777
Total, Class I.....£	44,183,312	42,812,558	44,668,753	+ 1,856,195	− 485,441
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel	11,951	16,477	7,049	− 9,428	− 4,902
B. Iron ore, scrap-iron and steel	1,067,613	1,357,879	1,021,239	− 336,640	− 46,374
C. Other metallic ores	1,335,302	1,961,488	1,656,140	− 305,348	+ 320,838
D. Wood and timber	2,298,073	3,153,314	2,583,925	− 569,389	+ 285,852
E. Cotton	17,570,365	17,941,873	17,721,108	− 220,765	+ 150,743
F. Wool	9,677,035	11,470,293	9,020,204	− 2,450,089	− 656,831
G. Other textile materials	4,373,269	5,327,560	4,733,855	− 593,705	+ 360,586
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	6,553,621	6,092,368	6,737,463	+ 645,095	+ 183,842
I. Hides and undressed skins	2,273,261	3,288,360	2,628,303	− 660,057	+ 355,042
J. Paper making materials	816,975	848,651	806,979	− 41,672	− 9,996
K. Miscellaneous	6,381,044	7,945,237	5,709,936	− 2,235,301	− 671,108
Total, Class II.....£	52,358,509	59,403,500	52,626,201	− 6,777,299	+ 267,692
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	2,021,532	2,683,229	2,384,354	− 298,875	+ 362,822
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	5,037,991	5,481,881	5,651,064	+ 169,183	+ 613,073
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	938,923	1,031,029	1,078,460	+ 47,431	+ 139,537
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	274,991	257,149	281,711	+ 24,562	+ 6,720
E. Machinery	1,024,516	1,193,950	1,243,268	+ 49,318	+ 218,752
F. Ships (new)	507	2,012	649	− 1,363	+ 142
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	407,771	533,319	556,289	+ 22,970	+ 148,518
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	2,099,464	2,160,294	2,152,658	− 7,636	+ 53,194
2. Wool	1,788,332	1,861,550	1,893,300	+ 31,750	+ 104,968
3. Silk	2,420,693	2,417,561	2,695,883	+ 278,322	+ 275,190
4. Other materials	1,542,653	1,664,289	1,582,183	− 82,106	+ 39,530
I. Apparel	801,621	911,688	771,551	− 140,137	− 30,070
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	1,966,018	2,087,755	2,098,241	+ 10,486	+ 132,223
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	2,128,855	2,111,510	1,997,298	− 114,212	− 131,557
L. Earthenware and glass	678,613	717,908	705,279	− 12,629	+ 26,666
M. Paper	1,083,408	1,223,766	1,206,460	− 23,306	+ 123,052
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	1,332,610	1,379,685	1,692,333	+ 312,648	+ 359,723
O. Miscellaneous	4,053,061	4,440,307	3,994,194	− 446,113	− 58,807
Total, Class III.....£	29,601,499	32,164,882	31,985,175	− 179,707	+ 2,383,676
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified (including parcels post)	536,451	597,767	779,035	+ 181,268	+ 242,584
Total value.....£	126,679,771	134,978,707	130,059,164	− 4,919,543	+ 3,379,393

* The values of the imports represent the cost, insurance and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

(Board of Trade Journal.)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East.

Week ending March 12, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R	401,605	51,036	83,373	68,927	604,941
Consolidated	688,320	233,810	61,694	260,654	1,244,478
Empire Elevator Co.	1,085,380	300,462	121,483	260,624	1,767,949
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co	598,806	76,469	34,947		710,162
Western Terminal Elevator Co	208,885	54,420	25	211,777	475,107
G. T. Pacific	1,686,861	983,709	156,294	536,799	3,363,663
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	1,293,834	373,485	165,868		1,833,187
Fort William Elevator	466,673	311,511	45,750	128,182	952,116
Eastern Elevator	181,380	311,541	162,895		655,816
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co	3,574,244	1,013,244	436,608	632,374	5,656,470
D. Horn & Co	70,368	25,397	8,955	267,422	372,142
Government Elevator	694,238	67,924	54,301	394,690	1,211,153
Total terminal elevators	10,950,594	3,802,948	1,332,193	2,761,449	18,847,184
Winter storage afloat	4,083,630	2,514,311	334,732	461,017	7,393,690
Total terminal storage	15,034,224	6,317,259	1,666,925	3,222,466	26,240,874
Depot Harbour		416,907	67,734		484,641
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	421,611	65,779			487,390
Midland Elevator Co.	10,088				10,088
Tiffin, G. T. P	565,397	170,893	50,014		786,304
Port McNicol	1,306,864	124,442	172,567	93,949	1,697,822
Collingwood	19,643				19,643
Goderich	378,763	191,207			569,970
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.			64,000		64,000
Commercial Elevator Co	7,678	16,665			24,343
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1			121,570	66,068	187,638
" No. 2	122,480	212,565	300,136	177,812	812,993
Montreal Warehousing Co.	79,691	118,527	5,813	33,793	237,824
St. John, N.B.	73,380		33,331		106,711
West St. John, N.B.	862,597		37,998		900,595
Halifax, N.S.	116,498				116,498
Total public elevators	3,964,690	1,316,985	853,163	371,622	6,503,460
Winter storage afloat	110,719				110,719
Total eastern storage	4,075,409	1,316,985	853,163	371,622	6,617,179
Grand total storage	19,109,633	7,634,244	2,520,088	3,594,088	32,858,053

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended March 12, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Wheat—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 Hard	59,977	79,836	139,813
No. 1 Northern	5,250,756	2,369,226	7,619,982
No. 2 "	3,485,463	957,693	4,443,156
No. 3 "	977,470	235,971	1,213,441
No. 4 Wheat	183,506	83,723	267,229
No. 5 "	.....	2,433	2,433
No. 6 "	.....	1,399	1,399
Other	993,422	345,128	1,338,550
Totals, Wheat	10,950,594	4,075,409	15,026,003

Grades.		Public Elevators, Division.	
Oats—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1, C.W	13,202	10,301	23,503
No. 2, "	2,206,001	750,696	2,956,697
No. 3, "	1,165,706	428,784	1,594,490
Ex. No. 1 Feed	75,962	15,225	91,187
No. 1 Feed	.....	8,315	8,315
No. 2 Feed	.....	35,283	35,283
Other	342,077	68,381	410,458
Totals, Oats	3,802,948	1,316,985	5,119,933

Grades.		Public Elevators, Division.	
Barley—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 3, Extra, C.W	923,246	1,553	924,799
No. 3, C.W	272,545	414,168	686,713
No. 4, C.W	.....	159,905	159,905
Feed	18,790	.....	18,790
Rejected	91,479	65,346	156,825
Other	26,133	212,191	238,324
Totals, Barley	1,332,193	853,163	2,185,356

Grades.		Public Elevators, Division.	
Flax—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1, Northwestern Canada	2,526,304	186,649	2,712,953
No. 1, C.W	.....	.....	.....
No. 2, C.W	165,560	182,694	348,254
No. 3, C.W	31,323	.....	31,323
Rejected	.....	.....	.....
Other	38,262	2,279	40,541
Totals, Flax	2,761,449	371,622	3,133,071
Total quantity in Store	18,847,184	6,617,179	25,464,363

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'The Inquiries Branch, The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa,' or The Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, or The Secretary of the Board of Trade at London, Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Brandon, Halifax, Montreal, St. John, Sherbrooke, Vancouver, Victoria, Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon, and Chambre de Commerce du Montreal.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

220. **Herring.**—A fish dealer in Havre wishes to be put in touch with exporters of fresh kippered herring.

221. **Seal.**—An agent in Dunkerque, France, desires to communicate with corporations or individuals engaged in the export or fishing of seals.

222. **Cheese and butter.**—A dealer in the south of France wants to enter into relations with cheese and butter exporters.

223. **Box boards.**—A Lancashire timber merchant is open to receive prices from Canadian manufacturers of box boards in the following sizes:—3 ft. x $\frac{5}{8}$ in. x 8 in. (sides); 1 ft. 4½ in. x 1 in. x 8 in. (ends); 8 in. x 1½ in. x 1½ in. (corners); 3 ft. x $\frac{3}{8}$ in. x 6 in. (lids and bottoms); 1 ft. 6 in. x $\frac{3}{8}$ in. x 3 in. (battens across lid).

224. **Potatoes.**—A leading commission merchant in Havana is in a position to represent a first-class Canadian exporter of potatoes to handle this produce on a large scale. Bank references offered.

225. **Codfish.**—Canadian exporters of codfish desirous of obtaining markets in Cuba for this commodity are invited to correspond with leading commission merchant in Havana offering bank references.

226. **Oats.**—A commission merchant in Havana is in a position to represent a first-class Canadian exporter of oats. Bank references.

227. **Sardines.**—Inquiry is made by leading commission merchant in Havana for the names of Canadian exporters of sardines desirous of extending their field to Cuba. Bank and other satisfactory references offered.

228. **Beans.**—Canadian exporters of beans are invited to correspond with large firm in Havana. Good references offered.

229. **Foodstuffs.**—A leading broker in Havana is in a position to represent Canadian exporters of foodstuffs. Bank references offered.

230. **Oatmeal and rolled oats.**—A London firm asks to be put into touch with Canadian millers of oatmeal and rolled oats seeking an export connection.

231. **Oak spokes.**—A London firm of timber importers desires the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of oak spokes (English pattern).

232. **Molybdenite ore.**—A Liverpool firm wishes to be placed in correspondence with Canadian producers of molybdenite ore.

233. **Horses for butchery.**—A member of the Paris Syndicate of Horse Butchers would be willing to import into France horses for butchery purposes.

234. **Agencies wanted.**—A Newfoundland commission agent desires to represent Canadian exporters of staple and fancy commodities.

235. **Hickory golf shafts, handles, shuttle boxes.**—Inquiry is made by a manufacturers' agent in the English Midlands for names of Canadian manufacturers of hickory golf shafts, axe and hatchet handles and shuttle boxes, and other woodwork.

236. **Leather.**—A manufacturers' agent at Leicester is desirous of getting into communication with Canadian leather manufacturers.

237. **Rolled oats, oatmeal, &c.**—A London firm makes inquiry for the names of Canadian exporters of rolled oats, oatmeal, &c.

238. **Dried hides.**—A correspondent at Genoa, Italy, makes inquiry for names of Canadian shippers of dried hides.

239. **Silos and windmills.**—A London firm desires to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers of silos for storing ensilage or fodder; and also of windmills for driving pumps, both for direct shipment to South Africa.

240. **Maple sugar.**—A London firm desires the addresses of the principal Canadian exporters of maple sugar.

241. **Metal ceilings.**—Several South American firms inquire for metal ceilings.

242. **Electrical material.**—A large firm in Colombia, South America, inquires for electrical material.

243. **Industrial machinery.**—Two South American firms inquire for industrial machinery.

244. **Iron tubing.**—Several South American firms inquire for iron tubing.

245. **Iron tubing.**—A South American firm inquires for iron tubing from ½ inch to 3 inches.

246. **Forges.**—Two South American firms inquire for forges.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Annual Report.

PART I.—CANADIAN TRADE:—
Imports into and Exports from Canada.
(Itemized and General Statements.)

PART II.—CANADIAN TRADE:—
1. With France.
2. With Germany.
3. With United Kingdom.
4. With United States.

PART III.—CANADIAN TRADE:—
With Foreign Countries.
(Except France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States.)

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:—
Bounties.
Lumber and Staple Products.
Revenue and Expenditure of Department of Trade and Commerce.
Statistical Record of the Progress of Canada.
Tonnage Table.
Trade Commissioner Service.

PART V.—GRAIN STATISTICS.

PART VI.—SUBSIDIZED STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PART VII.—TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS.

Monthly Reports.

Census and Statistics.
Trade and Commerce.

Weekly Report.

(*Circulated within Canada only.*)
Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information.

Miscellaneous Publications.

Canada Grain Act.
Canada Year Book.
Census Returns.
Commercial Arrangements between Canada and Foreign Countries.
Export Directory.
Inspection and Sale Act.
List of Licensed Elevators.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, B.A., Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

Acting Trade Commissioner, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. *Cable address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable address, Stadacona.*

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg.

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Mexico.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Cuarto num 6, Edificio Ranco Internacional é Hipotecario de México, Mexico, D.F. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, F.R.G.S., Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwick Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. M. Mussen, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Acting Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England. Cable address, Sleighing, London.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*
R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd No. 4, Christiania Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Johannesburg.
E. J. Wilkinson, Durban.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE.

Great Britain—

London (Mr. Harrison Watson).. 439

Bristol (Mr. E. D. Arnaud).. 443

Birmingham (Mr. J. E. Ray).. 445

South Africa (Mr. W. J. Egan).. 446

British Agricultural Produce Imports.. 449

Canadian Produce Prices in England.. 450

Important United States Tariff Decision.. 450

Grenada Preferential Tariff Regulations.. 451

Notes on Foreign Trade.. 455

Canadian Grain Statistics.. 460

Trade Inquiries.. 462

Canadian Trade Commissioner Service.. 465

Issued every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
For Index and List of Trade Officials see last page.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa. Monday, April 6, 1914. No. 532

HOLLAND AND SOUTHERN GERMANY.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. T. Lithgow.)

ROTTERDAM, March 16, 1914.

FLOUR TRADE.

The annual report of the Netherlands Association of Dealers in Foreign Flour, for the year 1913, has just been published. All flour and wheat imported from Canada and the United States is referred to as being from America.

The report says: 'Generally speaking the year 1913 cannot be considered a favourable one for the importation of foreign flour. The importation from America was about the same as the two preceding years—to be exact the quantity imported during the first nine months of 1912 was exceptionally small, but in the last three months of that year the arrears were made up to a great extent, and during that period about 26,000 tons were imported, almost as large a quantity as in the preceding nine months. The importation chiefly consisted of Kansas Patent, in consequence of which the market was overstocked with this flour. Owing to the large importations of American flour during the first months of 1913 the business was far from being advantageous. It was fortunate that during the summer complaints were made regarding the quantity of home flour, and the large bakeries were compelled to use larger quantities of American flour than they would have done under ordinary circumstances.

During May the offers from America for the new crop remained very good, yet the demand was light, because buyers were very cautious on account of the large purchases of the previous year. The consumption of Belgian flour decreased, due chiefly to the keen competition of the Dutch millers. This competition was much increased by the extension of the two largest mills, and will become more so as this year two new mills will be constructed.

The smaller Dutch mills only remain in existence, under the circumstances, because of the fact that they have sufficient reserve from previous years.

The importation of German flour has been maintained, notwithstanding the abolition of the export premium, which is due to its good quality.

FOREIGN FLOUR MIXED WITH HOME PRODUCT.

Foreign flour is imported to a great extent in order to improve the quality of home flour. To be exact, Dutch millers sell besides their ordinary kinds, a better

quality, but this does not meet the requirements of the market as well as the foreign patents. The fact that mills with which a bakery is connected purchase foreign flour, proves that it is considered by them to be advantageous, and this is often overlooked by small bakeries, to their own detriment.'

DISCRIMINATION IN FREIGHT RATES.

'The question of transportation is an important factor in the importation of foreign flour. Is this respect the importers are not in a favourable position, because the cost of the transportation of wheat from America to Holland is proportionately cheaper than that of flour. This condition will very probably continue as loading and discharging wheat requires less labour than flour. However, this discrimination has become more unfavourable during the past few years, and the administration of the association is of the opinion that, in this connection, certain interests play a part of which publicity is desirable.

'Some months ago it was stated in the United States papers that the exportation of United States flour to Sweden and Norway was almost impossible owing to the high freight rates demanded by the Hamburg-American Line. It is apparent that this company desire to free the German millers to a great extent from the competition of United States flour in Sweden and Norway.

'Probably the Holland-America Line, which is, as generally known, in close connection with the Hamburg-America Line, will adopt the same system with regard to the importation of flour in Holland. When at the end of 1912 the freight rates were very high and the competition of tramp steamers was almost excluded, the Holland-America Line forced up the freight rates for flour in proportion to wheat, in a way which strongly counteracted the importations.

'The rate on grain, chiefly wheat, was not advanced in the same proportion, taking into consideration the fact that grain has always a lower tariff than flour. The result was that the flour mills in Central and Southern Germany were in a very favourable position regarding the importation of American wheat, as against United States millers. Naturally, the Dutch mills were also in a position to profit by it.

'In other respects also the Holland-America Line does not help to further the importation of United States flour. The administration believes it right to assume that this includes all the Dutch trade concerns, not only the flour trade, but also other branches of business.

'In order to fight against this evil by which the flour trade, as well as other importers in this country are threatened, it will be imperative to join with other groups to protect our interests.'

WORLD'S WHEAT PRODUCTION.

According to a statement in the *Journal de la Société de Statistique* the area and production of wheat in the principal wheat-growing countries was as follows:—

	Area Average.		Yield Average	
	1906-10.	1912-13.	1906-10	1912-13.
	Acres (1,000.)		Tons of 1,000 kilos.	
Germany	4,616	4,878	3,761	4,656
Austria	2,938	2,997	1,572	1,628
Belgium	383	395	377	409
Bulgaria	2,517	2,545	944	1,750
Denmark	101	134	115	122
Spain	9,295	9,648	3,497	3,059
France	16,215	16,171	8,920	8,783
United Kingdom	1,769	1,791	1,583	1,543
Hungary	9,190	8,648	4,409	4,536
Italy	12,326	11,842	4,654	5,835
Netherlands	136	140	128	130
Roumania	4,534	4,003	2,070	2,291
Sweden	227	.....	192	254
Switzerland	104	104	89	96
Europe and Asia Russia	64,217	75,171	18,248	26,557
British East Indies	26,564	29,569	8,222	9,754
Japan	1,110	1,273	597	686
Canada	7,169	9,815	3,585	6,306
United States	46,004	50,186	18,248	20,776
Argentine	14,631	17,095	4,255	5,409
Chile	1,216	.....	614	
Algeria	3,405	3,447	928	1,003
Uruguay	640	.....	196	
Tunis	1,070	1,235	140	
Egypt	1,268	.....	870	
Australia	6,113	7,339	1,955	2,503
New Zealand	257	190	201	149
Total	238,015	.....	90,370	

The total wheat area, estimated at 155,000,000 acres in 1880, has risen to about 250,000,000 in 1910, or 68 per cent. The yield, amounting to about 60,000,000 tons in 1880, increased to about 100,000,000 tons, or 47 per cent, being a smaller percentage than that of the increase of the cultivated area. The increase of the production was larger than that of the population, which has increased in the above mentioned countries during the last thirty years from 770,800,000 to 993,600,000, thus by 29 per cent. The result is that the quantity of wheat available per capita increased from 172 pounds in 1880 to 223 pounds in 1910.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(Mr. J. E. Ray.)

Birmingham, March 20, 1914.

INQUIRIES FOR FROZEN HALIBUT.

Two months ago, successful imports of frozen halibut from British Columbia were made by fish merchants in Grimsby. There is a general impression that trial shipments will be imported next season by fish merchants in other large consuming centres of Great Britain. Several Birmingham firms express a desire to enter into correspondence with reliable exporters, in order to make arrangements for next season.

If care is exercised with these initial shipments, it is believed that the frozen halibut trade with Canada will assume a permanent character.

Inquiries for canned and smoked salmon are also to hand. Names and addresses are filed with the Department of Trade and Commerce.

BRITISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MOTOR CARS, ETC.

During the first two months of the present year the United Kingdom's imports of motor cars, &c., have increased by £309,861, in comparison with the corresponding period of 1913. The countries of origin are not yet published, but in previous years imports were chiefly from France, the United States and Belgium.

The following tables exhibit both imports and exports:—

Imports.	Feb. 1913.		Two Months ended Feb. 1913.		Feb. 1914.	
	No.	Value. £	No.	Value. £	No.	Value. £
Cars	505	131,297	1,144	295,679	1,112	260,943
Chassis	735	174,355	1,428	341,751	786	179,826
Tyres	.....	232,308	.....	42 ,061	.....	173,250
Other parts	.....	83,934	.....	155,457	.....	147,146
otals..	1,240	621,894	2,572	1,218,948	1,898	761,165

Exports.	Two Months ended Feb. 1914.	
	No.	Value. £
Cars	1,940	453,945
Chassis	1,730	407,133
Tyres	.....	357,690
Other parts	.....	310,041
Totals	3,670	1,528,809

Imports—*Cont.*	Feb. 1913.		Two months ended Feb. 1913.		Feb. 1914.		Two months ended Feb. 1914.	
	No.	Value £	No.	Value. £	No.	Value. £	No.	Value. £
Motor cycles	157	5,174	294	9,867	351	12,295	534	18,646
Tyres	.....	14,907	.....	26,241	.....	6,100	.....	13,768
Other parts	.....	7,647	.....	13,783	.....	5,943	.....	12,106
	1,397	649,922	2,866	268,839	2,249	785,503	4,204	1,573,329
Exports.								
Cars	411	148,988	941	347,026	483	147,991	1,085	348,433
Chassis	48	18,760	146	60,446	83	34,499	177	72,234
Tyres	.....	64,572	.....	135,532	.....	43,952	.....	101,087
Other parts	.....	59,037	.....	121,804	.....	63,641	.....	126,623
Total	459	291,357	1,087	664,808	566	290,083	1,262	648,377
Motor cycles	1,249	54,178	2,538	108.704	1,595	69,471	3,027	132,300
Tyres	.....	2,625	.....	6,954	.....	4,855	.....	9,548
Other parts	.....	14,377	.....	29,457	.....	21,496	.....	42,250
Total	1,708	362,535	3,625	809,923	2,161	385,905	4,289	832,484

HIGH PRICES FOR LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, sheep and pigs are now commanding record prices at the annual farm sales.

Prominent agriculturists who have attended many of these sales state that owing to the high prices beef has commanded during the past few years and the growing liking of the public for veal, the supply of cattle is wholly insufficient to meet the demand. Cows are specially scarce and dear.

For sheep and lambs the demand is also very keen. Single couples (ewes with one lamb) are making about $20, and double couples $25.

Pig prices are extraordinarily high. At a sale near Tiverton $46.23 was given for a fat sow, and slip pigs made up to $18.01 each.

REPORT ON HOP PRODUCTION.

A report just issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries of the United Kingdom states that there was a general extention in 1912 of the acreage devoted to hops in various countries. In England it increased by 1,773 acres, in Germany by 761 acres, in Austria by 951 acres, and in Belgium by 450 acres.

The acreage under hops in the United States in 1909, so far as is ascertainable is given as follows:—

——	1909.	1909.
	Acres.	Production.
California (Area)	8,391	107,098 cwts.
New York "	12,023	77,474 "
Oregon "	21,770	148,059 "
Washington "	2,433	30,647 "
Wisconsin "	30	119 "
Other States "	46	153 "
Total	44,693	363,560 "

SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR TO EUROPE.

The following table exhibits the total shipments of wheat and flour to Europe during the week ending March 14, 1914, and since August 1, for the past two years, and countries of origin:—

——	Past week.	Same week last year.	Total 32 weeks since Aug. 1, 1913.	Total same period last year.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
U. S. and Canada	405,000	325,000	19,685,000	17,715,000
Argentina and Uruguay	212,000	824,000	1,745,000	6,555,000
Russia and other Black Sea Ports	390,000	95,000	13,030,000	8,700,000
Danubian	140,000	68,000	4,880,000	4,730,000
India and Persia	22,000	37,000	1,910,000	3,915,000
Australasia	340,000	277,000	3,675,000	2,390,000
Sundries	16,000	14,000	905,000	740,000
Total	1,525,000	1,640,000	45,830,000	44,745,000

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. E. H. S. Flood.)

BARBADOS, March 21, 1914.

ESTIMATE OF SUGAR CROP.

In a recent report the favourable crop condition in Barbados were noticed, and an estimate of 50,000 tons of sugar was made for the present year. Advices from Trinidad now show that the situation in that island is also favourable to an above-the-average crop. The pests that have attacked the cane for some years past have not been so much in evidence this year, and a crop not short of 50,000 tons is confidently looked for. The crop season in Demerara, though not co-incident with that of the other islands, may be taken with it as customary. The estimated crop will be large, though not up to its highest figure; probably 100,000 tons will be realized. Estimates have not yet been received from St. Lucia, Jamaica and the Leeward Islands, but it is known that the season has been favourable in these colonies, and the returns may reach 50,000 tons of sugar.

The following statement will show what may probably be realized from all the colonies; the amount credited to Barbados includes its molasses reduced to its sugar equivalent:—

	Tons.
Barbados	50,000
Trinidad	50,000
St. Lucia	5,000
Jamaica	15,000
Leeward Islands	25,000
British Guiana	100,000
Total	245,000

INCREASED IMPORT OF CANADIAN FLOUR INTO TRINIDAD.

Though the Canadian preferential tariff did not come into force in Trinidad till June last, its effect on the importation of Canadian flour into that colony has been very gratifying. The increase that has taken place would no doubt be more marked, had the preference extended over the entire year. The consumption of flour is increasing each year in Trinidad, the total import for last year exceeding that of the previous one by 22,148 bags. Canada's contribution in the former year approximately one-quarter, but last year this quantity doubled itself. In a recent report, the increase of Canadian flour imported into Barbados last year was given at 12,676 bags, though there was a falling off in the total. The figures therefore for Barbados and Trinidad (as shown below) taken together, show an increase for the two colonies of 81,693 bags due to the favoured market obtained by the reciprocal agreement. The following statement will show the position of the flour import for last year in Trinidad:—

Countries of origin—	Imports, 1913. Bags of 196 lbs.	Compared with 1912.
Canada	138,616	Increase 69,017
United States	128,754	Decrease 37,586
Other countries	3,743	
Total	271,113	

TRINIDAD MARKET.

Advices as to the supply of flour are to the effect that the market has been rather overstocked in all grades, but that it is getting down to normal and prices firmer in consequence.

French Butter.—This is the only butter quoted in the market lists, and stocks are reported light. It may be noted that Morlaix butter comes in tubs, and is generally of low grade for cooking. No other butter comes packed in the same way. Its sale throughout the West Indies is considerable. From last returns, the import of this butter into all the Colonies amounted to, roundly, 900,000 pounds weight of the value of £42,000.

Fish.—Within the fortnight 500 packages of fish arrived from Canada by sailing vessels together with 600 casks by the ss. *Chaleur.* There has been a good demand for all varieties and recent arrivals sold at a price above the average market. The indications are that throughout Lent the consumption of fishstuffs will be large.

Lumber.—There have been no recent arrivals. An opening appears for a few good well assorted cargoes. The market is rarely over supplied with white pine and spruce, as there is always an outlet for these two varieties of Canadian wood.

Potatoes are stated to be in good demand with only light arrivals. Prices have advanced, and sales of foreign have been as high as $2.35.

TARIFF CHANGES AND STOCKS IN BRITISH GUIANA.

There have been a few changes recently made in the tariff of British Guiana, of which the following items will be of interest to Canadian exporters. Flour is now $1.10 general, and 85 cents preferential, per barrel; matches increased from 75 cents per gross of boxes to 80 cents per gross; onions that were dutiable at three cents per pound have been reduced to $1 general and 80 cents preferential 100 lbs.; common soap has been increased to 75 cents general and 60 cents preferential per 100 lbs.

Reports appear to show that business in breadstuffs and provisions in Georgetown is quiet, and that flour and grain are in supply. French tub butter is in oversupply, and prices are below the present value in France.

Fishstuffs.—The consumption of fish has not increased on account of the Lenten season, sales and prices being normal. Potatoes are selling at good prices from $2.75 to $3 per barrel.

Live stock has ceased to be imported, except occasionally a few sheep from the United States. Canadian sheep and mutton is noted as not now coming in.

GERMANY.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. C. F. Just.)

HAMBURG, March 16, 1914.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING ANHYDAT LEATHER.

In addition to its use as sole leather, reference to which was made in Weekly Report, No. 528, Anhydat leather can be used as isolating material against high electric currents. Leather intended for this purpose is subject to a slight variation in the process. The new application of the leather has lead to entirely new construction of railroad safety appliances. The various uses of this material in railroad matters have been tested out by the Royal Prussian Railroad authorities with

very favourable results, and I have been promised particulars of these tests as soon as they are published.

The Allgemeine Elektricitäts Gesellschaft of Berlin have taken kindly to this Anhydat leather as an insulating material on traction systems which they are constructing. It is understood that the company are using this leather particularly in countries such as Denmark, Norway and Russia, where its use comes much cheaper as wooden ties are used exclusively. In Germany iron sleepers are used to quite an extent which necessitates placing the leather betweeen the rail and the tie as shown in the drawing. The bolts are insulated by means of the tube-like pieces which have already been sent to the Department. Your Commissioner is assured that the leather for this purpose is not at all dear. It is even cheaper than the wooden splice bars, and far more satisfactory. Wood has been used as an insulator, but the result are said to have been very unsatisfactory.

Its use in the manufacture of belts has been very successful on account of its insusceptibility to dampness which permits its use in damp rooms. The leather is adhesive to a high degree, which increases its durability.

These are advantages more particularly in favour of the consumer. But the manufacturer also has very important advantages. In three to four weeks from the time the raw material is delivered to the factory the leather is ready to be shipped as a finished product. This tanning process not only surpasses the older methods, but even the so-called modern tanning methods. Bituminous materials, which are used in this new process, are comparatively cheap and the supply of them is to-day very plentiful, especially petroleum sediments which were formerly considered as almost worthless.

ANHYDAT FELT.

Felt is treated in the same manner as the leather. Pieces of felt 30 m.m. in thickness can also be impregnated just as well as thinner pieces. According to the use, the felt is made hard or soft. The felt is also used as an isolated material against electricity; it is used to place under machinery, and under the iron supports in concrete construction work. It is also used as a substitute for leather in the manufacture of wooden shoes. Its various uses have already been reported upon.

Other materials besides leather and felt can also be impregnated by the process which renders them completely water-tight. For instance: jute, hemp, felt-cloth.

NEW TARIFF AMENDMENTS.

The following tariff amendment has been received at the Department of Trade and Commerce since the publication of the last Weekly Report. Copies thereof will be promptly furnished applicants:—

Chosen—1st supplement to No. 82, 3rd edition, January, 1914.
Mozambique—15th supplement to No. 19, 2nd edition, January, 1914.
Philippine Islands—4th supplement to No. 43, 5th edition, January, 1914.
Sweden—4th supplement to No. 93, 6th edition, January, 1914.

UNITED STATES TARIFF DECISIONS.

The latest issue of decisions by the United States Treasury Board contains two items of importance to Canadian manufacturers, which have been summarized in the following paragraphs:—

NOVELTY SIDING LUMBER.

Lumber put through a Berlin planer, smoothed on the sides and edges, as well as being coved or concaved, known as novelty siding, is not subject to duty under the provisions of paragraph 176 of the Tariff Act of 1913 as manufactures of wood.

The most that may be said of such lumber is that it is lumber manufactured rather than manufactures of lumber. Held, that in the tariff revision of 1913, Congress transferred all such lumber from the dutiable schedules to the free list, and the terms 'clapboards' and 'planed lumber' in paragraph 647 are each sufficiently comprehensive to include novelty siding.

The issue presented in this case is whether certain lumber known as novelty siding imported from Canada is subject to duty at the rate of 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 176 of the Tariff Act of 1913 or entitled to free entry under paragraph 647 of the said Act. These paragraphs are as follows:—

Paragraph 176. House or cabinet furniture wholly or in chief value of wood, wholly or partly finished, and manufactures of wood or bark, or of which wood or bark is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Paragraph 647. Wood: logs, timber, round, manufactured, hewn or sawed, sided or squared, pulp woods, kindling wood, firewood, hop poles, hoop poles, fence posts, handle bolts, shingle bolts, gun blocks, for gun stocks rough hewn or sawed, or planed on one side, hubs for wheels, posts, heading bolts, stave bolts, last blocks, wagon blocks, car blocks, heading blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough hewn, sawed or bored, sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber, not further manufactured than sawn, planed, and tongued and grooved, clapboards, laths, pickets, palings, staves, shingles, ship timber, ship planking, broom handles, sawdust and wood flour, all the foregoing not specially provided for in this section.

The evidence is that this lumber, ranging from 10 to 16 feet in length, 6 inches in width, and 1 inch in thickness, is reduced to its present form by being put through a Berlin planer. The process is thus described.

The board is fed through the planer by pressure rolls crowding it against knives. The smoothing of the sides and edges, as well as the coving or concaving effect, are all produced by planing, the knives being adjusted so as to produce the desired results. These boards are known generally as 'novelty siding' and sometimes as 'clapboards' or 'fancy clapboards.' The witnesses, who appear to be men of extended experience in the milling and lumber trade, practically unite in saying that planed lumber, as known to the trade, embraces all forms of lumber that are made through the use of a planer or planer and matcher. Very clearly it would seem as though paragraph 176, supra, was not framed to include such lumber for the very obvious reason that it has not lost its identity as lumber by being manufactured into an article with a distinct and new name. The most that may be said here is that these boards are lumber manufactured, which is altogether different from being manufactures of lumber. In United States v. Dudley (174 U. S., 670) it was held that boards and planks, planed on one side and tongued and grooved, and adapted for flooring, ceiling and sheathing were, nevertheless, not manufactures of wood.

While it is true neither in the Act of 1909 nor in the existing law is novelty siding mentioned under that name, we are satisfied that it was the purpose of Con-

gress in this latest revision to place all kinds of lumber, regardless of how it is treated, so long as it has not lost its identity as lumber, on the free list. Further, we are of the opinion that the terms 'clapboards' and 'planed lumber' are each sufficiently comprehensive to include the lumber in question. The claim for free entry is sustained.

FLAX STRAW.

A decision published March 26, 1914, describes broken flax straw produced by passing the crude flax plant through a machine called a brake, which thrashes out the seed, breaks or crushes the straw, and eliminates the chaff and dirt, is dutiable, as flax straw at $5 per ton, under paragraph 333, Act of 1909, and not as 'tow of flax' under paragraph 336, the duty upon which is $20 per ton. 'Tow of flax' is produced either by the process of 'scutching,' with the use of scutching blades, operated by hand or by machinery, and designed to separate the fibre from the broken particles of woody matter, or else it results from the subsequent operation of 'hackling' or 'scutching' and 'hackling,' follows the processes of both 'retting' and 'breaking' in flax production.

The decision proceeds to differentiate between the two products, and the final conclusion is as follows: 'The merchandise described, is flax straw, and we hold that it is dutiable at $5 per ton, under paragraph 333 of the Tariff Act of 1909.'

TRADE OF CANADA—TWELVE MONTHS ENDED JANUARY.

No. 1.—Summary of the Trade of Canada.

	Twelve Months Ending January.			
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Imports for Consumption.	$	$	$	$
Dutiable goods	274,602,172	322,966,293	427,885,641	430,415,534
Free goods	166,099,039	182,638,587	221,793,216	216,817,976
Totals, merchandise	440,701,211	505,604,880	649,678,857	647,233,510
Coin and bullion	9,513,762	24,671,751	7,096,418	14,039,017
Total imports for consumption	450,214,973	530,276,631	656,775,275	661,272,527
Duty collected	71,059,336	84,549,064	111,530,335	112,048,484
Exports.				
Canadian produce—				
The mine	42,407,878	40,833,541	55,418,378	59,100,714
The fisheries	15,837,325	16,300,278	15,686,135	20,988,841
The forest	46,155,909	40,691,814	42,873,710	42,707,781
Animal produce	52,313,223	49,493,405	43,511,365	52,361,474
Agricultural products	84,265,023	99,595,482	142,432,061	211,322,370
Manufactures	35,192,048	34,800,894	41,804,156	55,473,978
Miscellaneous	272,197	116,257	98,330	111,122
Totals, Canadian produce	276,443,603	281,831,671	341,824,135	442,066,280
Foreign produce	15,343,195	17,254,297	21,065,456	24,128,530
Total exports, merchandise	291,786,798	299,085,968	362,889,591	466,194,810
Coin and bullion	5,284,713	6,500,517	16,166,285	15,527,680
Total exports	297,071,511	305,586,485	379,055,876	481,722,490
Aggregate trade	747,286,484	835,863,116	1,035,831,151	1,142,995,017
Imports for Consumption by Countries.				
Australia	512,328	433,796	451,529	631,758
British Africa	1,132,078	411,531	230,937	512,322
" East Indies	4,606,508	4,533,740	6,848,983	7,078,296
" Guiana	3,707,604	4,924,494	4,332,209	2,839,003
" West Indies, including Bermuda	6,514,068	5,538,864	6,355,096	4,260,026
Newfoundland	1,725,631	1,955,304	2,120,197	1,892,550
New Zealand	871,437	947,296	2,842,088	3,196,598
United Kingdom	109,026,602	114,052,245	135,055,356	137,799,907
Other British	914,380	874,347	1,242,354	1,451,491
Argentine Republic	2,188,079	2,427,786	3,757,391	3,060,481
Belgium	3,618,124	3,751,068	3,982,965	4,483,510
France	11,494,061	11,791,256	14,907,346	14,647,169
Germany	9,348,806	11,083,066	13,891,170	15,009,970
Holland	1,861,977	2,454,515	3,099,515	2,944,744
Japan	2,444,431	2,367,416	3,578,897	2,654,059
United States	274,859,924	345,088,143	427,083,642	431,663,758
Other foreign	15,388,935	17,641,764	26,995,600	27,146,885
Exports by Countries.				
Australia	3,890,438	3,909,287	3,973,391	4,599,614
British Africa	2,197,377	2,682,392	3,190,956	4,075,264
" East Indies	118,664	272,174	429,165	677,978
" Guiana	630,799	587,224	605,617	686,992
" West Indies, including Bermuda	4,600,633	4,409,324	4,568,781	4,978,976
Newfoundland	4,095,141	4,266,896	4,446,473	4,987,833
New Zealand	937,293	1,273,470	1,516,422	2,086,363
United Kingdom	137,730,958	148,227,618	176,563,894	226,393,065
Other British	733,667	791,562	549,639	2,311,339
Argentine Republic	2,984,897	3,019,960	2,369,613	2,207,640
Belgium	2,628,758	3,105,699	4,856,718	5,348,011
France	2,884,445	2,259,873	2,233,880	3,814,854
Germany	2,721,958	3,440,575	3,494,207	4,199,429
Holland	1,398,395	1,663,920	2,701,452	5,413,834
Japan	567,749	449,262	897,359	1,731,800
United States	118,667,526	115,425,055	155,846,151	197,893,472
Other Foreign	10,282,813	9,802,194	10,812,158	10,316,026

No. 2.—Principal Articles Imported for Consumption into Canada.

Articles Imported.	Twelve Months Ending January.			
	1913.	1914.		
		Total.	From United Kingdom.	From United States.
	$	$	$	$
Ale, beer and porter	1,313,977	1,379,547	432,102	914,960
Animals, living	4,045,085	2,808,716	427,282	2,240,490
Books, periodicals, &c	6,331,437	6,743,793	1,410,076	4,959,625
Breadstuffs	11,322,308	10,029,458	888,670	6,559,589
Bricks, tiles, clays and mfrs. of	3,508,460	3,425,522	612,461	2,799,959
Carriages, carts, wagons, cars, &c	19,310,518	21,766,678	912,745	20,754,867
Cement	1,989,408	404,095	95,108	299,393
Coal, coke, &c	42,065,442	49,516,060	157,615	49,290,807
Cocoa, chocolate, &c	1,886,052	2,618,907	1,179,503	779,301
Coffee	2,613,732	2,507,956	251,562	244,883
Cordage, rope and twine	2,927,062	4,485,730	411,150	4,065,610
Cottons	36,364,369	39,138,209	18,206,787	18,269,195
Curtains	751,304	635,490	458,561	105,864
Drugs, dyes, chemicals, &c	15,565,955	15,184,539	3,113,035	8,206,730
Earthenware, china and graniteware	3,161,237	3,242,600	1,970,738	509,376
Electric apparatus	8,323,550	9,788,252	1,126,225	8,190,307
Fancy goods	4,933,510	4,943,956	1,851,629	1,143,756
Fish	2,535,627	2,171,268	241,998	756,089
Flax, hemp, jute and mfrs. of	8,419,445	9,117,301	5,291,866	819,794
Fruits	16,478,103	17,049,099	1,074,784	12,803,859
Furs, skins and mfrs. of	7,802,228	4,643,223	956,788	2,324,036
Glass	5,097,758	5,322,348	1,433,546	2,196,069
Gloves and mitts	2,704,619	2,823,356	1,253,848	341,954
Grasses, fibres and mfrs. of	2,407,723	1,827,262	128,882	1,341,565
Grease	1,259,411	1,144,115	44,560	1,084,823
Gunpowder and explosives	1,482,090	1,282,007	522,191	695,275
Gutta percha, India rubber and mfrs. of	10,376,575	9,812,956	2,567,778	6,924,525
Hats, caps, bonnets, &c	5,807,629	5,759,245	2,977,842	2,188,262
Hides and skins other than fur	13,048,788	9,800,397	839,819	2,244,335
Leather and mfrs. of	9,264,734	8,746,257	1,771,463	6,865,037
Metals, minerals, &c.—Total	164,420,369	160,635,222	21,089,029	132,404,838
Brass and mfrs. of	5,078,143	4,725,085	429,310	4,103,658
Copper and mfrs. of	7,115,838	7,055,459	95,572	6,877,071
Iron and steel and mfrs. of	132,895,220	129,681,349	16,144,432	108,322,075
Tin and mfrs. of	6,823,812	6,854,929	1,633,712	4,830,103
Musical instruments	1,948,254	2,224,965	125,145	1,862,188
Oils	15,810,895	17,157,347	581,994	16,016,384
Oilcloth	2,386,038	2,516,390	1,991,930	503,647
Paintings, drawings, engravings, &c	2,247,119	1,907,668	648,841	979,935
Paints and colours	2,317,637	2,223,254	846,125	1,055,577
Paper and mfrs. of	8,035,760	8,324,842	1,761,889	5,617,431
Precious stones	4,230,381	3,656,138	1,696,230	189,759
Provisions	11,716,658	10,863,367	700,541	7,626,067
Ribbons	1,690,664	1,732,810	610,286	162,329
Seeds	1,568,327	1,705,704	194,957	1,290,591
Settlers' effects	15,945,874	14,864,548	4,563,214	9,719,951
Silk and mfrs. of	8,972,426	9,697,049	3,563,323	1,567,688
Soap	1,284,562	1,350,194	148,012	1,034,117
Spirits and wines	6,575,498	7,141,083	3,334,178	160,871
Sugar, molasses, &c	22,134,101	17,801,116	1,024,961	1,113,540
Tea	7,285,632	6,473,767	2,532,263	39,841
Tobacco	6,790,205	7,564,104	630,480	5,442,776
Vegetables	3,301,025	3,222,686	194,100	2,446,304
Watches	1,673,938	1,686,622	135,461	960,311
Wood and mfrs. of	26,852,755	26,194,973	650,197	24,934,988
Wool and mfrs of	33,138,894	33,082,621	27,546,724	2,159,518
Total value of Principal and other articles Imported :—				
Dutiable Goods	427,885,641	430,415,534	106,789,145	265,335,604
Free Goods	221,793,216	216,817,976	31,004,880	152,312,295
Totals, merchandise	649,678,857	647,233,510	137,794,025	417,647,899
Coin and bullion	7,096,418	14,039,017	611	14,020,976
Total Imports	656,775,275	661,272,527	137,794,636	431,668,869

No. 3.—Principal Articles of Canadian Produce Exported from Canada.

Articles Exported.	Twelve Months Ending January.			
	1913.	1914.		
		Total.	To United Kingdom.	To United States.
	$	$	$	$
Animals, living—Total	2,900,932	8,898,299	718,571	7,947,613
Cattle	2,178,898	7,707,695	703,807	6,834,031
Horses	535,457	724,538	8,670	682,385
Sheep	81,948	127,232	4,000	107,195
Breadstuffs—Total	114,930,875	173,590,668	133,569,427	23,820,514
Barley	3,142,389	7,310,215	6,023,713	1,029,984
Bran	1,765,404	1,778,892	15,502	1,426,131
Cereal foods	2,245,045	2,035,507	1,346,717	20,221
Oats	4,628,558	13,393,196	5,700,918	6,741,507
Oatmeal	917,777	550,856	542,905	15
Wheat	82,147,501	126,776,673	107,695,409	14,207,221
Wheat flour	19,638,598	21,119,928	12,072,353	76,975
Coal, coke, cinders and charcoal	6,029,276	4,264,619	44,243	3,241,947
Cordage, rope and twine	852,498	710,938	1,331	603,378
Fish—Total	14,687,411	20,485,416	6,977,337	6,451,708
Cod, &c., dry salted	4,094,670	4,798,603	89,175	1,092,716
Lobsters, canned	2,975,009	3,013,309	1,040,671	823,703
Salmon, canned	2,886,964	6,853,990	5,689,090	115,388
Fruits—Total	4,839,663	5,054,561	4,183,617	212,943
Apples, fresh	4,216,903	3,976,436	3,661,093	42,206
Furs, skins and mfrs. of	5,183,620	5,549,820	3,169,905	1,971,963
Hay	4,997,495	1,755,856	375,966	1,222,210
Hides and skins, other than fur	6,625,449	9,040,073	6,408	9,000,190
Leather and mfrs. of—Total	1,248,422	2,727,098	1,833,043	696,285
Sole and upper	922,931	2,100,559	1,502,536	449,514
Metals, minerals, &c.—Total	60,038,635	68,151,911	17,498,279	38,945,444
Aluminum in bars, blocks, &c	2,055,155	1,765,106	535,068	815,079
Asbestos	2,410,199	2,822,902	209,055	2,101,564
Copper	9,228,830	9,573,861	394,650	9,179,061
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, &c.	10,275,604	13,119,119	3,281	13,115,238
Iron and steel and mfrs. of	9,099,296	11,286,349	991,039	1,838,052
Nickel	4,936,550	5,049,958	753,289	4,287,041
Silver	19,890,381	21,254,141	13,966,537	5,498,471
Paper	5,403,424	11,624,669	528,677	9,555,789
Potatoes	715,133	1,181,176	13	431,171
Provisions—Total	26,870,594	25,582,824	23,537,985	1,500,704
Butter	200,146	334,735	31,936	139,312
Cheese	20,142,496	19,370,356	19,126,560	87,256
Meats—Bacon and hams	5,977,793	4,192,920	4,161,556	24,287
Seeds	15,832,559	28,368,797	10,957,377	14,840,292
Settlers' effects	2,171,258	2,766,746	240,322	2,441,036
Whisky	1,026,164	980,416	33,015	786,178
Wood and mfrs. of—Total	49,160,051	49,629,065	12,277,867	33,632,727
Logs	1,068,247	529,281	120,150	398,726
Lumber—Deals, pine	1,462,022	1,352,430	1,262,870	64,793
" spruce and other	5,582,410	6,566,062	5,959,156	515,445
Laths, palings and pickets	1,943,152	1,952,099	24,060	1,895,013
Planks and boards	20,289,807	19,851,892	1,842,830	15,380,685
Shingles	1,372,455	1,531,824	292	1,494,968
Timber, square	1,799,946	584,440	557,778	12,323
Wood blocks for pulp	6,459,504	7,082,385		7,082,385
Wood pulp	5,444,474	6,094,657	1 232,268	4,559,909
Total Value of Principal and other Articles Exported:				
Canadian produce	341,824,135	442,066,280	219,275,850	168,594,551
Foreign produce	21,065,456	24,128,530	7,116,776	13,816,941
Total exports, merchandise	362,889,591	466,194,810	226,392,626	182,411,492
Coin and bullion	16,166,285	15,527,680	439	15,481,980
Total Exports	379,055,876	481,722,490	226,393,065	197,893,472

NEWFOUNDLAND SURTAX.

In order to meet the temporary shortage, the Minister of Finance for Newfoundland, according to a report to the Department by Commissioner W. B. Nicholson, has imposed a surtax of 10 per cent on all dutiable goods, except coal, including a 10 per cent increase on the increase. For example, there is a specific increase of 80 cents on rum, which, with the surtax, will make a total increase of 88 cents a gallon.

There is no increase in the ad valorem duty on readymade clothing and gentlemen's furnishings, which remains as at present, viz., 45 per cent, but the surtax of 10 per cent will make the duty on these articles 49½ per cent.

CANADIAN MILLING CAPACITY.

The *Northwestern Miller,* having completed its annual census of the milling capacity of Canada, supplies the very latest figures showing number and capacity of flour and oatmeal mills in all provinces of the Dominion. The figures given below show the state of the milling industry on January 1, 1914. Assembled in tabular form the results of this census by provinces follow:—

FLOUR MILLS.

	1914. Number mills.	Barrels. daily.
Nova Scotia	31	800
New Brunswick	47	1,600
Prince Edward Island	20	600
Quebec	36	14,500
Ontario	347	62,500
Manitoba	52	16,500
Saskatchewan	39	7,500
Alberta	31	7,000
British Columbia	6	1,000
Totals	609	112,000
1912	634	111,200

OATMEAL MILLS.

	Number mills.	Barrels. daily.
1914	15	6,675
1913	14	6,715

Of the flour milling capacity shown, 62,000 barrels per day lies east of the great lakes, and 50,000 barrels west of that natural division.

In arriving at these figures, a number of small mills that usually appear in the directories as flour mills, but are really only shopping plants, have been left out of the calculations and a few western mills that have been shut down so long as to be practically useless have also been eliminated. In some cases mills that are not running have been counted, as they are capable of making flour on short notice should occasion arise. It will be seen that Canada is undergoing much the same experience as the United States with respect to its flour-milling industry. The number of mills is being rapidly reduced, while the grinding capacity is increasing. This simply means that the large commercial mills are driving the small and old-fashioned ones out of business. This process is economically sound and must continue.

Of the total capacity shown, fifteen companies own 64,000 barrels, and several of these are almost too small to be classed as of major importance. The remainder are all single plant concerns of less than 500 barrels daily capacity. Many have less than 100 barrels daily capacity and operate only a part of each year. The total output of flour per annum from Canadian mills is about 15,000,000 barrels, of which 30 per cent is exported, besides a considerable quantity of the by-products.

At present it is difficult to say where the big Canadian mills of the future will be located, but circumstances seem to favour the great lakes and the western prairie provinces.

TARIFF CHANGES IN DEMERARA.

Commissioner E. H. S. Flood forwarded notice of the following changes in the tariff of British Guiana:—

Article.	Former Duty.	Present Duty.	
		Foreign.	Preferential.
Onions	3c. per lb.	$1 per 100 lbs.	80c.
Ghee	$2 per 100 lbs.	1c. per lb.	
Flour	$1 per barrel	$1.10	85c.
Malt in wood	16c. per gallon	20c	
Malt in bottle	20c. "	22c	
Wine, Tarragona	55c "	55c. up to 26% and 10c. extra for each degree over 26% up to 48%	
Foreign Matches	75c. gross	80c	
Local Matches (Excise)		$4.40 per case of 10 gross	
Common Soap	50c.; 40c.; per 100 lbs.	75c	60c.

EGGS FROM CHINA.

The steamship *Empress of Asia,* of the Canadian Pacific Railway line, plying between Vancouver and the Orient, arrived in Vancouver early in March with a consignment of 12,000 cases of eggs, 6,000 of which were consigned to San Francisco and 6,000 to Vancouver. It is stated that these eggs can be sold at a profit in the Vancouver market for 20 cents per dozen, the original price having been 10 cents per dozen.

The matter has been attracting the attention of cold storage companies throughout the United States and Canada, and in view of this, the following reports, the first from the United States Consul at Hong Kong and the second from the United States Consul at Shanghai, will be of interest:—

SHIPMENTS FROM HONG KONG.

'The removal of the import duty on eggs entering the United States is causing renewed inquiry from United States importers as to the possibility of successful importation of duck and chicken eggs from Hong Kong into the United States. The

removal of the duty of 5 cents per dozen on eggs not only in itself renders importation possible, but since Chinese eggs are much smaller than those from other countries it has removed what was practically a discrimination in favour of eggs from other countries. The wholesale prices of eggs of various grades during 1913 varied within narrow limits from $12 to $16 local currency, or $5.88 to $7.84 gold per 1,000. The facts favouring importation are the low prices of the product here, the possibility of direct shipments from Hong Kong to San Francisco and even Puget Sound ports in cold storage, and considerable machinery for handling the product for export, which at present is considered chiefly in export to the Philippines. The points against such trade are the usual absence of crating and other appliances which would have to be furnished from the United States, the small size of eggs, the fluctuations in exchange value of silver, variation in prices here, and high charges for shipments in cold storage. While some of these objections are serious, they are not irremedial.

'The recent fall in silver exchange has practically reduced the price of eggs to the American importer. It is probable that any material demand from abroad for eggs from this market would lead to an increase in price, but this in turn would doubtless lead to greatly increased production, for the poultry field in South China is practically unlimited. The export of eggs from all China exceeds a million dollars annually in value, of which Hong Kong already handles about 40 per cent. In the Yangtze Valley the eggs are exported mostly in prepared form—dried, tinned, or otherwise. From Hong Kong they are exported mostly in the fresh state.

'Native exporters in Hong Kong are becoming more and more accustomed to handling such goods for the export trade, but probably one of the first difficulties in building up an egg export trade with the United States would be in establishing United States standards for quality. The eggs received in Hong Kong from the interior are largely ungraded except as to general condition. They are packed in bulk in native baskets only. The cost of grading and packing in Hong Kong, however, would be much less than it is in the United States, and with a reasonable amount of instruction and care there appears to be no reason why such work should not be properly and cheaply done here. Lumber for cases might be available after due investigation, but early shipments would have to be made in cases forwarded for the purpose as shooks.'

TRADE THROUGH SHANGHAI.

'The regions around Hankow, Kiugiang, Wuhu, Nankin and Chinkiang, in the Yangtze Valley, are the principal source of the egg supply, at least so far as the trade through Shanghai is concerned. While eggs are most plentiful in spring and summer, the supply is also large in fall and winter, but the demands are then great from Japan, Hong Kong and other exporting centres, and the price of eggs is usually too high for manufacture into egg products.

'Eggs are marketed, usually unsorted, through Chinese middlemen or the representatives (Chinese) of foreign or Chinese egg products manufacturers or egg shippers. For local shipment, the eggs are placed in large wicker baskets.

It is understood that there are five grades of eggs on this market, the grades being by size, the larger being for export. The up-country prices fluctuate constantly, and it is not possible to give even a season average. The egg products factories buy by weight; the lowest price by weight, mixed grades, works out at about $6.50 Mexican per 1,000 eggs (about $3.15 U. S. currency—exchange, however, fluctuates). I understand that the egg products factories do not find it profitable to work when the price in the interior is more than about $9 Mexican (say $4.35 U. S. currency) per 1,000. Of the larger eggs, the up-country prices in the winter months are $11 to $18 Mexican; in summer as low as $9 Mexican. Shanghai prices in the latter part of

January, 1914, are from $14 Mexican up, fluctuating from day to day with the demand.

'There are in China about twenty egg products factories, of which ten are under foreign control, the remainder being under Chinese management. The factories are located principally in the vicinity of Chinkiang, Kiukiang, Nanking, Wuhu and Hankow, and also at Tsingtau and Tientsin. They turn out egg albumen, egg yolk, and whole egg powder. The following is the method of preparation of the albumen:—

'It is insisted that only fresh eggs can be used in both the preparation of albumen and egg yolk, it being claimed that if the eggs, or only a few of them, are even slightly tainted, the result is an inferior product which it is not profitable to market.

'The eggs are bought in large quantities and stocks that do not come up to standard are turned back to the dealers. The eggs are broken by native women, who separate the albumen from the yolk, the albumen being placed in one receptacle and the yolk in another.

'The accumulated albumen is then placed in a barrel and slightly beaten so as to open the many small skins which surround the albumen and to mix it thoroughly. It is then poured into another barrel through a strainer, which separates parts of the skins as well as any small pieces of shell which might have become mixed with the albumen. The albumen is then allowed to stand for from one to four days (according to the season), until the foam and small skins have come to the surface. This period of clarification varies with the temperature of the weather. In warm weather one day is sufficient for proper clarification. It is then withdrawn from the barrel through a spigot at the bottom and poured into zinc pans, about 12 inches square, which previously have been rubbed with tea oil, olive oil, or vaseline. The pans are then put into a hot room, in a temperature of about 130°, and remain there for about 30 hours, when the albumen is completely dried. The albumen is then allowed to cool in the dry air, after which it is packed in paper-lined tin boxes placed in wooden cases, when it is ready for shipment.

'The egg yolk has in the past usually been shipped in liquid form, the yolk after being separated from the albumen being well beaten and placed in a cement-lined tank for about three days, 2 per cent boric acid being added. It is then placed in casks and is ready for export. The egg yolk is now, however, being dried in much the same fashion as the albumen, and similar treatment of the whole egg is being introduced.

'The women who break the eggs in the egg-product factories receive from 5 to 7½ cents a day (U. S. currency). The few other employees, Chinese, receive usually in the neighbourhood of $5 or $6 a month. Foreign managers or supervisors, of course, must be better paid than at home.

'In 1912 the export of fresh and preserved eggs to foreign countries including Hong Kong, reached 24,308,769 dozen, valued at $1,194,511 (U. S. currency). The export of egg albumen and yolk reached 166,889 hundredweight, valued at $1,418,973 (U. S. currency). Forty per cent of the fresh and preserved eggs went to Hong Kong, 25 per cent to Japan, 20 per cent to Russian Amur and Pacific ports, 6 per cent to Singapore, and 7 per cent to Macao. Very little went to the United States. Since the new tariff in the United States has become effective, however, there have been large shipments of eggs (fresh) to the United States, about 5,000 cases going in December and 10,000 cases in the first half of January, 1914.

'Germany takes about 60 per cent of the Chinese output of our albumen and yolk, Belgium 17 per cent, the United States 10 per cent, and France slightly less. The declared export of albumen from Shanghai to the United States in 1912 was $200,674; in 1913, $382,515. In 1912 the egg-yolk shipments from Shanghai to the United States were invoiced at $1,445, and in 1913 at $806. Both duck albumen and chicken albumen may be had. The principal ports of export are Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, where the large export and import houses are located.

'There are very few shipments of canned or frozen eggs from this section. It is understood that this method of shipment is not satisfactory. Shipment of eggs in refrigerator ships to England, along with poultry and pork products, is understood to have been going on several seasons. These ships run principally from the Hankow district. The refrigeration service on steamship lines to American ports is understood to be limited. The fresh-egg shipments from Shanghai to the United States, made in the winter season, go via ships of the northern route to Vancouver and Seattle. This route is quite cold and no refrigeration appears to be necessary.'

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended March 11, 1914:—

Cheese—			
Bristol	67s. 6d.	—71s.	per cwt.
Liverpool	67s.	—70s.	"
London	69s.	—72s.	"
Glasgow	–	–	"
Butter—No sales reported.			
Bacon (Sides)—			
Bristol	64s.	—66s.	"
Liverpool	66s.	—68s.	"
London	64s	—66s.	"
Glasgow	67s.	—69s.	"
Bacon (Cumberland cut)—			
Bristol	–	–	
Liverpool	68s.	—73s.	"
London	–	–	
Glasgow	72s.	—74s.	
Hams (long cut, green)—			
Bristol	74s	—78s.	"
Liverpool	72s.	—77s.	"
London	73s.	—77s.	"
Glasgow	73s.	—75s.	

Foreign Animals Market, Deptford.—No sales reported.
Foreign Animals Market, Birkenhead.—No sales reported.

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended March 14, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

		Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living:—			
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves		256	39
Sheep and lambs		–	–
Swine		–	–
Horses		37	99
Fresh meat:—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)	Cwts.	143,034	196,783
Mutton " " "	"	99,327	207,003
Pork " " "	"	12,251	24,326
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	"	19,784	22,195
Salted or preserved meat:—			
Bacon	"	101,690	109,569
Beef	"	1,830	948
Hams	"	14,976	23,966
Pork	"	4,325	6,511
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	1,955	2,830
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	10,253	15,777
Dairy produce and substitutes:—			
Butter	"	82,703	96,298
Margarine	"	29,063	31,386
Cheese	"	38,395	42,236
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	–	–
" cream	"	192	148
" condensed	"	26,120	24,192
" preserved, other kinds	"	178	14
Eggs	Gt. Hnd.	316,007	522,167
Poultry	Value £	22,672	17,560
Game	"	3,307	4,611
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	4,783	10,665
Lard	"	59,801	45,968
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—			
Wheat	"	2,288,700	2,469,600
Wheat-meal and flour	"	312,700	179,200
Barley	"	281,400	272,300
Oats	"	603,300	601,100
Peas	"	25,658	35,040
Beans	"	3,725	17,580
Maize or Indian corn	"	799,500	374,800
Fruit, raw:—			
Apples	"	116,079	37,047
Pears	"	338	1,586
Hay	Tons.	2,192	320
Hops	Cwts.	1,378	454

CANADIAN SAILINGS TO FOREIGN PORTS.

The Department publishes each month a list of steamship sailings by Canadian lines to British and other foreign ports. The explanation of the form in which these appear as under is simply that under the heading of countries are arranged the ports of destination for the various steamship lines, the ports of departure, and the names of vessels and dates of sailing.

The following list is for the month of May, and is as complete as possible from the information furnished in time for publication by the companies whose names are given:—

British West Indies.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara—The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company: From Halifax, *Chignecto,* May 8; from St. John, *Caraquet,* May 24.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara—The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company: From St. John, a steamer, May 10; from Halifax, a steamer, May 22.

China.

To Shanghai and Hong Kong—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Line: From Vancouver, *Empress of Asia,* May 14; *Monteagle,* May 20; *Empress of Japan,* May 28.

To Hong Kong—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Cyclops,* May 13.

France.

To Calais—Thomson Line: From Montreal, *Jacona,* May 12; *Cairndon,* May 26.

To Havre—Allan Line: From Montreal, *Ionian,* May 3; *Scotian,* May 17; *Corinthian,* May 24.

To Havre—Compagnie Generale Transatlantique: From Montreal, *La Touraine,* May 2; *La Touraine,* May 30.

Great Britain.

To Bristol—Canadian Northern Steamships, Ltd: From Montreal, *Royal George,* May 5; *Royal Edward,* May 19.

To Bristol (Avonmouth Dock)—Dominion Line: From Montreal, *Englishman,* May 2; *Manxman,* May 16; *Turcoman,* May 30.

To Glasgow—Allan Line: From Montreal, *Corsican,* May 2; *Grampian,* May 6; *Scandinavian,* May 16; *Hesperian,* May 23; *Corsican,* May 30.

Donaldson Line: From Montreal, *Saturnia,* May 2; *Athenia,* May 9; *Letitia,* May 16; *Cassandra,* May 23; *Saturnia,* May 30.

To Leith, Scotland—Thomson Line: From Montreal, *Devona,* May 5; *Fremona,* May 19.

To Newcastle-on-Tyne—Thomson Line: From Montreal, *Devona,* May 5; *Fremona,* May 19.

To Liverpool—Allan Line: From Montreal, *Calgarian,* May 7; *Victorian,* May 12; *Alsatian,* May 21; *Virginian,* May 26.

White Star-Dominion Line: From Montreal, *Teutonic,* May 2; *Megantic,* May 9; *Canada,* May 16; *Laurentic,* May 23; *Teutonic,* May 30.

To London—Allan Line: From Montreal, *Ionian,* May 3; *Sicilian,* May 10; *Scotian,* May 17; *Corinthian,* May 24; *Tunisian,* May 31.

Cunard Line: From Montreal, *Ausonia,* May 9; *Andania,* May 16; *Ascania,* May 23; *Alaunia,* May 30.

To Glasgow—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria *Cyclops,* May 13.

To Liverpool—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Cyclops,* May 13.

To London—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Cyclops,* May 13.

Japan.

To Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Line: From Vancouver, *Empress of Asia,* May 14; *Empress of Japan,* May 28.

To Yokohama, Kobe and Moji—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Line: From Vancouver, *Monteagle,* May 20.

To Kobe—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Cyclops,* May 13.

To Yokohama—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria: *Cyclops,* May 13.

BRITISH COLONIAL REPORT.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Report on Trade of Leeward Islands.

(By the Colonial Secretary.)

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The total value of imports for the Colony of the Leeward Islands for the year 1912, exclusive of internal trade between the Presidencies, amounted to £617,332, as against £688,689 in 1911, being a decrease of £71,357.

The total value of exports, exclusive of internal trade, was £544,703, as against £546,469 in 1911, showing a decrease of £1,766.

The following tables exhibit the value of the imports and exports during the last five years, exclusive of internal trade: —

Year.	Antigua.	St. Kitts-Nevis.	Dominica.	Montserrat.	Virgin Islands.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1908	175,587	184,002	150,651	28,195	8,315	546,750
1909	139,496	171,939	124,685	27,524	7,382	471,026
1910	170,033	192,541	140,925	29,718	8,496	541,713
1911	181,331	302,865	161,101	34,166	9,226	688,689
1912	168,274	252,637	154,776	31,492	10,153	617,332

Exports.

Year.	Antigua.	St. Kitts-Nevis.	Dominica.	Montserrat.	Virgin Islands.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1908	179,106	180,539	109,393	41,434	6,995	517,467
1909	114,122	172,659	100,018	26,550	7,451	420,800
1910	196,184	195,506	109,529	30,003	6,610	537,832
1911	161,064	203,166	122,365	51,198	8,676	546,469
1912	164,968	187,961	147,962	36,594	7,218	544,703

Imports and Exports.

Year.	Antigua.	St. Kitts-Nevis.	Dominica.	Montserrat.	Virgin Islands.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1908	354,693	364,541	260,044	69,629	15,310	1,064,217
1909	253,618	344,598	224,703	54,074	14,833	891,826
1910	366,217	388,047	250,454	59,721	15,106	1,079,545
1911	342,395	506,031	283,466	85,364	17,902	1,235,158
1912	333,242	440,598	302,738	68,086	17,371	1,162,035

IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

The following table exhibits the value of the imports for each of the last five years, distinguishing the countries whence the imports came, and showing the increase or decrease in 1912, as compared with 1911:—

Country whence Imported.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Incr. 1912 over 1911.	Decr. 1912 under 1911.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	225,773	183,426	229,193	334,945	252,088	.....	82,857
British Colonies	99,976	81,608	102,738	122,330	113,483	.....	8,847
United States of America	201,350	190,107	191,148	208,253	220,016	11,763	
Other Foreign Countries	19,651	15,885	18,634	23,161	31,745	8,584	
Total	546,750	471,026	541,713	688,689	617,332	20,347	91,704

EXPORTS TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

The value of the exports during each of the last five years, distinguishing the countries to which the exports were sent, and showing the increase or decrease in 1912, as compared with 1911, is shown in the following tables:—

Countries to which Exported.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Increase 1912 over 1911	Decrease 1912 under 1911
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	159,161	147,318	188,984	217,696	240,635	22,939	
British Colonies	261,529	202,086	271,020	239,649	215,359	.....	24,290
United States of America	72,245	38,287	43,462	69,974	57,611	.....	12,363
Other Foreign Countries	24,532	33,109	34,366	19,150	31,098	11,948	
Total	517,467	420,800	537,832	546,469	544,703	34,887	36,653

INTERNAL COMMERCE.

The value of the trade between the Presidencies for the years 1908 to 1912 was as under:—

	Value.
1908	£20,843
1909	35,295
1910	45,636
1911	45,010
1912	42,034

SUGAR PRODUCTION.

The quantity of sugar exported from each Presidency during the years 1907 to 1912 is shown below:—

Presidency.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Antigua	13,972	12,501	8,619	13,488	11,025	11,639
St. Kitts-Nevis	14,132	10,986	11,621	12,330	11,130	10,554
Dominica	107	24	..	..	..	
Montserrat	207	60	38	190	73½	104
Virgin Islands	1	1	..	..	..	
Total	28,419	23,572	20,278	26,008	22,228½	22,297

GREEN LIMES TO CANADA.

Towards the close of the year a business house in New York, which handles the bulk of the limes imported, took the important step of appointing their own agent in Dominica, for the purpose of inspecting consignments of fruit in order to prevent the despatch of immature juiceless limes, and also to improve the method of packing.

The innovation has proved successful, and will probably continue to work with smoothness. At the beginning some rejections of fruit had to be made, but traders soon found that it was to their interest to buy and ship the best fruit only. The small growers in turn ceased to pick immature limes, for the reason that they had become unsaleable. The intentions of the business house have been accomplished without difficulty. The action taken certainly furthers the best interests of the green lime trade.

Action by the firms interested is obviously the best solution of the difficulty. Agents appointed by them are in a much stronger position to act than an official could possibly be, while the cost of inspection falls upon those engaged in the trade, and not upon the entire community.

The number of barrels of limes exported during 1912 was 37,038, an increase on the shipments during 1911 of 518 barrels. Of the total, 35,046 barrels went to New York, 301 barrels to Canada, and 1,323 barrels to the United Kingdom. The shipments direct to Canada do not represent the demand for limes in that country, as it is well known that a good deal of this fruit enters Canada by way of New York.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

BRITISH SUPPLY OF HOPS.

The Canadian High Commissioner's Office supplies the following statement of the registered supply of hops from abroad in the United Kingdom in the months of February, 1912, 1913 and 1914, showing the countries of consignment:—

—	1912.	1913.	1914.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Germany	883	3,352	1,786
Netherlands	–	40	–
Belgium	521	177	132
France	90	–	–
United States	7,741	12,085	2,559
Canada	1,558	–	–
	10,793	15,654	4,477
Deduct:—			
Netherlands	22	–	–
Canada	–	118	–
	10,771	15,536	4,477

BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE.

The following summary table has been prepared at the Board of Trade showing the total imports and exports of merchandise of the principal countries for which the particulars can be given up to December, 1913, inclusive, and referring in all cases to the same period, viz., the twelve months ended December. The corresponding figures for 1912 and 1911 are added for comparison:—

—	Imports Twelve Months ended December.			Exports (Domestic). Twelve Months ended December.		
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia	107,948,000	109,428,000	128,828,000	159,813,000	150,737,000	149,979,000
Germany	477,213,000	525,660,000	525,857,000	398,548,000	440,376,000	495,630,000
Belgium	167,560,000	182,372,000	183,345,000	136,940,000	151,983,000	143,073,000
France	322,653,000	329,234,000	340,335,000	243,074,000	268,503,000	275,015,000
Switzerland	69,716,000	76,055,000	74,593,000	50,089,000	54,104,000	54,807,000
Spain	38,838,000	40,897,000	50,803,000	38,479,000	41,261,000	42,256,000
Italy	135,572,000	148,077,000	145,511,000	88,171,000	95,877,000	100,157,000
Austria-Hungary	132,988,000	148,200,000	141,433,000	100,179,000	113,911,000	115,129,000
Egypt	27,936,000	26,583,000	28,591,000	29,344,000	35,474,000	32,487,000
United States	319,241,000	378,765,000	373,550,000	428,836,000	492,228,000	510,120,000
Brazil	52,914,000	63,425,000	67,170,000	66,928,000	74,649,000	64,612,000
Japan	52,363,000	63,104,000	74,381,000	45,223,000	53,554,000	64,264,000
British India	94,910,000	105,721,000	125,236,000	145,011,000	159,646,000	161,020,000
Canada	103,321,000	130,649,000	135,473,000	57,442,000	70,296,000	89,667,000
Australia	65,002,000	76,485,000	78,172,000	65,077,000	64,122,000	72,023,000
British S. Africa	38,425,000	40,470,000	43,699,000	20,044,000	22,890,000	27,388,000
United Kingdom	577,398,000	632,903,000	659,378,000	454,119,000	487,223,000	525,461,000

—(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

BRITISH IMPORTS OF MEAT.

The Canadian High Commissioner's Office supplies the following return of the registered supply of fresh and refrigerated meat from abroad in the United Kingdom in the months of February, 1913 and 1914, showing the countries of consignment:—

	Beef.		Mutton.		Pork.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Russia	–	–	–	–	71	31
Sweden	23	47	–	–	422	424
Denmark	61	21	–	–	1,112	1,130
Netherlands	176	283	1,420	1,030	38,832	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	516	88,276
France	–	–	237	269	3	2,855
United States	–	50	–	–	886	152
Uruguay	23,272	30,923	7,715	2,495	–	–
Argentine Republic	567,019	588,475	99,243	85,252	–	3
Channel Islands	–	–	–	–	–	58
Australia—						
West Australia	–	–	–	427	–	–
South Australia	1,518	2 170	10,332	3,228	–	–
Victoria	2,105	19,026	102,831	116,663	–	–
New South Wales	949	20,562	48,891	86,437	–	–
Queensland	49,223	49,266	31,032	6,995	153	–
New Zealand	7,934	13,393	145,568	114,828	552	–
Canada	2,090	–	–	–	–	–
	654,370	724,216	447,269	417,624	42,547	92,929
Deduct to correct—						
Uruguay	–	6,666	–	–	–	–
Argentine Republic	–	3,360	–	77	–	–
South Australia	–	668	–	–	–	–
Victoria	–	–	–	253	–	–
New South Wales	–	–	–	225	–	–
Queensland	–	14	–	9	–	–
	654,370	713,508	447,269	417,060	42,547	92,929

SOUTH AFRICAN EGG INDUSTRY.

Considerable attention has been drawn recently to the efforts which are being made to encourage poultry development in South Africa, so that, instead of having to import eggs to the value of about £50,000 annually, South Africa may become an exporter of this commodity, for which the country is very suitable. There are still two important drawbacks, however, one being a lack of organization and the other the low ebb of the South African poultry industry, but with the first defect remedied the second would follow. Some interest is being shown in the matter by the poultry trade in the United Kingdom, for in the current number of *Monthly Notes on Poultry* appears an interesting article describing the efforts being made in the above direction by Mr. C. du P. Chiappini, the energetic Trades Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, and Mr. I. Gundle, a South African merchant. Mr. Gundle speaks of the arrangements which he has made with the Union-Castle line, whereby the latter agree to charge only 25s. per ton measurement from the various South African ports to Southampton, in special stowage, the packing material and freight working out at less than 2d. per dozen eggs. Mr. Chiappini points out that South Africa is eminently suitable for the poultry industry, owing to its good climate, cheap land, and good fowl feed, but co-operation is necessary for the collection of the product. With organization there would be a general development in poultry

rearing, town prices in South Africa would be substantially reduced, and a large product would be available for export.—(*The African World.*)

MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL GOODS IN JAPAN.

The Acting British Consul-General at Kobe (Mr. A. H. Lay) has forwarded a translation of an article which appeared in the local press relative to the present condition of the Japanese electrical goods industry, of which the following is a *précis*:—

The last eight years have witnessed a very great development in the Japanese electrical industry. During this period the capital invested in electrical supply undertakings and electric railways increased from £2,858,000 in 1903 to £47,163,000 in 1911. During this same period the total electric power for which sanction had been given rose from 44,000 kilowatts to 344,000 kilowatts, the length of transmission lines increased from 5,981 to 33,584 miles, the length of electric railways grew from 93 miles to 704 miles, whilst the total power of electric motors installed rose from 3,000 kilowatts to 33,000 kilowatts.

This rapid development in all directions caused a great increase in the demand for all kinds of electrical machinery, tools and materials, and various factories were accordingly set up in Japan. The native works do not yet make much more than motors, transformers, and switchboards, but the successful manufacture by the Shibaura works of a 6,000 kilowatt dynamo is worthy of note. Only the simpler forms of electric meters and other measuring instruments are made in Japan, the more complicated instruments being almost entirely imported from abroad. Hitherto the sale of electric current by meter has been rarely adopted in Japan, but this method is now coming more into vogue, with a consequent increase in the use of electric meters.

Until recently the Japanese makers of electric lamps devoted all their attention to carbon filament bulbs, these being easy to make, and, moreover, the consumers having been accustomed to kerosene lamps were quite satisfied with the light given. Now, however, owing to a demand for cheaper lighting and to the change which has taken place in the style of living, a more efficient form of illuminant has become necessary, and metal filament lamps are coming into use. The Japanese lamp companies import the metal filaments and make them into lamps under licence. About half the metal filament lamps in use are utilized by the provincial lighting companies, which, having generally only a small capital and being unable to produce a large amount of current, although the number of their consumers is increasing, have turned their attention to the more economical use of electric current by such means as the adoption of metal filament lamps.

Owing to the fact that copper is produced in Japan, the manufacture of electric wire, both bare and insulated, made good progress there, and the imports are now practically confined to a certain quantity of submarine cables, and other cables armoured with metal, the Japanese factories not yet being completely equipped for the manufacture of these articles. Recently, however, the electric cable factory of the Yokohama Electric Wire Company was completed. The Sumitomo copper rolling works are planning a large extension on the banks of the Seirenji river, and reclamation and construction work is now well in hand.

Until two or three years ago insulators and other porcelain ware required in connection with electrical work were imported from Germany, but the Japanese article is now said to be in no way inferior to that imported, and has the additional advantage of costing only half the price. The Matsukaze (Kyoto) earthenware factory has a testing apparatus of 20,000 volts, and the Hayashi (Gifu) and Koronsha (Saga) factories are erecting similar apparatus.—(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

BRITISH IMPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCE.

The Canadian High Commissioner's Office supplies the following return of the registered supply of butter, cheese and eggs, from abroad in the United Kingdom in the months of February, 1913 and 1914, showing the countries of consignment:—

	Butter.		Cheese.		Eggs.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Gt. Hnds.	Gt. Hnds.
Russia	9,549	29,868	..	..	240,041	108,718
Sweden	26,212	29,514	..	12	10,464	10,756
Norway	2,629	2,449	8	21	..	
Denmark	125,353	132,943	4	6	230,898	180.220
Iceland	39	52	..	..	..	
Germany	..	68	46	44	52,682	54,360
Netherlands	5,028	5,120	22,396	19,606	70,593	106,908
Belgium	6	..	20	23	7,574	13,917
France	9,519	8,115	1,078	1,116	47,973	60,552
Switzerland	..	..	1,011	999	..	
Portugal	..	..	..	..	552	2,544
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	1,602
Italy	81	33	8,421	8,195	74,760	128,500
Austria-Hungary	..	..	..	..	97,100	84,156
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	3,060	2,508
Servia	..	..	..	..	240	
Roumania	..	..	..	..	10,922	15,398
Egypt	..	..	..	..	278,867	296,006
Morocco	..	..	..	..	50,351	1,468
China	..	..	..	..	..	2,163
U. S. of America	..	870	1,380	960	..	
Argentine Republic	14,925	5,722	..	..	..	138
Channel Islands	..	..	..	..	..	30
British India	..	20	..	..	..	
Australia:—						
South Australia	1,459	904	..	..	..	
Victoria	57,345	45,409	..	2,021	..	
New South Wales	25,045	18,515	..	..	..	
Queensland	15,330	14,426	..	4,307	..	
New Zealand	57,452	76,572	95,669	130,074	..	
Canada	..	..	17,446	17,191	300	
Total	349,972	370,600	147,479	184,575	1,176,377	1,069,944

LARGEST CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES BANKS.

The following shows the deposits of the ten largest Canadian banks, and also the deposits of the ten largest United States banks. When the wealth, size and population of the United States is taken into consideration the showing made by the Canadian banks is highly creditable:—

The ten Canadian banks follow:—

	Total Deposits.
Bank of Commerce	$176,124,834
Bank of Montreal	173,642,337
Royal Bank	128,584,337
Dominion Bank	57,623,081
Merchants Bank	56,599,913
Imperial Bank	54,590,018
Bank of Nova Scotia	53,217,806
Union Bank	49,386,663
Bank of Toronto	41,814,918
Bank of British North America	38,951,570
	$830,535,477

The ten largest banking institutions in the United States, according to their recent published statements, on the basis of gross deposits, are as follows:—

	Total Deposits.
National City, New York	$255,808,375
Guaranty Trust Company of New York	203,922,452
Continental & Commercial National, Chicago	199,034,331
National Bank of Commerce, New York	163,731,343
Bankers Trust Company, New York	148,180,709
Chase National, New York	143,668,681
First National, Chicago	132,164,174
First National, New York	126,860,038
National Park Bank, New York	124,044,976
Hanover National, New York	121,579,598

—(*Canadian Journal of Commerce.*)

WORLD'S FLAXSEED CROP.

The United States will have to import 12,000,000 bushels of flaxseed in 1914 to supply normal demands from the linseed oil making industry, according to figures presented by Rollin E. Smith, of the *Commercial West.* Mr. Smith's comment on the situation follows:—

'Where are the imports to come from?' The Russian crop was the same last summer as the previous, the Indian crop is 5,000,000 bushels short, and the maximum estimate of the Argentine crop is 35,000,000 bushels, compared with a surplus of 42,000,000 the previous crop year.

'Last summer Canada harvested 15,000,000 bushels of flaxseed. Of this 1,000,000 is required for seed, 2,000,000 have already been shipped to Europe, and 2,500,000 is required for Canadian consumption. This leaves 9,500,000 bushels for export. In the last crop year, when Canada had 12,000,000 bushels more than in the present season, Europe took 17,000,000 from Canada.—(*Canadian Journal of Commerce.*)

GERMAN IMPORTS OF DRIED FRUIT.

With reference to the reports of Commissioner J. T. Lithgow from Rotterdam dealing with the importation of dried and evaporated fruit into Southern Germany, the following extracts from the annual report of the Union of Agents and Brokers in the *Dried Fruit Trade,* as quoted in an article by the United States Consul at Berlin, are worth consideration:—

During the past year German market conditions affecting evaporated apples were unusually interesting. As mentioned in previous reports, high prices during 1911 (an 'off' year for apples) so lessened the consumption of evaporated apples that large quantities which had been stored for speculative purposes were not marketed, and it was also necessary to place large amounts of fresh apples in cold storage. This situation and the desire of American exporters to market as many apples as possible before the beginning of the warm season, caused the price of evaporated apples to decline to 22 marks per 50 kilos (4·75 cents per pound) during the early spring. Prices, however, showed a tendency to rise as consumption increased.

During March, 1913, the condition of the trees generally indicated such a good blossoming that speculators began to make autumn contracts for apples as low as 30·50 marks per 50 kilos (6·58 cents per pound), notwithstanding the fact that 1913 was scheduled to be an 'off' year from the standpoint of production. This low price was due to the enormous accumulation of apples of the previous year in cold storage and the impossibility of estimating the amount of fruit stored in refrigerating houses in America. Estimates of this quantity varied to such an extent that one well known American importer reckoned the stock of apples in cold storage to be between 600,000 and 800,000 barrels, while others estimated it between 200,000 and 240,000 barrels. It has since been ascertained, however, that the latter estimate was the more correct.

Later in the season the fears as to 1913 being an 'off' year were realized. The American Government reports forecasted that the apple crop of the Eastern States (which principally affects the German trade) would be only 40 per cent of that of the preceding season. High speculation then began and owners of 1912 stock were able to place their fruit on the market at high prices.

Germany would probably have experienced a repetition of the high prices of the winter of 1911 but for the abnormal 1912 stock on hand. October-November contracts, however, were made at prices as high as 45·50 marks per 50 kilos (9·82 cents per pound) c.i.f. Hamburg. The price declined later to 41 marks (8·85 cents per pound), at which figure the market remained until the end of the year.

The sudden advance of prices caused the failure of certain American firms that were unable to carry out contracts made earlier in the year. Among them were two very important firms which conducted export business on a large scale. In order to fulfill their contracts American exporters were moved to furnish 1912 refrigerated apples instead of fruit harvested in 1913, which the contracts called for. This, of course, lead to serious complications and differences.

The fact was clearly demonstrated by the foregoing deals that American methods of warehousing apples are decidedly superior to those employed in Germany. The American fruit was generally sound and of a good colour, while apples stored in Hamburg were invariably fermented and discoloured.

AUTO INDUSTRY OF UNITED STATES.

The annual turnout of the American automobile factories now reaches the stupendous figure of over 500,000 cars of all classes and affords direct employment to 100,000 men and indirectly to approximately 500,000 others. At least 1,000 establishments are now engaged in the industry, the total value of whose output, conservatively estimated, reaches $500,000,000.

The extensive use to which the automobile is put in America is demonstrated in the following table showing the number of cars in use in the United States during the past twelve years:

Table showing the number of automobiles in use in the United States, 1913-1902, with per cent increase annually over preceding year:—

	Automobiles in use.	Per Cent. Increase over Preceding year
1913	1,260,000	
Average....49		32
1912	950,000	37
1911	685,000	38
1910	495,000	35
1909	365,000	35
1908	270,000	42
1907	190,000	46
1906	130,000	53
1905	85,000	54
1904	55,000	57
1903	35,000	75
1902	20,000	..

—(*Canadian Journal of Commerce.*)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Public Elevators in the East and Afloat.

Week ending March 19, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R	417,312	59,165	86,252	68,927	631,656
Consolidated	709,574	301,754	70,606	265,914	1,347,848
Empire Elevator Co.	1,140,354	365,677	127,966	266,858	1,900,855
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	598,330	84,681	35,063		718,074
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	226,356	77,836	25	218,800	523,017
G. T. Pacific	1,765,339	1,078,819	159,800	548,393	3,552,351
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	1,452,054	459,189	186,764		2,098,007
Fort William Elevator	472,940	366,522	53,202	128,182	1,020,846
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	3,667,741	1,090,325	442,975	632,374	5,833,415
D. Horn & Co	74,865	24,285	8,955	284,960	393,065
Eastern Elevator	194,298	319,595	168,349		682,242
Dominion Government Elevator	699,219	90,802	59,080	405,034	1,254,195
Total terminal elevators	11,418,382	4,318,710	1,399,037	2,819,442	19,955,571
Winter storage afloat	4,083,630	2,514,311	334,732	461,017	7,393,690
Total terminal storage	15,502,012	6,833,021	1,733,769	3,280,459	27,349,261
Depot Harbour		592,751	67,734		660,485
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	389,536	21,199			410,735
Midland Elevator Co.	8,088				8,088
Tiffin, G. T. P	308,501	92,570	50,014		451,085
Port McNicol	616,961	84,738	137,742	52,899	892,340
Collingwood	18,143				18,143
Goderich	344,263	167,966			512,229
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.			64,000		64,000
Commercial Elevator Co.	4,981	10,617			15,598
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1			121,570	66,068	187,638
" No. 2	126,738	186,526	291,024	177,812	783,100
Montreal Warehousing Co.	79,691	114,027	5,813	33,793	233,324
St. John, N.B.			33,331		33,331
West St. John, N.B.	908,137		39,698		947,835
Halifax, N.S.	113,436				113,430
Total public elevators	2,918,469	1,271,394	810,926	330,572	5,321,361
Winter storage afloat	110,719				110,719
Total eastern storage	3,029,188	1,271,394	810,926	330,572	5,442,080
Grand total storage	18,531,200	8,104,415	2,544,695	3,611,031	32,791,341

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Grades of Wheat, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended March 19, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Wheat—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 Hard	71,310	53,784	125,094
No. 1 Northern	5,510,516	1,774,630	7,285,146
No. 2 "	3,604,893	618,294	4,223,187
No. 3 "	1,007,143	203,197	1,210,340
No. 4 Wheat	191,487	50,433	241,920
No. 5 "	.....	2,434	2,434
No. 6 "	.....	1,399	1,399
Other	1,033,033	214,298	1,247,331
Totals, Wheat	11,418,382	2,918,469	14,336,851
			*4,194,349

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Oats—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1, C.W.	22,123	8,830	30,953
No. 2, "	2,497,472	780,516	3,277,988
No. 3, "	1,309,060	390,084	1,699,144
Ex. No. 1 Feed	87,397	13,308	100,705
No. 1 Feed	.....	7,615	7,615
No. 2 Feed	.....	17,264	17,264
Other	402,658	53,777	456,435
Totals, Oats	4,318,710	1,271,394	5,590,104
			*2,514,311

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Barley—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 3, Extra	.....	1,553	1,553
No. 3	953,397	403,991	1,357,388
No. 4	299,962	158,692	458,654
Feed	18,780	.....	18,780
Rejected	100,864	46,245	147,109
Other	26,034	200,445	226,479
Totals, Barley	1,399,037	810,926	2,209,963
			*334,732

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Flax—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1, Northwestern Canada	2,580,860	85,588	2,666,448
No. 2, C.W.	168,286	242,705	410,991
No. 3, C.W.	32,034	.....	32,034
Rejected	.....	.....	
Other	38,262	2,279	40,541
Totals, Flax	2,819,442	330,572	3,150,014
			*461,017
Total quantity in Store	19,935,571	5,331,361	25,286,932
Grand total storage			32,791,341

* Winter Storage afloat, grades not obtainable.

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'The Inquiries Branch, The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa,' or The Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, or The Secretary of the Board of Trade at London, Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Brandon, Halifax, Montreal, St. John, Sherbrooke, Vancouver, Victoria, Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon, and Chambre de Commerce du Montreal.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

247. **Agency in British West Indies.**—A gentleman in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, desires to be put in touch with Canadian houses desiring an agent for butter, lard, cheese, hay, oilmeal, linseed meal, oats, &c., for all the West Indies.

248. **Pemmican.**—A London firm asks to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers of pemmican.

249. **Veneer Panelling.**—A London firm wishes for the addresses of Canadian firms who can contract to supply birch or maple veneer panelling in large quantities.

250. **Halibut.**—A Birmingham firm asks to be introduced to exporters of frozen halibut.

251. **Smoked Salmon.**—A Birmingham wholesale fishmonger would like to correspond with Canadian exporters.

252. **Halibut, frozen.**—Some wholesale fish merchants in Birmingham ask for quotations and samples.

253. **Smoked salmon.**—A Birmingham house desires to be put in touch with Canadian supplies.

254. **Canned salmon**—A Birmingham firm is open to do business with Canadian firms if prices and quality are right.

255. **Frozen halibut.**—A Birmingham firm of merchants are open to consider Canadian shipments.

256. **Smoked salmon.**—Some Birmingham merchants are desirous of importing Canadian smoked salmon.

257. **Sulphate of copper, nickel in cathodes, &c., aluminum, ores and metal residues and scrap.**—A prominent importing firm in Hamburg desires to hear from a first-class Canadian house producing or dealing in the above, seeking a representative for Germany and the continent.

258. **Grindstones.**—Two South American firms inquire for corundum and ordinary grindstones.

259. **Wheelbarrows.**—Several firms in South America inquire for wheelbarrows.

260. **Wicker furniture.**—A firm in South America makes inquiry for wicker furniture.

261. **Asbestos roofing.**—Three firms in South America inquire for asbestos roofing.

262. **Calcium carbide.**—An Englishman carrying on a general commission business in Medellin, Colombia, would be glad to have samples of calcium carbide, both large and small; the former to be 1¼ inches by ⅜ inch, and the latter ¼ inch by ½ inch. Quotations c.i.f. Puerto Colombia.

263. **Barbed wire.**—An Englishman carrying on a general commission business in Medellin, Colombia, would be glad to hear from exporters of barbed wire. Quotations c.i.f. Colombia.

264. **Carriages.**—An Englishman carrying on a general business in Medellin, Colombia, would be glad to hear from Canadian exporters of carriages, c.i.f. Colombia.

265. **Wheat.**—A large milling company in Medellin, South America, inquire for Canadian wheat. Quotations to be, if possible, c.i.f. Barranquilla.

266. **Drugs and patent medicines.**—A firm in Medellin, South America, is in a position to handle drugs and patent medicines.

267. **Preserved fruits and jams.**—A firm in Medellin, South America, is in a position to handle preserved fruits and jams.

268. **Smoked hams.**—A firm in Medellin, South America, is prepared to handle Canadian smoked hams.

269. **Soda biscuits.**—Three South American firms inquire for soda biscuits.

270. **Candies.**—Two South American firms inquire for candies.

271. **Corsets.**—A firm in South America inquires for Canadian-made corsets.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Annual Report.

PART I.—CANADIAN TRADE:—
Imports into and Exports from Canada.
(Itemized and General Statements.)

PART II.—CANADIAN TRADE:—
1. With France.
2. With Germany.
3. With United Kingdom.
4. With United States.

PART III.—CANADIAN TRADE:—
With Foreign Countries.
(Except France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States.)

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:—
Bounties.
Lumber and Staple Products.
Revenue and Expenditure of Department of Trade and Commerce.
Statistical Record of the Progress of Canada.
Tonnage Table.
Trade Commissioner Service.

PART V.—GRAIN STATISTICS.

PART VI.—SUBSIDIZED STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PART VII.—TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS.

Monthly Reports.

Census and Statistics.
Trade and Commerce.

Weekly Report.

(*Circulated within Canada only.*)
Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information.

Miscellaneous Publications.

Canada Grain Act.
Canada Year Book.
Census Returns.
Commercial Arrangements between Canada and Foreign Countries.
Export Directory.
Inspection and Sale Act.
List of Licensed Elevators.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, B.A., Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

Acting Trade Commissioner, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. *Cable address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable address, Stadacona.*

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg.

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Mexico.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Cuarto num 6, Edificio Ranco Internacional é Hipotecario de México, Mexico, D.F. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, F.R.G.S., Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwick Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. M. Mussen, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Acting Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson. 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England. Cable address, Sleighing, London.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos, Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbegd No. 4, Christiania Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Johannesburg.

E. J. Wilkinson, Durban.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
Holland and Southern Germany (Mr. J. T. Lithgow)	467
Great Britain—Birmingham (Mr. J. E. Ray)	469
British West Indies (Mr. E. H. S. Flood)	472
Germany (Mr. C. F. Just)	473
New Tariff Amendments	474
United States Tariff Decisions	475
Trade of Canada	477
Newfoundland Surtax	480
Canadian Milling Capacity	480
Tariff Decisions in Demerara	481
Eggs from China	481
Canadian Produce Prices in England	484
British Imports of Agricultural Produce	485
Canadian Sailings to Foreign Ports, May	485
British Colonial Reports, Leeward Islands	487
Notes on Foreign Trade	490
Canadian Grain Statistics	496
Trade Inquiries	498
Canadian Trade Commissioner Service	501

Issued every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
For Index and List of Trade Officials see last page.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa. **Monday, April 13, 1914.** **No. 533**

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE SERVICE.

Arrangement Completed with Foreign Office for Assistance of British Consuls to Canadian Firms.

The Department of Trade and Commerce is able to announce in this number a long list of British Consular officers who, under the arrangement entered into with the British Foreign Office, will henceforth be as accessible to Canadian business men as regards information upon trade matters as are the Canadian Trade Commissioners.

It is, of course, to be remembered that the first duty of these Consular officers is to the British Government, who appointed and pays them, but, subject to this condition, their experience, their acquired information and their services are placed by instructions formally issued by the Foreign Office at the disposal of Canada for the purposes desired.

It is desirable that Canadian firms and business men, who wish to consult them, will frame their inquiries clearly and definitely upon the practical points for which information is required, for time is as precious to these officers as it is to our own business men.

If information is desired involving extended research and a considerable report, it has been arranged with the Foreign Office that such requests shall be transmitted from the Department of Trade and Commerce to the Foreign Office, whence special instructions will be issued to the Consular office concerned. All Canadian firms wishing such extended information will, therefore, kindly be careful to send their requests to the Department of Trade and Commerce by which they will be promptly forwarded.

It is hoped that the wide area of inquiry opened up in this way will stimulate Canadian producers and exporters to increased activity in extending their foreign trade.

The following is a list of the more important British Consulates to which inquiries are likely to be directed:—

LIST OF BRITISH CONSULS.

Abbreviations—C.G., Consul General; C., Consul; V.C., Vice-Consul.

Austria-Hungary.—Trieste, C.G., J. B. Spence.

Belgium.—Antwerp, C.G., Sir Cecil Herslet.

Brazil.—Bahia, C., W. H. M. Sinclair; Rio de Janeiro, C.G., Sir George Casement, C.M.G.

Chile.—Valparaiso, C.G., E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.

China.—Harbin, C., Henry E. Sly.

Colombia.—Bogota, C.G., P. C. H. Wyndham.
Ecuador.—Quito, C., G. W. E. Griffiths.
Egypt.—Alexandria, C.G., D. A. Cameron, C.M.G.
Italy.—Genoa, C.G., W. Keene, M.V.I.; Milan, C., Joseph H. Towsey.
Mexico.—Mexico City, C.G., C. E. W. Stringer.
Netherlands.—Amsterdam, C., C. Joyce Broderick.
Panama.—Colon, V.C., H. C. Chalkley; Panama, C.G., Sir Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G.
Peru.—Lima, C., Charles Louis de Graz.
Portugal.—Lisbon, C., Philip A. Somers Cocks, C.M.G.
Russia.—Moscow, C., Henry C. Grove; St. Petersburg, C., Arthur M. Woodhouse; Vladivostok, C., R. M. Hodgson.
Spain.—Barcelona, C.G., J. F. Roberts, C.M.G.; Madrid, C., A. Jackson.
Sweden.—Stockholm, C., Henry M. Villiers, M.V.O.
Switzerland.—Geneva, C., R. E. A. de Candolle.
Turkey.—Constantinople, C.G., H. C. A. Eyers.
Turkey-in-Asia.—Smyrna, C.G., H. H. Barnham, C.M.G.
Uruguay.—Monte Video, V.C., T. D. Dunlop.
Venezuela.—Caracas, V.C., Guy B. G. Smith.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. Harrison Watson.)

LONDON, E.C., March 27, 1914.

WOODEN WHEELS AND CARRIAGE STOCK.

Having been requested to ascertain the prospects existing at the present time in the United Kingdom for Canadian wooden wheels and accessories, such as hubs, rims, spokes, shafts, &c., inquiries have been instituted among leading representatives of the trade.

One of the most striking features disclosed by this investigation is the gradual and steady falling off in the use of wooden wheels as the direct result of the growing popularity of motor-propelled traffic. Upon general lines, the principal wooden wheels which are now used to any considerable extent in England are those connected with large drays, wagons and vans, and quite small vehicles, such as milk barrows, &c., and the former, the large wheels, are almost exclusively manufactured in this country, although spokes and certain other component parts are frequently imported.

OPENING FOR CANADIAN WHEELS.

Under these circumstances there has been a large decrease in the importation of wooden wheels generally. These came formerly almost wholly from the United States, but the fact that the increased demand for American wheels in the home market has reduced the quantity available for export almost below the demand still left in the United Kingdom, with a rise in prices, would cause a fair opening for Canadian wheels were it not that latterly Sweden has taken a hand in the business, and is at present sending certain varieties of small wheels into this country at prices stated to be 15 to 20 per cent below current American quotations.

All the same, there appear to be several firms in the London district who are prepared to import from Canada certain varieties of wheels, for the disposal of which they have a connection, provided that satisfactory arrangements can be concluded for regular supplies.

OAK AND HICKORY SPOKES.

As regards spokes and hubs, the outlook is distinctly more favourable, and it would seem that considerable quantities can be placed over here, if Canadian manufacturers are prepared to sell at competitive prices. Oak spokes are in greatest demand, but hickory is used to some extent.

In this connection it should be noted that the spokes required are of English pattern, which differs essentially from what is known here as the 'American' type, the kind mainly used in Canada, and any Canadian manufacturers taking up the business would have to adopt the English pattern, because others are practically unsaleable here. For a similar reason, many of the goods made by Canadian manufacturers, being destined for vehicles which are unknown in Great Britain, could not be sold here under any circumstances.

LIST OF IMPORTERS.

The undermentioned importing firms have intimated their willingness to consider offers of Canadian wheels, spokes, hubs, &c., so the names and addresses are reproduced for the information of any Canadian manufacturers who may wish to follow up the matter:—

G. Aikins, Northampton Wharf, Redhill street, London, N.W.
Ashby & Co., Ltd., 4 South street, Finsbury, London, E.C.
Peter Boswell & Sons, 33 Bocough Road, London, S.E.
W. H. Callow, Ltd., 2-18 Pembroke street, Islington, London, N.
Colwood & Co., Ltd., 11 Queen Victoria street, London, E.C.
Hahn & Co., Alexandra Wharf, Tidal Basin, London, E.
G. Hopton & Co., 17 Manchester street, King's Cross, London, N.
Thomas James, Ltd., 80 Page's Walk, Bermondsey, London, S.E.
T. W. Jeffries, 226 Kingsland Road, London, N.E.
R. H. Keeping, 6 Fenchurch Buildings, London, E.C.
H. W. Peabody & Co., 16 Eastcheap, London, E.C.
Philip Sargent, 124 Leinster Road, Dublin, Ireland.
Sieveking, Podmore & Co., 57 Gracechurch street, London, E.C.
T. Whittingham & Wilkin, 39-49 Neal street, Long Acre, London.

FROZEN SALMON.

It appears from several letters which have reached this office from Canada that the laudatory press notices which greeted experimental shipments of Canadian frozen salmon and halibut received at Grimsby some few weeks ago have attracted considerable attention in Canada.

As a matter of fact, the frozen salmon trade may be held to have passed the experimental stage, because shipments not only from both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Canada, but also from Siberia, have been coming in to this country for a number of years past with varying success, and while it is in every way desirable that an enterprise which is likely to prove successful should receive every encouragement, it is still more important that any misconceptions should be removed which may end not only in disappointment, but in a heavy loss to the shipper.

Consequently, despite the favourable verdict passed upon these shipments of frozen salmon and frozen halibut, it appears, after consulting firms of fish dealers who are

expert in this class of business, to be not only desirable, but necessary, that a note of warning should be sounded.

In the first place, while there is usually an active demand for the somewhat limited supplies of good quality fresh salmon coming on to this market, and in recent years a steady increase in the consumption of high-class canned salmon, frozen salmon has never achieved sufficient popularity to establish for itself a regular and definite trade of any considerable volume. Fresh salmon is essentially the food of the wealthy, and retailing in London at prices varying from 50 cents to $1 a pound, according to cut, is quite out of reach of the working classes, to whom the fish is practically unknown.

People in this country are prejudiced against frozen fish of any kind, and for this reason it is rumoured that a considerable proportion of the frozen salmon that has been retailed has been offered as fresh fish, with naturally no reference to its origin. It is further said that fish shipped in a frozen condition deteriorates rapidly, and many persons who have actually tried frozen salmon report that it is devoid of flavour, and as such unattractive, and it is not worth even the reduced cost.

Indeed, it is difficult to trace the destination of the frozen salmon that is sold, but doubtless a large proportion goes to the cheaper class of restaurants and hotels, where it is also served up as fresh salmon. For these reasons frozen salmon is really little known to those persons who have eaten it and to the class to which the reduction in price might appeal if the article could be supplied without deterioration in quality.

LARGE STOCKS ON HAND.

It might be thought that with the increased popularity of fish and other lighter diets, a considerable demand might be created for frozen salmon among people with slender purses by the adoption of a regular campaign such as has been instrumental in achieving popularity for other forms of food, but this is at present pure conjecture, because several of the authorities consulted are reluctant to express any opinion upon the subject.

In any case the actual position is that there is a glut of frozen salmon stored in this country, and in the opinion of several firms who have a thorough experience of the trade and are handling the article at the moment, it would be only courting disaster and heavy loss to encourage British Columbia shippers to send further consignments into this country, at least at the present time, or indeed to build up any projects for starting a large and regular trade in frozen salmon until the existing situation is completely altered.

One important London firm states that there are now several hundred cases of frozen salmon in cold storage, for which, even with largely reduced quotations, it has been quite impossible to obtain buyers. Shipments of both Atlantic and Pacific salmon which came in last autumn and are not yet disposed of, are in poor condition and showing distinct signs of deterioration, while the Pacific coast fish which reached London last January, although still in good order, are selling very slowly at from 6d. to 7½d. per lb.

Another drawback with a slow demand is that when a case is once taken out, although a few fish might sell at 8d. or 9d. a lb., the balance of the case cannot be put back into cold storage, with the result that the remaining fish would probably not realize more than 2d. to 4d.

As is usually the case, the present unfavourable condition is mainly attributable to two causes: indiscriminate and ill-advised shipments in the absence of a definite and regular outlet, and carelessness in selection, whereby considerable quantities of inferior fish have been included.

FRESH HALIBUT PREFERRED.

As regards halibut, while this fish has undoubtedly in recent years greatly increased in popularity, the preference is still for the fresh instead of the frozen,

and while the trial shipment made to Grimsby was certainly well received, a firm which has been associated with it considers that such a price as 6s. and 7s. a stone (14 lbs.) is quite beyond the figure at which any large quantity could be disposed of, and they are of the opinion that 2s. 6d. to 3s. a stone would be a much more accurate estimate of value. In the presence of large supplies an even lower figure might have to be accepted.

While it is quite possible that the trade in frozen fish is capable of development, any Canadian firm proposing to embark in it should, as a preliminary, get into touch with the large and experienced firms of fish salesmen in London and other centres of distribution, and be entirely guided by their advice.

As matters stand, the prospects in this market seem to be more favourable for development in the canned than in the frozen salmon trade.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. E. D. Arnaud.*)

BRISTOL, March 27, 1914.

APPLE PRICES.

Recent quotations at Covent Garden are as follows:—

Nova Scotian—	
Nonpariels, No. 1	28s. to 30s.
" No. 2	24s. 26s.
Ben Davis	25s. 28s.
Starks	26s. 30s.
Russets, No. 1	30s. 40s.
" No. 2	25s. 28s.

Canadian Russetts are retailed here at 5d. per pound, Newtowns at 6d.

SOMERSET CHEESE SCHOOL.

The first and last draft of Cheddar cheese made during the months of September and October at the cheese school conducted by the Somerset Agricultural Instruction Committee at Hawker's Farms, Bridgwater, has been sold to Messrs. Cary & Son, of Shepton Mallet, at 78s. per cwt. or 112 lbs. 12,281 gallons of milk made 13,719 lbs. of green cheese, which when sold on March the 11th, weighed 12,682 lbs., showing a shrinkage of 7½ per cent. The following are the details relating to the manufacture of the cheese:—

	September.	October.
Temperature at which milk was rennetted	84%	84%
" of first scald	91%	90°
" of second scald	96°	96°
Acidity of milk when renneted	.20	.205
" curd when vatted	1.24	1.15
Average time when vatted	2.30 p.m.	2.45 p.m.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. E. Ray.)

BIRMINGHAM, March 25, 1914.

INQUIRIES FOR CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS.

Several importers of clover and grass seeds have notified this office that they are open to receive quotations and samples from Canadian exporters. The annual imports of the United Kingdom approximate $4,000,000, and the following table illustrates the country of origin and movements of the trade during the last five years. It will be observed that out of a total import in 1912, valued at £697,066, Canada's contribution was only £24,338, while that of New Zealand was £39,850. The total imports from the latter country during the last five years amounted to £267,697 in comparison with £120,199 from Canada.

Clovers and Grass Seeds.	Value.				
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£	£	£
Russia	5,650	5,799	6,854	11,568	15,826
Denmark (including Faroe Islands)	2,834	3,029	3,152	17,811	27,692
Germany	153,688	147,513	145,727	149,268	202,295
Netherlands	18,749	13,843	21,497	17,596	25,023
Belgium	4,674	3,871	4,173	1,707	7,352
France	143,882	149,388	134,768	162,934	131,078
Italy	1,901	8,973	15,849	6,761	14,417
Austria-Hugary	24,745	7,838	5,914	5,926	12,531
United States	208,536	223,395	141,835	107,773	150,521
Chile	63,067	72,177	41,908	23,724	38,465
Argentine Republic	...	3,279	549	512	
Other Foreign Countries	777	947	1,938	2,709	6,409
Total from Foreign Countries	628,503	640,952	524,164	508,289	631,609
New Zealand	27,212	65,230	113,248	25,157	39,850
Canada	33,524	20,356	24,396	17,585	24,338
Other British Possessions	1,084	1,067	2,362	2,040	1,269
Total from British Possessions	61,820	86,653	140,006	41,782	65,457
Total	690,323	727,605	664,170	550,071	697,066

DIMINISHING IMPORTS OF CANADIAN FLAX OR LINSEED.

During the last five years for which statistics are obtainable, a diminution of the imports of flax or linseed from Canada is noticeable. The following table illustrates the movements of imports and sources of supply: —

Flax or Linseed.	Value.				
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£	£	£
Russia	557,306	425,138	713,246	608,361	791,145
Germany	9,825	6,348	23,248	12,638	4,785
Netherlands	30,512	29,240	38,302	52,619	54,783
Belgium	28,693	15,792	14,365	4,746	3,871
France	3,372	43	3,268	147	9,148
Turkey, European	2,066	4,139	50,874	9,339	10,761
" Asiatic	625	1,165	4,941	2,920	6,708
Morocco	6,335	7,965	14,364	55,258	37,569
China				2,121	95,594
United States	154,486	86,558	59,528	4,363	123,075
Uruguay	50,409	26,721	895	6,900	23,120
Argentine Republic	2,443,427	1,829,989	1,139,651	1,114,917	1,162,157
Other Foreign Countries	14,138	8,571	3,281	6,109	12,864
Total from Foreign Countries	3,301,194	2,441,669	2,065,961	1,880,538	2,335,580
British India	907,712	1,250,918	2,409,281	2,847,649	2,003,824
Canada	97,668	67,764	20,214		24,437
Other British Possessions	440	1,840	262	349	2,358
Total from British Possessions	1,005,820	1,320,522	2,429,757	2,847,998	2,030,619
Total	4,307,014	3,762,191	4,495,718	4,728,536	4,366,199

IMPORTS OF APPLES AND PRICES.

During last week the United Kingdom's imports of apples were 31,525 barrels or boxes, of which 10,022 barrels were from Canada. A shipment of 11,000 barrels is expected from Nova Scotia this week.

Current prices are as follows:—

		s. d.	s. d.
Oregon Newtons		12 6 to	15 0
Wenatchee and Oregon—			
Winesaps	40 lb. box	11 0	12 0
Ariste Black	"	12 0	12 6
Spitzenberg	"	12 0	14 0
Nova Scotian—			
Fallawaters, No. 1	barrel.	30 0	32 0
" No. 2	"	24 0	27 0
Ben Davis, No. 1	"	25 0	27 0
" No. 2	"	21 0	23 0
G. Russets, No. 1	"	35 0	40 0
" No. 2	"	30 0	32 0
Nonpariels, No. 1	"	24 0	26 0
" No. 2	"	22 0	24 0
" No. 3	"	19 0	21 0
Starks, No. 1	"	30 0	32 0
" No. 2	"	26 0	28 0
United States—			
Albemarle	"	42 0	48 0
Greenings	"	30 0	36 0
Baldwins	"	32 0	36 0
Ben Davis	"	30 0	32 0
French Golden Russets	case	10 6	13 0
" " "	"	7 0	8 6

POISON ON APPLE PEEL CAUSED BY SPRAYING.

The following paragraphs appear in the current issue of the London *Daily Telegraph*:—

Some consternation has been caused by a letter which has appeared in the press on the subject of poison on apple-peel. Mr. Maurice S. Salaman, analytical chemist, has drawn attention to the presence of a deposit of copper sulphate (blue vitriol) with some admixture of lime on certain 'imported apples of excellent quality and flavour.' The analyst's letter says:—

'Samples of imported apples of excellent quality and flavour were brought to me to-day, in my professional capacity, with an inquiry concerning what was described as a peculiar green mildew near the stalk. It proved on analysis not to be a mildew but a deposit of copper sulphate (blue vitriol), with some admixture of lime, and was evidently left behind in spraying the fruit against parasites.

'The presence in appreciable quantity of rank poison, and this of a partially cumulative character, in fruit largely eaten by children, is so grave a public danger that your assistance is urgently asked in calling attention to it.

'Apples having any sign of green deposit in the stalk cavity should not be eaten unless peeled.'

'But surely some steps should be taken to stop the importation of fruit thus dangerously contaminated.'

An exhaustive examination of the apples now on the market revealed the fact that the only variety affected was the Albemarle Newtown. Unfortunately this happens to be the best flavoured apple available at the moment. But all Albemarles have not a poisonous deposit in the cavity which holds the stalk. The bulk have been carefully washed before shipment from America. Nevertheless, nobody is anxious to take the risk of eating poisonous matter, and all that need be done is carefully to wash the apple if one is desirous of eating the peel. If in addition the peel is removed then the danger disappears.

In less than a week the first cargo of apples from Australia is due on the market, and it is to be hoped that the public will not allow the colonial growers to suffer because of the trouble which has arisen from the American Albemarle Pippin. In any case a peeled apple is quite safe. According to the analyst, no deleterious substance has been found beneath the skin.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike.)

Manchester, March 23, 1914.

LEADING BRITISH PORTS.

It is interesting to note the position of Manchester, which now ranks as the fourth port of the United Kingdom. A parliamentary paper recently issued gives the following statement as to the values of total imports and exports (excluding coastwise goods):—

	1912.	1911.
United Kingdom	£1,343,601,761	£1,237,035,959
London	383,629,052	368,202,536
Liverpool	373,365,515	336,439,017
Hull	80,346,407	71,453,077
Manchester (and Runcorn)	56,717,969	54,143,473
Southampton	52,110,062	47,216,924
Glasgow	50,785,181	47,135,993

MANCHESTER AN OIL PORT.

It is impossible to estimate the future importance of oil as a commercial commodity both for manufacturing purposes and marine propulsion. Manchester has now become the second oil port with installations at the inward end of the ship canal which have a total capacity of 121,000 tons.

DETAILS OF OIL IMPORTS.

During 1897 the imports of oil in bulk to Manchester amounted to 21,649 tons, and in 1913 the quantity had reached 150,000 tons.

		Imports in 1913.
Illuminating oil	gallons.	17,721,560
Lubricating oil	"	12,951,650
Gas (solar)	"	8,510,440
Fuel oil	"	5,378,920
Other oils	"	86,230

The foregoing figures make up a total of 44,648,800 gallons, over four million gallons in excess of 1912. London is easily the first oil port, Bristol is third and Liverpool fourth.

TRAFFIC OF THE SHIP CANAL.

The following table shows the growth of the trade of the port of Manchester since the ship canal was opened for traffic on January 1, 1894:—

	Merchandise Tons.	Receipts. £
1894	925,658	97,901
1895	1,358,875	157,474
1896	1,826,237	182,330
1897	2,065,815	204,664
1898	2,595,585	236,225
1899	2,778,108	264,775
1900	3,060,516	290,830
1901	2,942,393	309,517
1902	3,418,059	358,491
1903	3,846,895	397,026
1904	3,917,578	418,043
1905	4,253,354	449,436
1906	4,700,924	498,837
1907	5,210,759	535,585
1908	4,582,496	506,975
1909	4,563,401	534,059
1910	4,937,631	555,735
1911	5,217,812	580,841
1912	5,339,884	605,179
1913	5,780,161	656,531

MANGLE ROLLER BLOCKS.

Manchester has become the principal port for the importation of mangle roller blocks, which are finished in this district as mangle rollers for domestic use. These blocks come in large quantities by regular sailings from New York, Boston and Philadelphia and are sent on by rail to different parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire.

This business has grown to such an extent in the last few years, that one firm alone has contracted for delivery of 350,000 of these blocks during the present year.

CANADIAN MAPLE ROLLERS.

During the past season of St. Lawrence navigation, 1,315 bundles of these blocks reached Manchester by direct steamers from Montreal, and 364 bundles and 14,543 single roller blocks during the preceding St. John and Halifax season.

DIMENSIONS OF ROLLER BLOCKS.

The general run of sizes is as follows: 26-in. x 6½-in. diam., 26-in. x 5¾-in. diam., 22-in. x 6½-in. diam., 22-in. x 5¾-in. diam., with a small percentage of smaller sizes.

The blocks are octagon shaped, and should be made from hard rock-maple, sound, free from knots, shake and splits, and evenly manufactured, and the ends should be painted or tarred.

Canadian exporters should be getting more of this trade and this office would be pleased to put them in touch with importers in this district. Trade inquiries were forwarded in the usual way in 1911 and 1912 but results were not satisfactory.

RECORD YEAR FOR EGGS.

A recent report of an authority in this district states that greater quantities of eggs and poultry, and of higher quality, were sold last year. There was a considerable rise in overseas arrivals compared with 1912, yet prices have been higher.

During the late autumn in many rural districts there was an egg famine; half a crown (61 cents) a dozen was frequently paid, and 6 cents each was the price for some weeks in the cities.

Twenty-one and a half million eggs, showing an increase of 14,000 tons, were imported into Great Britain, of the total value of £9,590,602, of which more than half came from Russia.

COTTON TRADE WITH THE DOMINIONS.

The trade in all branches of plain and fancy cotton goods is affected by unsatisfactory reports which Manchester houses are now receiving from South Africa and Canada. Canadian business is extremely dull, the principal firms in Montreal and Toronto buying much below their usual quantities of greys, whites and coloured goods.

Wide drills and twills for bag-making are somewhat better, but competition from local and American mills is now very keen.

NEW ZEALAND.

REPORT ON TRADE OF GRENADA.

(Mr. W. A. Beddoe.)

AUCKLAND, March 13, 1914.

NEW FOOD REGULATIONS.

The practical operation of the regulations made last year under the Sale of Foods and Drugs Act will commence on April 1. Generally they require that every package containing foodstuffs for human consumption must bear a true and accurate description of its contents, and many of the regulations are direct prohibitions against the use of injurious processes or ingredients in the composition of foods.

The regulations were gazetted on March 6, 1913, but under the provisions of the Act their operation was suspended for a year to enable merchants and dealers to dispose of stocks which would not satisfy the requirements of the new law. They involve the alteration of many attractive designs in the description of goods, and the abandonment of many devices which have been recognized as commercial methods. The whole principle of the regulations is illustrated by the clause which prohibits the application of the description 'pure,' or any word of similar significance, to any

article of food, 'unless the article is of the prescribed composition, strength, purity, or quality, and unless it is free from added foreign substances.' Manufactured foods are already being sold in Auckland with the new designs of labels, and before long, the grocers' shelves will be stocked with all kinds of goods labelled in the several moderate terms prescribed by the regulations.

CORRECT DESCRIPTIONS DEMANDED.

Both the nature and the quantity of the contents of every package must be clearly stated on its label, in such a manner that there can be no possibility of a wrong impression in any particular being received. Certain sizes of type must be used, varying according to the nature of the article, up to letters half an inch in length for certain 'imitation' foods. Slight variations in quality and volume are permitted, beyond the specified exceptions, a rigid adherence to the standards is demanded.

Several articles in daily household use are affected particularly by the regulations. A great deal of table vinegar which has been sold with the description 'pure malt vinegar' was actually a composition of acetic acid and water, coloured with caramel. If the manufacture of this fluid is continued, the use of colouring matter will not be allowed, and the colourless product will be sold with a label bearing the words 'imitation vinegar' in letters nearly a quarter of an inch high. Each of the numerous varieties of vegetable vinegars must also be accompanied by a statement of the materials from which it has been brewed.

REAL AND ARTIFICIAL FRUIT.

The use of real fruit in the manufacture of jams, cordials and similar foods is demanded, and the ingredients comprising the contents must be described on each package. In the case of jams, not more than 20 per cent of apple-pulp is permitted, and the label must declare the fact when this addition has been made. Raspberry syrup and vinegar must contain not less than 20 per cent of raspberry juice and not less than 35 per cent of sugar, and may contain 10 per cent of glycerine. No foreign colouring matter nor artificial flavouring may be employed to enhance the appearance or taste of the product. Any cordials or syrups which do not comply with these provisions must be labelled 'artificial.' Not only must the printed matter contain an accurate description, but no design may be employed which might be misleading. For instance, a chemically compounded pineapple cordial must not be given a label bearing an illustration of the pineapple fruit, as the device might suggest that the fruit has been used in the manufacture of the cordial. There will, however, be no objection, if a pictorial representation of the chemist's apparatus is employed as a label device.

ARTICLES IN DAILY USE.

Mixtures of coffee and chicory, both dry and fluid, must contain not less than 50 per cent of coffee, and wherever the word coffee is used on labels, it must be accompanied by the word chicory in the same size type. Tea may be described as the product of a particular country or district only when the description is true.

Milk, cream, butter and cheese are strictly protected from adulteration. Margarine must be labelled with the name in letters one-quarter of an inch square, and any vessel used to contain margarine for consumption on the premises, must display a similar description. Neither package nor vessel may show the words 'butter' or 'butterine,' or any resembling them.

ALCOHOL IN MEDICINES.

Another important provision relates to those 'patent' medicines, of which alcohol is an ingredient. It requires a plain statement, in cases where a certain proportion of alcohol is used, of the number of parts per cent of proof spirit. The label attached

to every package containing food, purporting to be invalids' food, must include a statement of the ingredients contained in it, on which the claim of special suitability for invalids is based.

HEAVY FINES FOR BREACHES.

The penalty clause in the Act prescribes a fine not exceeding £50 for the first offence, and a fine not exceeding £200, or to three months' imprisonment, although it may be a 'first offence.' The administration of the regulations will be a responsibility for the Department of Public Health. Full power is given by the Act for its inspectors to take samples of food at any time for the purposes of the law. Some difficulty has been experienced by merchants in designing labels to satisfy the regulations, but this can be overcome, so far as the law is concerned, by submitting designs to the district health officer.

MORE HOLSTEIN CATTLE FROM CANADA.

Thirty-one head of Holstein dairy cattle reached Auckland yesterday from Montreal by the steamer *Cairnross*. Included in the consignment are seven calves, nine being born on the voyage, of which two died. All are pedigree stock, their value approaching £3,000. The animals will have to go into quarantine for sixty days, the necessary arrangements having been carried out by Mr. C. J. Reakes of the Government Stock Department. Mr. Reakes expressed the opinion that the animals were a good lot, although naturally somewhat out of condition after their long voyage. He added that Holsteins are doing well in the Dominion, being especially adapted to rich and wet flat country. Messrs. Gunn and Sinclair, of Raetihi, near Taihape, are the importers.

NEW ZEALAND IMPORTS COAL FROM INDIA.

During the past two months thousands of tons of foreign coal have been brought to New Zealand, and many steamers of different nations visited the Dominion. The greater portion of the coal was landed at Wellington, while several shipments were brought to Auckland. Although the coal, which came in most cases from South Africa and India, was of a very inferior nature, it was eagerly sought after at the beginning of January, as supplies had commenced to run short as a result of the labour troubles at the latter end of last year. During the past three weeks the steamer *Den of Ewnie* has been in port at Auckland discharging 6,600 tons of Calcutta coal, which was ordered by local merchants and business firms at the commencement of the strike.

IRON TRADE.

An important statement was made in the Arbitration Court in the Wellington metal workers' dispute yesterday. Mr. F. Allen, on behalf of employers, declared that the iron trade, speaking generally, was never in a worse condition than to-day. Some time ago, employers in their own defence, and with the co-operation of the employees, waited upon the Prime Minister, and urged that the only possible way to save the industry in this Dominion from disaster was the revision of the Customs Tariff.

The men's demands appeared, in some instances, to be unreasonable. The excessive importation of machinery caused the ironfounders to consider whether it would not be better for them to close their foundries and become importers. The employers proposed to take some further steps with regard to the revision of the Customs Tariff.

FIELD CROPS FOR 1913-14.

The following table gives the estimated average yields of field crops for the season, 1913-14:—

Wheat	bushels, per acre.	32.33
Oats	" "	41.03
Barley	" "	38.31
Maize	" "	54.30
Peas	" "	33.57
Rye grass	lb. per acre.	503.64
Cocksfoot	"	220.48
Chewings Fescue	"	282.31
Red Clover	"	174.21
White Clover	"	123.74
Potatoes	tons, per acre.	6.57
Turnips	"	15.19
Mangolds	"	31.12

ESTIMATED TOTAL YIELD.

According to the returns furnished, the total estimated yield of the principal crops will be approximately as given below. It should be remembered that the estimate is based on a collection of returns by post. All forms posted to farmers were not returned, the percentage of returns received out of the forms issued varying from 82·72 in Auckland to 95·53 in Canterbury, and averaging 89·01 per cent over the whole Dominion:—

Wheat	bushels.	5,388,776
Oats	"	14,908,259
Barley	"	1,196,772
Rye grass	lbs.	27,995,130
Cocksfoot	"	5,734,787
Potatoes	tons.	192,636
Turnips	"	7,705,991
Mangolds	"	286,352

DOMINION'S EXPORTS—TOTAL OF £22,400,000 FOR 1913.

Exports of the principal products from New Zealand in 1913 were valued at £22,400,832, compared with £20,078,606 in the previous year—an increase of £2,322,226 during 1913:—

Butter	£2,062,734
Cheese	1,750,491
Beef	347,605
Mutton, lamb	4,005,381
Hemp	727,439
Kauri gum	549,106
Hides and skins	1,149,558
Tallow	657,760
Wool	9,080,843
Gold	1,437,119

BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT TRADE.

In this trade the Canadian shipper at first took the risk of consignment, and finally receiving large orders for cash. The position now is: that, whereas in the first instance the shipper demurred to send on consignment, it was pointed out that such an expression of confidence in his own goods would assist in their future sale. The sales by auction were very satisfactory. Then the shipper wanted to send again on consignment, it was suggested that the goods having been favourably received, it would be better to quote a price f.o.b. Auckland, as the market might vary. Shippers hesitated to do this and the result was that last shipments from Vancouver included a large quantity of American apples, and the price of United States and Canadian went down. This is mentioned to illustrate the importance of accepting local advice.

Another point of importance is, that too much space is given to the American product on the Vancouver boats. It seems inconsistent that the Canadian Government should subsidize steamers to carry foreign products which compete with the Canadian on this market, thus tending to lower prices.

SHIPMENTS BY 'MAKURA' FOR VANCOUVER.

11,000 boxes of butter.
107 carcases of veal.
65 carcases of lamb.
243 quarters of beef.
130 bags of sundries.

NEW ZEALAND CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

Goods.	Classification under Tariff and Item No.	Rate of Duty.	
		General Tariff.	Pref. Surtax on For. Goods.
A. & m. s., viz :—			
Clocks and watch escapments, and parts of unfinished clocks and watches, not built up, provided they have not been taken to pieces to evade the duty	As a. and m. s. (482).	Free.	
"Kromol" oil, a tanner's preparation	As a. and m. s. (482)	Free.	
Sole-grips, "Goffix" patent, for golfers' boots	As a. and m. s. (482)	Free.	
Dental appliances, viz :—			
Stands, Spurge's, for holding cylinders of nitrous oxide gas	As dental appliances (279)	Free.	
Felted textiles, for laundry machinery	As textile piece-goods n. o. e. (85)	20 p. c.	
Lamps, viz :—"Ceag" miners' electric safety lamps	As miners' safety lamps (525)	Free.	
Cells for same, if imported detached	As electric cells (176)	20 p. c.	10 p.c.
Machinery. n.o.e., viz :—			
Syruping machine, viz : the "Etta" and syruping machines	As machinery n. o. e. (182)	20 p. c	10 p.c.
Scientific apparatus viz :—			
Spirometers, wet, for testing breathing-capacity	As scientific apparatus (280)	Free.	
Straws, drinking, of paraffined paper	As n. o. e. (483)	Free.	
Surgical appliances, viz :—			
Radium	As surgical appliances (279)	Free.	
Tacker or tack-hammer, "Kose" patent, and staples for same. (This appliance is similar to a hand paper-stapling machine).	As manufactured articles of metal n. o. e. (183)	20 p. c.	10 p.c.

These are merely a confirmation of the practice of the Customs, and do not affect Canadian trade.

LATIN AMERICAN TRADE REVIEW.

The *Pan-American Bulletin* for March contains an excellent general survey of the trade of Latin America based on the latest figures available, from which the following extracts are taken:—

PER CAPITA TRADE.

The foreign commerce of the twenty Latin American countries for the year 1912, customs house valuations, was $2,812,114,436, of which amount $1,241,773,366 represented imports, and $1,570,341,070 exports. For the preceding year the figures

(revised and corrected) are: Imports, $1,159,490,516; exports, $1,283,232,640; total, $2,442,723,156. The increase in imports for the year was $82,282,850, and in exports $287,108,430, or an increase in the total trade of $369,391,280.

The population of these twenty Republics from the most reliable sources of information—estimates in many cases, and in these cases probably overestimates—amounts to about 74,373,000. On this basis the foreign commerce of Latin America for 1912 was $37.81 per capita—imports, $16.69, and exports, $21.12.

The per capita of Latin American foreign trade is many times over the per capita trade of such countries as British India, Japan and China, and exceeds that of Austria-Hungary, Russia, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, Greece and Turkey.

The per capita trade of a number of the Latin American countries exceed the like trade of the United States and of the leading western European countries. For example, the per capita of Cuban commerce—imports, $58,24; exports, $80.02; total, $138.26—exceeds that of any of the countries last mentioned and is over three times as great as that of the United States. The Argentine per capita of $120.08 (imports, $49.25; exports, $50.87), and the Chilean of $74.83 (imports, $34.87; exports, $39.96), all show averages either above or comparable with those of the leading commercial countries of the world.

In this connection it must be taken into account that the basis of custom house valuations of imports in nearly all the Latin American countries, and in particular in such countries at Argentina, Uruguay and Chile, represents, as compared with the United States, France, Germany, England, and other like commercial countries, a gross under-statement of true values. This is due to valuations based on fixed appraisements and limited classifications as opposed to the more accurate valuations made under the tariff system in operation in the United States and Europe. It is safe to say that to the Argentine custom house valuations of imports at least 30 per cent must be added. In some classes of goods 100 or even 200 per cent additional must be added in order to arrive at anything like real values.

If these adjustments were made, the per capita of imports in the Latin American countries would be increased very considerably, making comparisons with other countries much more favourable to Latin America.

TRADE BALANCES.

The following table gives the trade balances of the Latin American countries for the years 1910, 1911 and 1912. Plus (+) means excess of exports over imports and minus (–) excess of imports over exports.

Countries.	Trade balance.		
	1910.	1911.	1012.
	$	$	$
Mexico	+ 32,590,244	+ 43,939,683	+ 57,663,409
Guatemala	+ *4,827,902	+ 2,839,165	+ 3,334,075
Salvador	+ 3,552,587	+ 4,325,043	+ 3,167,325
Honduras	— 124,091	— 536,213	— 1,237,136
Nicaragua	+ *1,406,171	+ 492,166	- 1,555,612
Costa Rica	+ 481,754	+ 52,588	- 116,542
Panama	- 8,287,664	- 7,033,563	— 7,806,969
Cuba	+ 47,233,439	+ 9,869,382	+ 47,076,087
Dominican Republic	+ 4,591,932	+ 4,045,884	+ 4,167,350
Haiti	+ 3,326,483	+ 10,605,543	+ 7,408,930
North American Republics	+ 89,598,757	+ 68,599,678	+112,100,917
Argentina	+ 20,229,728	- 40,849,753	+ 92,671,653
Bolivia	+ 10,945,957	+ 9,461,308	+ 15,839,459
Brazil	+ 74,431,601	+ 68,107,486	+ 54,551,110
Chile	+ 11,439,640	- 3,497,062	+ 17,802,207
Colombia	+ 599,516	+ 4,267,036	+ 8,257,123
Ecuador	+ *4,548,046	+ †5,630,678	+ ‡1,203,133
Paraguay	+ *1,337,448	— 1,606,696	- 1,039,817
Peru	+ 8,636,229	+ 9,612,020	+ 20,805,150
Uruguay	+ 536,419	- 277,067	+ 1,684,800
Venezuela	+ 5,561,019	+ 4,289,495	+ 4,691,968
South American Republics	+138,265,613	+ 55,142,445	+216,466,786
Total Latin America	+227,864,370	+123,742,123	+328,567,703

* 1909. † 1910. ‡ 1911.

The remarkable increase in the foreign trade of Latin America in 1912 as compared with the preceding year, amounting to 15 per cent, was more or less unexpected and represents an increase above the average increase which has been more or less constant.

The following table shows the increase in Latin America trade for fifteen years:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1912	$1,241,773,366	$1,570,341,070	$2,812,114,436
1897	415,079,562	495,342,937	910,422,499
Increase	$862,693,804	$1,074,342,937	$1,901,691,937
Per cent of increase, 15 years	199	217	208
Average yearly per cent of increase	13.3	14.5	13.9

IMPORTS.

Latin America imports are in general of the same character in all of the countries. In most of the countries there are but few manufactures, and none of them from the European or North American standpoint would be considered manufacturing countries. Even in Brazil, Argentina, Mexico and Chile, where enterprise has accomplished more than elsewhere, the lines of manufacture are very few and generally the output small as compared with the imports of like articles. In a very limited number of cases high protective duties give a monopoly to domestic manufactures. Refined sugar is an example of this monopoly in several states; low-grade cotton goods in Brazil are also included in this class. But, generally speaking, tariff duties are revenue duties, and not intended to discourage importations.

The demand for finished manufactured goods is great in all of the countries, and this demand includes practically every line of European or North American manufacture. In other words, whatever is saleable in New York, London or Paris

is also saleable in Rio, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Santiago, Lima, Mexico, Havana, and other Latin American cities.

EXPORTS.

On the contrary, Latin American exports, while in general falling in one class—that is, raw materials for use in manufacturing, metals, and primary food products—yet owing to the great differences of soil, climate, rainfall, and other natural conditions, proximity or remoteness to markets and development of transportation systems are widely differentiated in the several countries.

The greatest development of mineral wealth and the largest proportionate export of minerals are in such countries as Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia and Chile. But there is a wide difference in the character of mining and in the class of minerals exploited in these countries. Gold is produced, but in no very great quantities, in many of the countries, but only in Mexico and Colombia does the production of gold attain to figures of world importance. Silver is produced in many countries, but only in Mexico to a considerable amount. The rarer metals, platinum, vanadium, and the like, are found, often in good-paying quantities, all through the Andean country from Colombia to Chile. Chile, Peru, and Bolivia are the principal producers of copper; Cuba of iron ore, although the great deposits of Chile and Brazil will undoubtedly soon come into the market. Mexico and Peru are at present the principal sources of the Latin American supply of crude oils, but the known fields of Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador will no doubt soon be developed. Bolivia is the great source of Latin American output of tin and bismuth.

The exportation of forest products, outside of rubber, ivory nuts, and quebracho, has not attained in any country the importance that it is destined to attain in nearly all of them.

Rubber as a forest product has been or is exported from all of the Latin American countries except those of the southern third of South America—that is, excepting those within the Temperate Zone.

The export of woods, particularly fine cabinet woods, can scarcely be said to have a beginning in any of the countries. Its principal development has been in the countries bordering on the Caribean.

The great possibilities of the animal industries in nearly, if not all, of the Latin American countries as a basis of an export trade have been taken advantage of in comparatively few countries. Outside of Argentina (where progress in this line has been marvelous), Chile, Uruguay and Southern Brazil, animal industries are limited to supplying home needs and the exportation of by-products—hides, hoofs, &c. The great possibilities of Western Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela as meat-exporting countries await development in the future, and even Argentina, Uruguay and Chile have possibilities for exportation of animal products in quantities vastly beyond the present export.

Coffee is an export of all of the countries bordering on the Caribean, and in addition Ecuador, Peru and Brazil—Brazil, of course, being the principal source of the world's supply of coffee.

Cacao is produced in general in all of the countries producing coffee, though not in the same localities.

The export of grain, wheat, oats, linseed, Indian corn, flour, bran and hay is almost the monopoly of Argentina, although Chile exports some small quantities of these farm products and in addition beans and fruits. Outside of the countries named most Latin American countries are importers of wheat and flour. This condition will exist for some time to come.

Cuba is the principal sugar country, its production being far in excess of all the rest of America. But the Dominician Republic, Haiti and Peru are also exporters.

DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTS.

Countries	Total from all Countries.		United Kingdom.		Germany.		France.		United States.	
	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912
Mexico	$102,937,136	$91,331,155	$11,984,485	$10,753,154	$12,781,095	$11,922,609	$9,336,642	$7,809,138	$56,573,492	$49,212,836
Guatemala	8,166,670	9,822,462	[3] 1,642,752	1,739,598	[3] 1,990,822	2,250,862	[3] 357,562	436,882	[3] 3,370,170	4,532,361
Salvador	5,113,518	6,774,859	1,543,828	1,904,546	533,127	664,674	386,026	397,252	1,815,051	2,627,700
Honduras	3,560,939	4,317,314	500,029	546,473	300,685	487,969	97,771	190,382	2,524,133	2,891,838
Nicaragua	5,724,695	4,966,820	1,412,296	939,290	642,753	604,038	448,264	256,255	2,754,940	2,549,026
Costa Rica	8,967,561	10,187,686	1,553,119	1,391,003	1,704,746	1,503,944	443,994	424,189	4,153,153	5,865,908
Panama	9,896,988	9,871,617	2,273,386	2,421,637	1,119,224	957,806	387,964	680,784	5,122,950	5,413,305
Cuba	113,266,997	125,902,241	13,699,060	15,397,649	7,234,657	8,431,201	6,203,125	7,706,064	60,015,005	65,416,475
Dominican Republic	6,949,662	8,217,898	775,802	720,242	1,266,249	1,628,286	213,455	224,912	4,120,483	5,100,001
Haiti	7,948,117	9,876,555	886,517	761,206	439,732	484,915	331,849	1,050,416	5,790,203	7,302,484
North American Republics	272,532,283	281,268,607	36,272,274	36,574,798	28,013,090	28,936,304	18,206,642	19,176,274	146,239,580	150,911,934
Per cent of imports	100	100	13.31	13.00	10.27	10.28	6.67	6.81	53.65	53.65
Argentina	355,806,365	373,307,865	105,378,307	115,109,149	63,886,345	62,023,257	36,885,758	36,490,020	50,782,788	57,353,142
Bolivia	22,764,849	19,308,506	4,863,318	3,537,112	4,021,264	6,440,316	1,104,391	949,885	3,847,200	1,791,911
Brazil	257,164,128	308,243,736	74,695,592	77,615,548	43,180,830	53,018,079	22,744,839	27,751,094	34,300,327	48,109,316
Chile	127,381,479	122,075,994	40,805,052	38,616,886	32,696,171	33,189,070	6,931,714	7,261,061	15,775,969	16,806,341
Colombia	18,108,863	23,964,623	5,838,789	7,838,878	3,242,634	4,201,125	1,718,747	2,011,886	5,404,975	7,612,037
Ecuador	[1] 8,007,629	[2] 11,489,104	[1] 2,455,599	[2] 2,844,473	[1] 1,570,903	[2] 2,381,573	[1] 525,534	[2] 714,426	[1] 2,249,674	[2] 2,588,168
Paraguay	6,310,054	5,124,438	1,802,094	[3] 1,460,000	1,770,406	[3] 1,400,000	342,707	[3] 266,000	379,397	[3] 312,000
Peru	26,429,875	25,066,354	8,358,383	[3] 8,000,000	4,598,565	[3] 4,300,000	1,407,114	[3] 1,300,000	6,069,863	[3] 5,700,000
Uruguay	46,590,102	51,355,200	12,648,379	[3] 13,800,000	7,894,644	[3] 8,700,000	3,952,473	[3] 4,300,000	5,671,318	[3] 6,200,000
Venezuela	18,394,889	20,568,939	5,253,865	4,284,886	3,195,945	3,199,389	1,857,564	2,616,400	5,219,558	6,832,438
South American Republics	886,958,233	960,504,759	262,099,378	273,106,932	166,057,707	178,852,809	77,470,841	83,060,772	129,701,069	153,305,353
Per cent of imports	100	100	29.55	28.43	18.73	18.62	8.74	8.71	14.62	15.96
Total of the 20 Republics	1,159,490,516	1,241,773,366	298,371,652	309,681,730	194,070,797	207,789,113	95,677,483	102,837,046	275,940,649	304,217,287
Per cent of imports	100	100	25.73	24.93	16.72	16.73	8.25	8.28	23.79	24.49

[1] 1910. [2] 1911. [3] Estimates. [4] Estimated in part.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE.

Four countries lead in Latin American trade—the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany and France—and, generally speaking, these four countries are rivals in the same class of trade, both imports and exports. They together control about three-fourths of the total. In the field of Latin American exports this rivalry is real and active and extends over the whole range of products, except to Argentine meat and grain exports. In imports the case is somewhat different, since the United States in fully half the classes has scarcely, if at all, entered the field in competition with the three European countries named. In a few classes, such as mineral oils, breadstuffs and lumber, it enjoys practically a monopoly, or shares this monopoly with other American countries.

The following table shows the proportionate share of the four countries mentioned in Latin American trade. Taken as a whole, exports and imports together, it will be seen that the United States occupies the first rank.

TOTAL TRADE—ALL LATIN AMERICA, 1912.

—	Total.	United States.	United Kingdom	Germany.	France.
Value	$ 2,812,114,436	$ 830,686,102	$ 619,703,536	$ 394,754,566	$ 224,817,231
Per cent of whole	100	29·54	22.03	14.04	7.90

In Latin American imports alone the United Kingdom leads by a small margin, as shown in this table:—

IMPORTS—ALL LATIN AMERICA, 1912.

—	Total.	United States.	United Kingdom	Germany.	France.
Volume	$ 1,241,773,366	$ 304,217,287	$ 309,681,730	$ 207,789,113	$ 102,837046
Per cent of whole	100	24.49	24.93	16.73	8.28

As regards the position of the United States in Latin American trade, as compared with that of the United Kingdom, Germany and France, a line drawn at the Isthmus of Panama shows a rather startling contrast in American activities north of this line and south of this line.

In the ten North American Republics—Mexico, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Cuba, Dominican Republic and Haiti—the United States takes nearly three-fourths of their exports and supplies more than one-half of their imports.

NORTH AMERICA, 1912.

—	Total.	United States.	United Kingdom	Germany.	France.
Imports	$ 281,268,607	$ 150,911,934	$ 36,574,798	$ 28,936,304	$ 19,176,274
Per cent of whole	100	53.65	13.00	10.28	6.81
Exports	393,369,524	283,965,903	40,793,173	30,093,447	18,451,765
Per cent of whole	100	72.18	10.37	7.65	4.69

In the ten South American Republics—Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela—the United States takes only about one-fifth of their exports and supplies less than one-sixth of their imports.

SOUTH AMERICA, 1912.

—	Total.	United States.	United Kingdom	Germany.	France.
Imports.....	$ 960,504,759	$ 153,305,353	$ 273,106,932	$ 178,852,809	$ 83,660,772
Per cent of whole.	100	15.96	28.43	18.62	8.71
Exports.....	1,176,971,546	242,502,912	269,228,633	156,872,006	103,528,420
Per cent of whole .	100	20.60	22.02	13.31	8.71

GENERAL SUMMARY FOR 1912.

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.			Total Foreign Trade.		
	1911.	1912.	Increase.	1911.	1912.	Increase.	1911.	1912.	Increase.
Mexico	$102,937,136	$91,331,155	[4] $11,605,981	$146,876,819	$148,994,564	$2,117,745	$249,813,955	$240,325,719	[4] $9,488,236
Guatemala	8,166,670	9,822,462	1,655,792	11,005,835	13,156,537	2,150,702	19,172,505	22,978,999	3,806,494
Salvador	5,113,518	6,774,859	1,661,341	9,438,561	9,942,184	503,623	14,552,079	16,717,043	2,164,964
Honduras	3,560,939	4,317,314	756,375	3,024,726	3,080,178	55,452	6,585,665	7,397,492	811,827
Nicaragua	5,724,695	4,966,820	[4] 757,875	6,216,861	3,411,208	[4] 2,805,653	11,941,556	8,378,028	[4] 3,563,528
Costa Rica	8,967,561	10,187,686	1,220,125	9,020,149	10,071,144	1,050,995	17,987,710	20,258,830	2,271,120
Panama	9,896,988	9,871,617	[4] 25,371	2,863,225	2,064,648	[4] 798,777	12,760,413	11,936,265	[4] 824,148
Cuba	113,266,997	125,902,241	12,635,244	123,136,379	172,978,328	49,841,949	236,403,376	298,880,569	62,477,193
Dominican Republic	6,949,662	8,217,898	1,268,236	10,995,546	12,385,248	1,389,702	17,945,208	20,603,146	2,657,938
Haiti[1]	7,948,117	9,876,555	1,928,438	18,553,660	17,285,485	[4] 1,268,175	26,501,777	27,162,040	660,263
North American Republics	272,532,283	281,268,607	8,736,324	341,131,961	392,369,524	52,237,563	613,664,244	674,638,131	60,973,887
Argentine Republic	355,806,365	373,307,865	17,501,500	314,956,612	465,979,518	151,022,906	670,762,977	839,287,383	168,524,406
Bolivia	22,764,849	19,308,506	[4] 3,456,343	32,226,157	35,147,965	2,921,808	54,991,006	54,456,471	[4] 534,535
Brazil	257,164,128	308,243,736	51,079,608	325,271,614	362,794,846	37,523,232	582,435,742	671,038,582	88,602,844
Chile	127,381,479	122,075,994	[4] 5,305,485	123,884,417	139,878,201	15,993,784	251,265,896	261,954,195	10,688,299
Colombia	18,108,863	23,964,623	5,855,760	22,375,899	32,221,746	9,845,847	40,484,762	56,186,369	15,701,607
Ecuador	[2] 8,007,629	[3] 11,489,104	3,481,475	[2] 13,638,308	[3] 12,692,237	[4] 946,071	[2] 21,645,937	[3] 24,181,341	2,535,404
Paraguay	6,310,054	5,124,438	[4] 1,185,616	4,703,358	4,084,621	[4] 618,737	11,013,412	9,209,059	[4] 1,804,353
Peru	26,429,875	25,066,354	[4] 1,363,521	36,041,895	45,871,504	9,829,609	62,471,770	70,937,858	8,466,088
Uruguay	46,590,102	51,355,200	4,765,098	46,318,035	53,040,000	6,721,965	92,908,137	104,395,200	11,487,063
Venezuela	18,394,889	20,568,939	2,174,050	22,684,384	25,260,908	2,576,524	41,079,273	45,829,847	4,750,574
South American Republics	886,958,233	960,504,759	73,546,526	942,100,679	1,176,971,546	234,870,867	1,829,058,912	2,137,476,305	308,417,393
Total Latin America	1,159,490,516	1,241,773,366	82,282,850	1,283,232,640	1,570,341,070	287,108,430	2,442,723,156	2,812,114,436	369,391,280

[1] Fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1912. [2] 1910. [3] 1911. [4] Decrease.

NEWFOUNDLAND SURTAX.

With reference to the notice which appeared in Weekly Report No. 532, regarding the amendments to the Newfoundland Tariff, the Department has received from Commissioner W. B. Nicholson, the following list of changes which have gone into effect:—

Article.	Rates of Import Duty.	
	Present Tariff.	Proposed Tariff.
Ale, porter and beer—		
When imported in casks or otherwise than in bottles..per gall	35 cents.	See below.
When imported in bottles, six reputed quart or twelve reputed pint bottles to be held to contain one gallon.....per gall.	40 cents.	
Ale, porter and beer..... "	See above.	80 cents.
(When imported in bottles, six reputed quarts or twelve reputed pints shall be held to contain one gallon, and so for any larger or smaller bottle or flask that may be imported.)		
Chemicals, when imported by manufacturers of matches for manufacturing matches, *and patent fuels, when not composed partly of coal*.....*ad val*	20 %	20 %
(The italicised words are new.)		
Milk, condensed.....ad val.	35 %	See below.
Milk, preserved or condensed or sterilized by heating or other process, including weight of immediate coverings.... per lb.	See above.	2 cents.
Dustbane and similar cleansers.....ad val.	Not specially tariffed	35 %
Beaver board and similar manufactures of wood or pulp, n.o.p.....per M. feet.	"	5 dollars.
Dictating machines and records for the same.....ad val.	"	25 %
Meats, viz—		
Canned meats, known as C.C. beef, corned beef, corn beef hash, luncheon beef, roast beef, boiled beef, roast mutton, boiled mutton, and brawn.....	3 cents per reputed lb.	¼ ct. per oz. (including weight of immediate coverings)
Soap—		
Common or laundry—		
Costing 4 dols. per cwt. and under, including cost of wrappers and coverings.....per lb.	1½ cents.	See below.
Costing over 4 dols. per cwt. including cost of wrappers and coverings.....per lb.	2 cents.	
Toilet or perfumed.....ad val.	40 p. c.	
Pearline and other soap powders.....ad val.	40 p. c.	
Common or laundry—		
Costing over 3 dols. per cwt. and under, including cost of wrappings, coverings, boxes and cases.....per lb.	See above.	1½ cents.
Costing over 3 dols. per cwt., including cost of wrappings, coverings, boxes and cases.....per lb		2 cents.
Toilet or perfumed.....ad val.		40 %
Pearline and other soap powders.....ad val.		40 %
Spirits, viz:—Spirituous or alcoholic, distilled from any material, or containing or compounded with distilled spirits of any kind, and any mixture thereof with water, as follows:—		
(a) For every gallon thereof of the strength of proof, and when of a greater strength than that of proof, then at same rate that there would be on the increased quantity if the liquors were reduced to the strength of proof, as follows, viz:—		
Alcohol, ethyl alcohol, or the substance commonly known as alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl, or spirits of wine, amyl alcohol or fusil oil, or any substance known as potato spirit or potato oil, absinthe, arrack or palm spirits, and spirits of over 43 per cent over proof, and so in proportion for any greater strength. .....per gallon	3 50	4 50

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.	
	Present Tariff.	Proposed Tariff.
Cordials, liquors, and spirits of all kinds, n.e.s. and mescal pulque, rum-shrub, Schiedam and other Schnapps, Tafia Angostura and similar alcoholic beverages ..... per gall.	2 60	3 60
Brandy, including artificial brandy and imitations of. "	3 50	4 50
Whisky. "	3 10	4 10
Gin of all kinds ..... "	2 60	3 60
Rum ..... "	2 40	3 40
Tobacco—		
Manufactured tobacco ..... per lb.	0 33 and 6% ad val.	0 38
Leaf, stripped or partly manufactured ..... "	0 40 and 5% ad val.	0 40
Leaf and stems. ..... "	0 40	0 40
Stems for manufacturing snuff ..... per 100 lbs.	0 50	0 50
Cigars ..... per lb.	1 00 and 15% ad val.	1 00 and 15% ad val.
Cigarettes ..... "	2 75 and 5% ad val.	3 75
Snuff ..... "	0 50	0 50
Crude petroleum, and the packages in which it is imported, when to be used in motor boats or motor vessels engaged in the fisheries or trade of this Colony	Not specially tariffed.	Free.
Shooks, tins and other coverings with labels, when imported by manufacturers for their use in the manufacture of tobacco...		

CANADIAN SAILINGS TO FOREIGN PORTS.

The Department publishes each month a list of steamship sailings by Canadian lines to British and other foreign ports. The explanation of the form in which these appear as under is simply that under the heading of countries are arranged the ports of destination for the various steamship lines, the ports of departure, and the names of vessels and dates of sailing.

The following list is supplementary to that for the month of May, which appeared in Weekly Report, No. 532, and is as complete as possible from the information furnished in time for publication by the companies whose names are given:—

Australia.

To Sydney—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, *Niagara,* May 13; from Victoria, *Niagara,* May 13.

Fiji.

To Suva—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, *Niagara,* May 13; from Victoria, *Niagara,* May 13.

Hawaii.

To Honolulu—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, *Niagara,* May 13; from Victoria, *Niagara,* May 13.

New Zealand.

To Auckland—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, *Niagara,* May 13; from Victoria, *Niagara,* May 13.

Rotterdam.

To Rotterdam—Canada Line: From Montreal: *Willehad,* May 9; *Frankfurt,* May 16; *Pallanza,* May 23; *Samland,* May 30.

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended March 18, 1914.

Cheese—				
Bristol	67s.	6d.	—71s.	per cwt.
Liverpool	67s.		—70s.	"
London	68s.		—71s.	"
Glasgow	–		–	"
Butter—No sales reported.				
Bacon (Sides)—				
Bristol		64s.	—66s.	"
Liverpool		66s.	—68s.	"
London		66s	—69s.	"
Glasgow		67s.	—69s.	"
Bacon (Cumberland cut)—				
Bristol		–	–	
Liverpool		70s.	—77s.	"
London		–	–	
Glasgow		73s.	—75s.	
Hams (long cut, green)—				
Bristol		74s	—78s.	"
Liverpool		72s.	—77s.	"
London		76s.	—80s.	"
Glasgow		75s.	—77s.	

Foreign Animals Market, Deptford.—No sales reported.
Foreign Animals Market, Birkenhead.—No sales reported.

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended March 24, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

		Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living:—			
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves		14	379
Sheep and lambs		–	–
Swine		–	–
Horses		203	238
Fresh meat:—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)	Cwts.	145,405	248,090
Mutton " " "	"	127,769	100,367
Pork " " "	"	11,516	26,484
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	"	20,089	25,137
Salted or preserved meat:—			
Bacon	"	94,629	96,764
Beef	"	1,109	998
Hams	"	13,331	17,498
Pork	"	4,705	5,652
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	1,883	2,739
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	6,954	13,466
Dairy produce and substitutes:—			
Butter	"	62,582	82,041
Margarine	"	29,492	30,742
Cheese	"	40,487	30,887
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	–	–
" cream	"	99	115
" condensed	"	22,582	26,434
" preserved, other kinds	"	617	233
Eggs	Gt. Hnd.	263,205	485,021
Poultry	Value £	54,019	21,094
Game	"	11,057	19,097
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	2,170	8,205
Lard	"	34,167	41,952
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—			
Wheat	"	2,270,900	1,910,000
Wheat-meal and flour	"	162,900	190,000
Barley	"	245,800	157,800
Oats	"	262,300	235,200
Peas	"	16,365	25,003
Beans	"	3,590	6,660
Maize or Indian corn	"	802,000	244,400
Fruit, raw:—			
Apples	"	68,541	34,868
Pears	"	773	1,098
Hay	Tons.	1,861	96
Hops	Cwts.	1,343	2,014

BRITISH CONSULAR REPORTS.

NORWAY.

Supplementary Report on the Trade and Commerce of Norway.

(By Mr. Consul Edward F. Gray.)

GENERAL TRADE.

The total value of goods exchanged between Norway and other countries in the year 1912, after deducting the value of Swedish transit goods, is estimated at £47,855,989; imports being valued at £29,207,511 and exports at £18,648,478, which included £613,889 worth of foreign products re-exported. The Swedish transit goods above referred to are officially given as worth £1,948,272.

The total quantity of goods exchanged between Norway and other countries in the year 1912 is estimated at about 8,689,978 metric tons (of which 4,837,035 metric tons were imported and 3,852,943 metric tons were exported), besides some 2,903,718 metric tons of Swedish transit goods, which thus form a very considerable proportion of the volume of the total general trade of Norway.

The total values and quantity of imports and exports (excluding the Swedish transit trade) to and from Norway for the last three years were:—

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Imports	£22,338,506	£26,038,611	£29,207,511
Exports	15,699,706	16,575,155	18,648,478
Total	£38,038,212	£42,613,766	£47,855,989

	1910. Metric tons.	1911. Metric tons.	1912. Metric tons.
Imports	3,994,664	4,573,128	4,837,035
Exports	3,642,114	3,709,300	3,852,943
Total	7,636,778	8,282,428	8,689,978

The above figures represent an increase in value of 12·30 per cent in total trade, imports representing 12·17 and exports 12·51 per cent increase as compared with 1911. In quantity they show an increase in 1912 of 4·92 per cent in total trade, imports representing 5·77 and exports 3·87 per cent over the corresponding quantities for 1911. The proportional increase in the volume of the Swedish transit trade was 27·3 per cent.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

The surplus of imports over exports, which showed a tendency to decline in value in 1910, increased in 1911 to about £9,463,456 and in 1912 to £10,559,033. The difference is considered to have been covered by other headings of Norwegian trade—first and foremost by foreign trade shipping, which alone almost covers the deficit, and was particularly lucrative in 1912. Of other factors, the tourist traffic is estimated to have brought about £1,000,000 profit into the country. The gross profits of the whaling industry, which is mainly carried on in the southern hemisphere, are reckoned by experts at about £1,400,000; the net profits are considered difficult to estimate.

No foreign state loans were called up in 1912. The gold reserve of the Bank of Norway is reported to have continued its upward tendency of late years, and to have amounted at the close of 1912 to about £3,450,000.

IMPORTS, COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.

Table 1 (A) annexed to this report shows the value of the imports to Norway for the years 1910-12, and the principal countries whence the goods were imported. The figures show that whereas the value of imports from both of Norway's two principal suppliers—the United Kingdom and Germany—increased slightly in proportion to the total value of imports in 1912, British imports, forming 26·39 per cent, increased at a faster rate than German (29·95 per cent), to an extent of 0·59 per cent as compared with 1911. A heavy drop will be noticed in the imports from Russia in 1912, chiefly due to a fall in the imports of cereals and timber. Imports from the United States show an absolute increase each year, but not a relative increase in proportion to the total imports, the relative proportion steadily declining from 6·71 per cent in 1910 to 6·03 per cent in 1912.

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The Norwegian Statistical Bureau publishes the following summary of imports and exports, arranged according to the grouping resolved on at the International Trade Statistical Conference at Brussels:—

Articles.	Imports. 1911.	Imports. 1912.	Exports. 1911.	Exports. 1912.
Live animals	£ 156,567	£ 157,817	£ 12,100	£ 11,317
Foodstuffs and beverages	7,947,994	7,857,633	6,055,045	6,303,605
Raw and partly prepared materials	6,500,795	8,055,755	7,516,511	8,922,350
Manufactured products	11,432,361	13,134,467	2,991,500	3,411,205
Gold and silver (unmanufactured and coin)	277,922	163,861	42,311	112,217
Total	£26,315,639	£29,369,533	£16,617,467	£18,760,694

The slight discrepancy observable between the above table and the corresponding figures given in the tables on pages 13 and 22 of this report is due to the inclusion in the above table of coin, bullion and raw platinum.

GRAIN AND FLOUR TRADE.

Until 1912 the principal group of imports to Norway was that of cereals, which increased 106 per cent in quantity from some 229,172 tons (average for 1878-82) to 471,617 tons (average for 1908-12) in the last thirty years. The cultivation of grain in Norway has not kept pace with the growth of the population or the advance of other industries. It must, however, be mentioned that more and more of the Norwegian grown grain is used for fodder, and that imported rye and wheat have largely supplanted home grown barley and oats for human consumption.

GROCERIES.

The principal goods imported under the above four groups are set forth in further detail in Table 1 (C). It will be seen that coffee, sugar and syrup imports, taken together, have fallen off since 1911; but the consumption of sugar increased, amounting to 40·02 lbs. per head in 1912, as compared to 38·58 lbs. per head in 1911. The bonded warehouse stocks of sugar increased in 1911 by some 1,700 tons, but decreased by some 2,800 tons in 1912. The consumption of coffee (11·46 lbs. per head in 1912) has declined slightly since 1909, probably owing to higher prices. The consumption of tobacco has remained steady at 1·80 lbs. per head for the last three years. The tea imports are, relatively speaking, too small to include among principal articles of import in Table 1 (C). They were approximately:—

	Tons.	£
1910	146	16,500
1911	144	16,700
1912	158	17,700

In view of the increasing importance of the butter imports, and the fact that it also forms an article of export from Norway to the United Kingdom, the following comparative table may be of interest:—

	1910.		1911.		1912.	
	M. tons.	£	M. tons.	£	M. tons.	£
Imports	357	36,760	227	24,010	525	61,280
Exports	1,242	127,680	1,669	185,440	1,576	183,880

IMPORTS FROM BRITISH COLONIES.

In 1912 these included:—

	Tons.
From British East Indies—	
Whole barley	3,537
Rice	1,128
Cocoa oil	1,044
From Canada—	
Wheat flour	2,518

DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTS.

The following table shows the approximate value of the goods imported at the principal Norwegian towns in 1911-12, including Swedish transit goods:—

	1911.	1912.
Christiania	£11,394,750	£12,963,600
Bergen	4,139,840	4,697,400
Trondhjem	2,016,400	2,070,000
Stavanger	1,272,500	1,513,400
Drammen	828,400	918,000
Sarpsborg	565,000	811,700
Skien	694,900	634,000
Christiansand	610,700	635,700
Other towns	6,019,127	6,911,983
Total	£27,541,617	£31,155,783

The town of Sarpsborg, near Fredrikstad, is included for the first time in 1912 in the Norwegian official return from which the above table is taken, the imports having progressed there at a rapid rate in the last three years. The chief imports there in 1912 were rough wood goods (probably largely pulpwood from Russia), raw metals (especially zinc and tin plates), raw minerals (such as coal, coke and salt) and machinery. The imports to Skien, another rising town, receded a trifle in 1912. Of the total imports to Christiania, about £1,000,000 worth arrived in 1912 by rail.

TOTAL IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

From.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Kroner.	Kroner.	Kroner.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Germany	132,753,000	147,988,100	167,955,600	30·93	29·85	29·95
*United Kingdom	102,695,300	127,400,200	149,994,500	23·93	25·70	26·39
†Sweden	52,039,500	57,796,700	70,400,700	22·12	11·66	12·55
United States	28,785,800	30,986,800	33,806,700	6·71	6·25	6·03
Denmark	19,829,000	21,950,000	26,995,500	4·62	4·43	4·81
Russia	23,893,700	34,444,100	21,601,700	5·57	6·95	3·85
Netherlands	13,917,000	16,633,100	20,381,900	3·24	3·36	3·64
Belgium	11,625,000	12,533,400	16,233,500	2·71	2·53	2·90
France	11,497,200	11,898,400	15,074,900	2·68	2·40	2·69
Other countries	32,192,700	34,118,300	40,359,100	7·49	6·87	7·19
Total	429,228,800	405,749,100	560,804,100			
†Less Swedish transit goods	27,135,700	27,054,100	35,068,900			
Total actual imports	402,093,100	468,695,000	725,735,200			
	£	£	£			
Equiv. in sterling	22,238,506	26,038,611	29,207,511			

* Of which from Ireland, 3,178*l.* in 1910, 2,322*l.* in 1911 and 878*l.* in 1912.

TOTAL IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

Articles.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	M. tons.	M. tons.	M. tons.	Kroner.	Kroner.	Kroner.
Live animals	5,826	5,663	4,797	2,778,800	8,818,200	2,840,700
Animal food-stuffs	21,143	24,960	21,583	11,547,600	13,141,000	12,533,300
Cereals	498,887	503,244	417,981	59,232,300	66,649,400	62,512,900
Groceries	88,129	85,638	79,139	35,675,100	40,590,400	40,116,700
Fruit, vegetables, &c	32,695	33,505	27,862	8,221,400	9,723,500	10,969,400
Spirits and other beverages	7,779	7,777	8,343	7,555,100	8,207,100	9,347,300
Raw textiles	11,215	11,756	11,713	13,111,200	13,664,600	13,293,700
Yarn, thread and ropework	4,618	5,186	5,767	10,696,900	11,990,200	13,837,196
Manufactured textiles	9,769	10,518	11,386	34,549,700	37,437,400	43,520,600
Hides, manures, &c	54,400	64,291	87,268	16,183,600	19,339,500	23,726,700
Manufactured hides, &c	144	166	226	1,335,400	1,481,800	2,094,800
Oils, fats, rubber, &c.—						
Raw	111,858	110,159	121,877	35,347,000	29,459,000	36,370,900
Manufactured	1,263	1,323	1,682	3,038,400	2,973,400	3,554,200
Wood goods—						
In the rough	287,556	485,594	432,671	8,475,200	12,280,900	12,149,500
Manufactured	13,769.	18,055	20,135	1,298,000	1,484,800	2,520,000
Colours, paints, &c.	15,988	13,804	17,145	2,714,400	2,734,500	3,283,100
Linseed cake, bark, seeds, &c	41,604	57,128	57,353	7,963,800	10,094,000	10,297,300
Paper and paper goods	5,590	6,477	6,746	2,466,700	2,815,600	3,136,800
Celluloid goods, &c	619	789	890	984,100	1,158,900	1,299,700
Minerals—						
Raw	2,502,731	2,538,888	2,891,884	39,331,000	41,085,100	58,527,900
Manufactured	56,834	90,622	90,405	4,333,000	5,454,000	6,048,300
Raw and half-manufactured metals	21,533	145,327	177,864	22,305,700	27,200,600	35,016,900
Metal goods	70,708	91,011	105,238	23,292,400	28,726,600	37,237,600
Ships, vehicles and machinery	125,686	255,123	231,090	41,221,900	68,178,700	71,154,100
Other goods	5,320	6,124	5,990	7,434,400	9,005,800	10,353,700
Total	3,994,664	4,573,128	4,837,035	402,093,100	468,695,000	525,735,200
				£	£	£
Equiv. in sterling				22,338,506	26,038,611	29,207,511

AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY WORKSHOP TENDERS.

At the moment of going to press, information reaches the Department with regard to machinery required by the Victorian railways (Australia) for the equipment of the Ballarat and Bendigo workshops. The Trade Commissioner at Melbourne expresses an opinion that Canadian makers might successfully compete for the supply and delivery of the machinery in question and has forwarded a number of tender forms which may be seen in the Department and of which a copy would be sent to firms interested. Tenders close at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, July 15. In order to save mail, it was impossible for Mr. Ross (Trade Commissioner) to comment upon the matter.

If further information is desired, it would be possible to obtain it on application to the Hon. Peter McBride, Agent General for Victoria, Melbourne Place, The Strand, England.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

PROBLEMS OF AUSTRALIAN BUTTER TRADE.

The manager of an Australian distributing company has just returned from England after examining the conditions of the butter trade for the purpose of ascertaining causes of the gradual decline of the consumption there of Australian butter. He says that the damage has been done by the shipment of an inferior article made from stale cream, and with packing and general appearance very faulty. This warning has revived the demand for a better system of supervision, and for steps to be taken to make the grading of cream obligatory, and generally to educate the dairy farmer to produce a higher quality of butter. The necessity for this is emphasized by the fact that margarine has practically ousted second rate Australian butter, not only in the preparation of pastry, but in that breakfast table trade where good butter just below the highest flavoured kind found a ready sale. It is thought desirable that butter should be more distinctively graded, and even that Denmark's example should be followed in forbidding the export of any but the best butter. But the main improvement called for is the handling of the cream before it reaches the factory, and it is suggested that there should be a law compelling the grading of cream. The Chief Inspector of Agricultural Exports renews the plea for the prevention of margarine being coloured to resemble butter.—(*The Age,* Australia.)

PAPER MILLS IN INDIA.

According to a return received from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence at Calcutta, the number of paper mills in India in 1912 was nine, comprising three in Bengal, four in the Bombay Presidency, one in the United Provinces, and one in Gwalior State. The estimated capital of these mills was about 54 lakhs of rupees. The value of the output reported during 1912 was 77 lakhs of rupees, as compared with 80 lakhs in the previous year and 81·5 lakhs in 1910—the largest value on record for any year.

The competition of cheap wood-pulp paper imported from Europe has checked the development of paper-making by older methods in India; the most successful mills are those which have Government contracts for the supply of cheap foolscap, blotting paper, notepaper and envelopes. In 1908 the value of the paper manufactured in India and of that imported was 76 lakhs and 94 lakhs, respectively. In 1912 the corresponding figures were 77 and 135·8 lakhs, the value of the imports having increased in the meantime by 44 per cent, and the value of the internal production by only 1·5 per cent.

The following table shows the number of paper mills, the capital and labour employed, and the production of paper in India, and also the value of paper imported, during each of the years 1908-12:—

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Number of mills in operation...	9	8	8	7	7
Nominal capital of all mills (so far as known)... .. ..Rs.	53,85,000	53,85,000	53,85,000	53,85,000	53,85,000
Daily average number of persons employed..	4,959	4,790	4,720	4,632	4,144
Production—Quantity.. .. ..lbs.	56,825,460	56,915,700	59,000,907	59,441,002	60,312,720
" —Value.. .. .. Rs.	75,87,267	79,11,943	81,51,537	80,04,482	77,05,947
Imports—Value.. .. ..Rs.	94,25,025	1,00,02,675	1,10,05,830	1,16,11,920	1,35,83,400

Rupee = 1s. 4d. Lakh = 100,000 rupees. (X. 4·89.)

JAPANESE EFFORTS IN TEA TRADE.

The value of the tea harvested annually in Japan is approximately £2,300,000, more than one-half of which is purchased by the United States. In days gone by the United States market was monopolized by China tea, but when the Japanese product was introduced all other descriptions were gradually almost driven off. The supremacy of green tea, however, did not stand undisputed for good. The position now is that Indian and Ceylon teas are encroaching on the domain of Japan tea, and the American market is contested by tea from Japan, India, Ceylon and China. The flavour and quality of Japanese tea find favour with the United States, but, on the other hand, its high price is a handicap, and Japanese growers are consequently urged to cheapen their costs. The ban put on the importation of coloured tea in the States has proved a deathblow to Chinese qualities, and their importation has suffered a marked falling off. Shipments of Japanese tea to Canada amount in value to £130,000. Formerly they constituted 40 per cent of Canada's total consumption, but now they represent only 10 per cent, owing to high price and the competition of Ceylon qualities.

Russia demands black tea, and the drawback to Japanese trade is, firstly, the inferior quality of Japanese black tea, and secondly, the lack of monetary facilities between the two countries. If these drawbacks are removed, Japan has hopes of winning a fair place on the Russian market. At present Japan's crop of black tea totals only 5,000 lbs.—(*Yokohama Chamber of Commerce Journal.*)

TOOLS IN CHINA.

Although the Chinese workman is conservative by temperament, yet his sense of the practical is strongly developed, which explains why he has so promptly adopted the tools and instruments imported from Japan, Europe and America. It is not simply for the novelty of the thing, but for the economy and advantage to be gained, that the Chinese artisan has so readily adopted Western ideas. Though willing to adopt foreign styles and use foreign wares, the Chinaman will not readily take up those which necessitate a change in his ordinary mode of living. In dealing with articles, such as saws, screw-drivers, pincers, hammers, &c., the question of cheapness is of great importance, as the buying power of the artisan class is very restricted. There is a good sale in China for joiners' tools, kitchen utensils, cutlery, butchers' choppers and small metal bedsteads, the use of which is expanding more and more, even in the villages. There seems to be a certain market for lamps, and articles such as combs, brushes, mirrors, basins, jugs, and enamelled cups and plates, whilst printed pocket handkerchiefs, jewellery, chests, trunks, portmanteaux, buttons, hooks, leather and cotton belts, and garters also find a ready sale. The list of wares might be prolonged indefinitely, but special attention is drawn by the report to openings for goods used in the hawking, haberdashery and hardware businesses.—(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

NEW CURRENCY SYSTEM FOR CHINA.

Hong-kong bankers are not very optimistic of the success of the new currency system for China promulgated by the Government of Peking, February 10. They agree that the proposed system represents probably the most practicable plan for China at present, but they also agree that it is very doubtful if the government has the power, financial and political, to give it effect.

The system proposed is the result of the work of a commission appointed by the government to consider a revision of the currency system, and it has the approval of a commission of national finance appointed to devise ways and means to improve China's financial position generally. It is understood that the system embodies the views of several foreign experts on currency. In fact, it follows closely, except in the fineness of coins, the system more or less formally inaugurated by the Manchu

government in May, 1910. This new system, however, is now actually in force in the country by presidential mandate. Whether this mandate can effect its favourable reaction by the Chinese people and by foreign interests in China remains to be seen.

The new system contemplates the coinage of currency that will be substituted for the various and sundry coins and sycee which are now in use as currency and which also represent the basis of the various issues of paper currency by the several Chinese provinces. Under the mandate only the Central Government at Peking can now mint coins. The new currency will be on the decimal system; the unit will be the yuan, or dollar, which is to be of 72 candaroons of 90 per cent silver and 10 per cent copper; the actual quantity of pure silver is fixed by the mandate at 23·97795048 grams. The four silver coins are the yuan, the half yuan, the 20-cent piece, and the 10-cent piece. There will be one nickel coin, the 5-cent piece, and five kinds of copper coins—the 2-cent, 1-cent, 5-li, 2-li, and 1-li pieces. The values are in decimal progression; one-tenth of a yuan is the chio, or 10-cent piece; one-hundredth of a yuan is the fen, or cent piece; one-thousandth of a yuan is a li. The half yuan will contain 70 per cent of pure silver and the other silver coins the same. The half yuan will contain 9·583777 grams of pure silver, the 20-cent piece 3·72990248 grams, and the 10-cent piece 1·86495124 grams.

By the terms of the mandate the yuan is legal tender to any amount and the 50-cent piece up to $20; the 20-cent and 10-cent pieces are legal tender up to $5, while nickel and copper coins involved in one transaction shall not exceed $1. It is provided, however, that 'these restrictions shall not apply to the payment of taxes and to exchange in the national banks.' Until the circulation of the old coins is prohibited by a 'provisional order,' government offices will accept them in payment of taxes at a rate of exchange based on the average of the exchange rates for the previous month. No greater variation than three one-thousands will be permitted between any coin and its theoretical standard. A date will be fixed when the existing coins will cease to be legal tender, and as the old coins are retired they will be reminted. Free coinage of silver bullion into yuan pieces will be carried on by the government at a seigniorage charge of 6 li per yuan, or six-tenths of 1 per cent. The system has been adopted with a view to establishing a uniform system for the present and as a step toward the establishment of the gold standard when China is in a position to undertake that action. At present all authorities agree that such standard is impossible.

DIFFICULTIES TO BE ENCOUNTERED.

The establishment of the new system will be undertaken gradually, and it is understood that coinage will be commenced in the immediate future. Experts have estimated that the currency demanded by the country should have a volume of at least $2 silver per capita, or a total of approximately $700,000,000. It is probable that there is plenty of silver in China at present in the form of sycee or currency, and the task of the government is not so much to provide a great stock of silver as to withdraw and recoin the silver now in circulation or in hoards. However, negotiations for a loan for inaugurating the new system are now being carried on in Peking.

While the presidential mandate provides for the retirement of old silver and copper coins when received by the government in payment of taxes or governmental charges, the actual withdrawal of old coins and sycee from circulation is much more of a task than might at first appear. Most of the coins now in circulation have been issued by provincial governments upon varying standards of fineness and weight. Large quantities of debased currency are in circulation, and it is this coin that circulates most freely and will find its way into the government melting pot first. The loss to the government from this source at first will be considerable.

The establishment of the new system in China has not the support of Chinese public opinion or influential foreign traders in the open ports in the same way or to the same extent that a similar proposal would have in other countries. The number

of people obtaining their livelihood from monetary exchange in China, either directly or indirectly, is simply astounding. Native banks and bankers, exchange merchants, officials concerned in the collection of public funds (which usually are collected in terms of one standard and remitted in terms of another)—all these interests combine against any new system; moreover the innate disposition of the Chinese people as a whole is to use money not as a means of fixing values for trading, but merely as an article to be bartered for other commodities.

It is the announced plan of the government to give effect to the new system first in the open ports, where it is thought its convenience will appeal to exporters and importers; later it is expected to reach the interior ports. In the open ports, however, most lines of trade are controlled by native guilds or tongs, and dealings between foreigners and Chinese are usually on the basis of or in direct relation to the financial and monetary systems obtaining in the interior, from which goods for export are drawn and to which imported goods are sent. Most import and export goods are bought and sold on commission, and it has long been a custom of Chinese middlemen to secure much of their profit by buying in one monetary medium and selling in another.

While a new system of coinage would doubtless solve many problems in China's trade, it must face the opposition of strongly entrenched interests and must overcome Chinese trade methods and habits of many years standing. This doubtless can be done when there is a strong central government able to enforce its decrees in every province, but it is exceedingly doubtful if it can be done at present. Perhaps the most that can be expected is that by coining new currency and issuing it on the basis of its actual bullion value, and at the same time preventing any further coinage by the various provinces, the central government may be able in time to supplant the present coins by new ones and, when the volume of new coins will justify the step, to force acceptance of them at the value established in the presidential mandate. In the most favourable view of the matter, it will be some years before this can be accomplished. —(*U.S. Consular Reports.*)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Public Elevators, in the East and Afloat.

Week ending March 19, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R	433,040	92,937	95,370	68,927	690,274
Consolidated	736,405	341,077	77,443	276,945	1,431,870
Empire Elevator Co.	1,148,434	399,435	136,792	273,109	1,957,770
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	647,172	108,781	41,055		797,008
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	240,081	79,636	25	233,632	553,374
G. T. Pacific	1,811,459	1,161,672	162,683	558,385	3,694,199
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	1,514,026	479,111	192,775		2,185,912
Fort William Elevator	472,451	403,585	58,606	129,226	1,063,868
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	3,869,697	1,336,536	485,207	653,151	6,344,590
D. Horn & Co	75,852	29,842	8,955	298,734	413,383
Dominion Government Elevator.	684,939	87,935	62,944	404,081	1,239,899
Eastern Elevator	272,049	414,046	191,371		877,466
Total terminal elevators	11,905,601	4,934,593	1,513,226	2,896,190	21,249,613
Winter storage afloat	4,083,630	2,514,311	334,732	461,017	7,393,690
Total terminal storage	15,989,234	7,448,904	1,847,958	3,357,207	28,643,303
Depot Harbour		895,399	67,734		963,133
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	202,443	18,300			220,745
Midland Elevator Co.	5,421				5,421
Tiffin, G. T. P	175,057	71,395	50,014		296,466
Port McNicol	451,307	64,238	132,501	33,049	681,095
Collingwood	16,143				16,143
Meaford					
Goderich	313,647	137,522			451,169
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.			64,000		64,000
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1			121,570	66,068	187,638
" No. 2	119,379	173,076	281,988	177,812	752,255
Montreal Warehousing Co.	78,897	102,106	6,004	33,793	220,800
St. John, N.B.	21,677		3,333		25,010
West St. John, N.B.	1,177,493		41,388		1,218,881
Halifax, N.S.	103,536				103,563
Total public elevators	2,665,027	1,462,036	768,532	310,722	5,206,317
Winter storage afloat	110,719				110,719
Total eastern storage	2,775,746	1,462,036	768,532	310,722	5,317,036
Grand total storage	18,764,980	8,910,940	2,616,490	3,667,929	33,960,339

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Grades of Wheat, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended March 19, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat—			
No. 1 Hard	80,279	75,479	155,758
No. 1 Northern	5,776,253	1,531,597	7,307,850
No. 2 "	3,710,624	606,127	4,316,751
No. 3 "	1,062,063	181,609	1,243,672
No. 4 Wheat	196,502	39,199	235,761
No. 5 "	.....	2,433	2,433
No. 6 "	.....	1,399	1,399
Other	1,079,883	227,184	1,307,067
Totals, Wheat	11,905,604	2,665,027	14,570,631
			*4,194,349

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Oats—			
No. 1, C.W	30,079	12,984	43,063
No. 2, "	2,847,961	856,322	3,704,283
No. 3, "	1,490,052	516,658	2,006,710
Ex. No. 1 Feed	94,465	12,139	106,604
No. 1 Feed	.....	7,615	7,615
No. 2 Feed	.....	13,646	13,646
Other	472,036	42,672	514,708
Totals, Oats	4,934,593	1,462,036	6,396,629
			*2,514,311

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Barley—			
No. 3, Extra	.....	54,992	54,992
No. 3	998,104	350,280	1,348,384
No. 4	331,010	126,265	457,275
Feed	22,334	.....	22,334
Rejected	123,892	39,111	163,003
Other	37,886	197,884	235,770
Totals, Barley	1,513,226	768,532	2,281,758
			*334,732

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Flax—			
No. 1, Northwestern Canada	2,652,542	125,748	2,778,290
No. 1, C.W	169,625	182,695	352,320
No. 3, C.W	31,858	.....	31,858
Rejected	.....	.....	
Other	42,165	2,279	44,444
Totals, Flax	2,896,190	310,722	3,206,912
			*461,017
Total quantity in Store	21,249,613	5,206,317	26,455,930
Grand total storage	.....	.....	33,960,339

* Winter Storage afloat, grades not obtainable.

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'The Inquiries Branch, The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa,' or The Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, or The Secretary of the Board of Trade at London, Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Brandon, Halifax, Montreal, St. John, Sherbrooke, Vancouver, Victoria, Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon, and Chambre de Commerce du Montreal.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

272. **Canned salmon.**—A Bristol firm is open to receive quotations.

273. **Canned vegetables.**—A Birmingham firm inquires for reputable exporters.

274. **Canned fruits.**—A Birmingham firm is in a position to purchase large quantities.

275. **Canned salmon.**—A Birmingham firm would like to receive samples and quotations.

276. **Canned salmon.**—A Birmingham firm with first-class connections inquires for samples and quotations.

277. **Flour.**—A German firm having establishments in Tsingtau, Hong Kong and Canton, is interested in Canadian flour for the Chinese market owing to the experience he has had of it in West and South Africa.

278. **Tools.**—Several South American firms inquire for tools.

279. **Screws.**—A South American firm inquires for screws.

280. **Ploughs.**—Three South American firms inquire for ploughs.

281. **Motor car accessories.**—Several South American firms inquire for motor car accessories.

282. **Brushes.**—Two South American firms inquire for brushes.

283. **Split-wood pulleys.**—Three South American firms inquire for split-wood pulleys.

284. **Sanitary articles.**—A firm in Colombia, South America, inquires for sanitary articles.

285. **Metal beds.**—Two South American firms inquire for metal beds.

286. **Iron.**—Two South American firms inquire for iron.

287. **Cart springs.**—A Colombia, South America, firm inquires for cart springs.

288. **Explosives.**—A Colombia, South American, firm inquires for explosives.

289. **Enamelled ware.**—A Colombia, South America, firm inquires for enamelled ware.

290. **General hardware.**—A Colombia, South America, firm inquires for general hardware.

291. **Calcium carbide.**—Two South American firms inquire for calcium carbide.

292. **Paints and varnishes.**—Two South American firms inquire for paints and varnishes.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

Annual Report.

PART I.—CANADIAN TRADE:—
Imports into and Exports from Canada.
(Itemized and General Statements.)

PART II.—CANADIAN TRADE:—
1. With France.
2. With Germany.
3. With United Kingdom.
4. With United States.

PART III.—CANADIAN TRADE:—
With Foreign Countries.
(Except France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States.)

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:—
Bounties.
Lumber and Staple Products.
Revenue and Expenditure of Department of Trade and Commerce.
Statistical Record of the Progress of Canada.
Tonnage Table.
Trade Commissioner Service.

PART V.—GRAIN STATISTICS.

PART VI.—SUBSIDIZED STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PART VII.—TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS.

Monthly Reports.

Census and Statistics.
Trade and Commerce.

Weekly Report.

(*Circulated within Canada only.*)
Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information.

Miscellaneous Publications.

Canada Grain Act.
Canada Year Book.
Census Returns.
Commercial Arrangements between Canada and Foreign Countries.
Export Directory.
Inspection and Sale Act.
List of Licensed Elevators.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, B.A., Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

Acting Trade Commissioner, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. *Cable address Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. Cable *address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable address, Stadacona.*

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg.

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Mexico.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Cuarto num 6, Edificio Ranco Internacional é Hipotecario de México, Mexico, D.F. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, F.R.G.S., Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. M. Mussen, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Acting Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England. Cable address, Sleighing, London.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbeged No. 4, Christiana, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Johannesburg.

E. J. Wilkinson, Durban.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
Enlarged Canadian Trade Service	503
Great Britain—	
London (Mr. Harrison Watson)	504
Bristol (Mr. E. D. Arnaud)	507
Birmingham (Mr. J. E. Ray)	508
Manchester (Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike)	510
New Zealand (Mr. W. A. Beddoe)	512
Latin American Trade Review	516
Canadian Sailings to Foreign Ports	525
Canadian Produce Prices in England	526
British Imports of Agricultural Produce	527
British Consular Reports, Norway	528
Notes on Foreign Trade	532
Canadian Grain Statistics	536
Trade Inquiries	538
Canadian Trade Commissioner Service	541

Issued every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
For Index and List of Trade Officials see last page.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa. **Monday, April 20, 1914.** **No. 534**

GREAT BRITAIN.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(*Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike.*)

Manchester, March 30, 1914.

GREAT BRITAIN'S FISHERIES.

During the eleven months ending November 30, 1913, fish of thirteen kinds aggregated over ten million sterling in value at the ports of landing in England and Wales, as follows:—

Herring	£2,220,255
Cod	1,546,671
Haddock	1,224,902
Plaice	927,609
Hake	613,886
Halibut	333,025
Turbot	253,944
Whiting	249,957
Skates and rays	232,183
Mackerel	157,738
Lemon soles	151,478
Coal-fish	111,091
Ling	102,483

THE WEST COAST CATCH.

For the eleven months ending November 30, 1913, 92,272 tons of wet fish with a value of £1,474,628 were landed on the west coast of England and Wales. For the corresponding period of 1912 the totals were 94,827 tons valued at £1,361,634. The apparent discrepancy is due to the fact that large catches of coalfish (a cheap species) were made in 1912.

On the west coast the chief feature of the fisheries is the remarkable advance made by Fleetwood, which is shown by the following figures:—

	Wet-fish. (tons.)	Total. Values.	Fleetwood's Position.
1883	1,818		
1893	6,082	£ 74,973	13th Port.
1903	10,691	149,632	8th "
1913	37,263	628,000	6th "

TRAWLERS AT FLEETWOOD.

At the present time there are 131 steam trawlers working with Fleetwood as their headquarters, and there are ten vessels in course of construction for Fleetwood firms. The capital invested in the industry is approximately one million sterling

and the number of hands employed is about 3,500. Both the old Wyre dock and the new fish dock are almost exclusively used by steam fishing vessels.

EXTENT OF FISH DOCKS.

The old dock has ten acres of water space and a fish market on the quay side 520 feet long by 69 feet wide. The new dock area is 15 acres, with a fish market measuring 1,400 feet by 70 feet. The coal consumption of the Fleetwood trawlers is about 250,000 tons per annum, and bunkering is done in the new dock by means of three double electric traversers at a coaling berth 550 feet in length.

SUBSIDIARY INDUSTRIES.

A feature of Fleetwood's enterprise is the number and extent of the subsidiary industries which have arisen out of the fishing trade. The demand for ice on the part of the trawlers now amounts to 60,000 tons per annum, and the fishing trade runs its own factory, which at present turns out 160 tons of ice per day; and arrangements are completed to increase the output to 230 tons. There is storage capacity for 5,500 tons, and ice can be crushed and delivered on board the trawlers at the rate of one ton per minute.

FISH OIL.

The oil works at Fleetwood are able to handle 300 tons of fish livers weekly, and the storage capacity for oil is 140,000 gallons. This fish oil is utilized for soap-making, leather-dressing, jute spinning and steel hardening. The principal demand at present is in England, the Colonies, Germany and Austria, but some of the oil goes to Constantinople, Jerusalem and Bulgaria.

After the extraction of the oil from the livers, the residue is made into a fish guano. Fish offal is collected from the markets and the curing houses, and is manufactured into fish meal. The fish meal works have a capacity for dealing with from 350 to 400 tons of offal per week.

FISHERIES OF THE LANCASHIRE COAST.

The value of the fish landed on the coast of Lancashire is shown in the following statement, covering the years 1913 and 1912:—

1912.

	Wet.	Shell.	Total.
Barrow	£ 233	£ 798	£ 1,031
Ulverston	429	1,502	1,931
Cark	114	5,171	5,285
Morecambe	780	7,136	7,916
Lune estuary	1,042	958	2,000
Fleetwood	581,332	4,133	585,465
Lytham	327	2,263	2,590
Southport	1,701	4,890	6,591
Liverpool	80,073	163	80,236
	£666,031	£27,014	£693,045

1913.

	Wet.	Shell.	Total.
Barrow	£ 234	£ 940	£ 1,174
Ulverston	398	1,433	1,831
Cark	149	4,165	4,314
Morecambe	1,082	10,877	11,959
Lune estuary	1,074	1,047	2,121
Fleetwood	623,561	4,752	628,313
Lytham	826	2,753	3,579
Southport	1,727	6,551	8,278
Liverpool	81,184	277	81,461
	£710,235	£32,795	£734,030

INCREASED TRADE IN CANNED SALMON.

While the 1913 pack has been the largest recorded in recent years, prices have advanced to a considerable extent. It is an admitted fact that in the trade here that last year's pack which is now reaching this district surpasses all previous records, and that in Canada and the United States salmon has not been cheaper for many years. The demand here is certainly good, but the price of half-pound flat tins is considered by many to be unjustifiable.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

The spot market has felt the influence of the higher prices made for autumn shipment and buyers have been giving up to 32 shillings, or $7.80 for one-pound flat tins of the choicest quality. One pound talls both on the spot and afloat have also been actively dealt in.

There has been some speculative buying of the 1913 pack for late summer shipment and there are confident predictions that for certain sizes of sockeye, the market will have to face an advance of 2 to 3 shillings per case on present prices.

SECOND GRADE SALMON.

The market for the second grade of canned salmon continues relatively cheap. This fish is merely less regular in colour than the finest grades for which such high prices are obtained, and when sold strictly on its merits seldom fails to please consumers. Indeed there is a growing trade for pink salmon which is distinctly pale. Second grade flats now have a large demand, as the difference of about 10 shillings per case between this grade and the highest quality is an attraction.

IMPORTS OF CANNED FISH.

The following tables show the imports into Great Britain for the last three years, with the values in pounds sterling:—

	Imports, Cwts.			Values.		
	1913.	1912.	1911.	£	£	£
Canned Sardines from—						
Norway	127,036	114,810	97,641	415,376	365,781	288,907
France	20,109	11,496	17,027	93,841	50,124	72,023
Portugal	133,249	115,903	143,143	363,884	318,193	397,166
Other Countries	14,826	3,989	8,233	59,023	10,679	21,874
Total	295,220	246,198	266,044	912,124	744,777	779,970
Canned Salmon from—						
United States	165,817	125,208	226,789	698,018	386,696	630,071
Canada	275,362	211,616	169,070	900,068	723,698	586,194
Other Countries	63,160	18,510	5,125	177,432	49,958	13,338
Total	604,339	355,332	400,984	1,775,518	1,160,352	1,229,603
Canned Lobsters from—						
Canada	33,139	28,764	37,121	308,951	254,991	318,749
Newfoundland	1,361	4,090	4,065	15,707	39,067	33,974
Other Countries	730	1,540	1,241	6,753	12,476	9,382
Total	35,230	34,394	42,427	331,411	306,534	362,105

ABNORMAL INCREASE.

A Liverpool market report states that 'deliveries of salmon for February are just short of 70,000 cases, compared with 28,613 cases for the same month last year.

In addition much has been delivered from the ships' sides so that distributors in the country have taken large quantities. They report an unusually active demand. But one other factor must be borne in mind and that is the enhanced cost of production shown by packing companies' statements. As the packers have three short seasons before them it ceases to be a question of wonder that values are so well maintained.'

SARDINES.

Owing to the partial failure of the fishing in Norway this season many parcels of low grade sardines which would seem to have been packed for South American markets have been shipped to Great Britain, and there have been one or two prosecutions for the selling of Norwegian sardines alleged to be packed in olive oil, which were in fact found to be packed in cottonseed oil.

MARKET FOR CANADIAN FISH.

The Lancashire district commands a large trade in second grade canned salmon, and this office has been instrumental in appointing an agent in Manchester for the distribution of a large part of the output of one of the largest packing concerns in northern British Columbia.

FROZEN HALIBUT AND SALMON.

An agency has also been established in this district for the distribution of Canadian frozen halibut and salmon (Cohoes & Springs).

The best time of the year to handle frozen salmon here is from March to the end of May, and also during August and September, and prices would be about 8d. to 1 shilling per pound according to quality.

Halibut sells well all the year round, as it has been scarce in Great Britain for some few years' past, but from November to April is the best time of the year.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. E. D. Arnaud.)

BRISTOL, April 1, 1914.

TIMBER TRADE OF THE BRISTOL CHANNEL PORTS.

The *Timber Trades Journal* of March 28 says that the establishment of a better trade feeling in Bristol and the west of England has been one of the noteworthy achievements of the past year. A deficiency of working-class dwellings exists in the industrial parts of the city and there are signs of improvement in the building trade, which has suffered from prolonged depression.

BRISTOL IMPORTS OF WOOD GOODS.

The statistics of the imports of wood goods into the port of Bristol furnished by the collector of dues for the past two years, are as follows:—

	1913.			1912.		
	Deals. Stds.	Sundries. Loads.	Total Loads	Deals. Stds.	Sundries. Loads.	Total Loads
May & Hassel, Ltd.	11,071	2,333	38,867	7,997	1,426	27,815
Taylor & Low Bros.	5,780	1,437	20,511	3,914	795	13,710
Cox, Long & Co., Ltd.	4,704		15,523	3,299	1	10,888
Messers Ltd.	4,078	156	13,680	2,990	61	9,930
Heber Danty, Ltd.	2,704	1,082	10,005	1,665	926	6,421
J. S. Fry & Sons, Ltd.	2,150		7,095	4,219		14,161
Other Importers	11,686	33,432	71,996	9,834	27,754	60,207
Totals	42,193	38,440	177,677	33,990	30,963	143,132

TIMBER TRADE OF GLOUCESTER.

The imports for 1913 and its two preceding years are given below, the somewhat heavy amount under the heading of 'sundries' being accounted for by the large quantity of aspenwood imported from Riga and elsewhere by S. J. Moreland and Sons, Ltd.:—

	1913. Loads.	1912. Loads.	1911. Loads.
Price, Walker & Co., Ltd.	107,903	80,948	104,123
Nicks & Co.	16,346	14,554	21,571
Jos. Griggs & Co., Ltd.	10,837	10 745	7,350
Leggitt & Jones, Ltd. (Sharpness only)	9,545	9,438	12,569
Ashbee Sons & Co.	6,725	6,960	6,201
Sundries.	46,584	48,300	44,471
Totals.	197,940	170,945	196,465

TIMBER TRADE OF CARDIFF.

The imports by the chief merchants are as follows:—

	1913. Lds.	1912. Lds.
Meggett & Jones, Ltd.	58,809	42,345
Robinson, David & Co., Ltd.	48,686	46,625
John Bland & Co., Ltd.	46,610	46,328
Denny, Mott & Dickson, Ltd.	42,908	24,477
Watsons	15,258	15,450

Pitwood imports have been on an increased scale, as the following comparison will show:—

	1913. Lds.	1912. Lds.
T. P. Thomas & Co., and Watts, Watts & Co.	322,452	321,300
Lysberg, Ltd.	270,920	258,385
Morgan & Cadogan	191,824	184,836
Evans & Reid, Ltd.	174,600	262,166
Budd & Co.	120,952	125,910
Mendieta, Manzanos & Co.	91,636	43,903
F. R. Howe & Co., Ltd.	88,518	80,127
Bromage & Co.	86,710	68,536
W. Harry & Co., and Franklin, Thomas & Co.	67,580	41,153
L. Gueret, Ltd.	65,000	60,000
W. H. Williams & Co.	40,050	29,316
Williams, Ambrose & Greaves	24,878	35,758
E. Marcesche & Co. (for 7 months)	19,117	

PIT-PROPS.

The following shows the pit-props imported into Cardiff:—

	1913. Lds.	1912. Lds.
W. Thomas & Sons	69,240	53,350
C. Schroeter & Co	64,287	81,736
J. B. Harrison	59,107	42,000
C. P. Bell & Co	33,650	27,350

BARRY DOCKS.

The trading at the Barry docks constitutes a new record for that port, the imports and exports combined showing an increase of 1,361,645 tons, coal (11,009,547 tons) alone being 1,300,000 tons in excess of 1912. Timber is as follows:—

	1913. Tons.	1912. Tons.
Pitwood and props	503,551	463,472
Timber	24,086	17,259

PENARTH.

The timber imports for this port are for 1913:—

	Tons.
Sleepers	1,937
Sundry wood	681
Pitwood	69,086
Woodpulp	24,937

MILFORD.

The quantity of timber imported into the Milford Dock Company's docks at Milford Haven during 1913 was 195 standards planed boards and 375 standards deals and battens for Robinson, David & Co., Ltd.

NEWPORT.

The figures relating to the timber trade of this port are:—

	1913. Lds.	1912. Lds.
Nicholas & Co., Ltd	31,447	28,036
T. B. & S. Batchelor	24,944	18,918
Ford & Pickford, Ltd	19,088	18,452
Burt, Bolton & Haywood, Ltd	13,142	16,013
Davies Bros. (Newport) Ltd	3,095	2,015

With 340,000 loads of pitwood and 35,000 loads of pit-props, the former being an increase of 150,000 loads over 1912, and 10,000 loads over 1911. Timber imports during the last ten years have increased by 33 per cent.

SWANSEA.

Imports of deals, timber, pitwoods, &c., in 1913:—

——	Deals.	Timber.	Pitwood.	Sleepers.	Joinery.	Lath and Cratewood, etc.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coastwise	2,332		1,328	208	2,101	
Russia	12,705		33,032	9,004		107
Sweden	3,062	581		3,286	402	897
Norway	6,803	973			53	
Denmark					6	
Germany				4,108	29	
Holland		29			3	
Belgium		10			21	
France		235	96,581			
Portugal			5,595		12	
Spain			960			
Dutch Possessions (Java)		115				
Canada	26,891					
United States	999	5,302			87	
Foreign	50,460	7,263	136,168	16,398	616	1,004
Totals	52,792	7,263	137,496	16,606	2,717	1,004
Totals, 1912	43,080	2,783	112,370	15,414	2,329	826

GREAT BRITAIN.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(Mr. J. E. Ray.)

Glasgow, April 2, 1914.

INQUIRIES FOR HALIBUT AND SALMON.

During the present week, several Glasgow firms have expressed a desire to receive quotations from exporters of frozen halibut and canned salmon. Small consignments of Canadian frozen fish have been received from time to time, and the general impression is that the trade could be extended considerably. Naturally the extent and value of shipments to Glasgow will be influenced by the prevailing conditions of the Scotch fisheries at the time of importation. One firm states: 'It is a difficult matter to say what prospects there are of doing business in Canadian frozen fish, so much depends on the state of the fish when they arrive here, and also on the supply of fresh fish and the general demand. I am of opinion, however, that some good might be done with halibut, which is in more general use than salmon, and which for some considerable time has been very scarce and dear in Scotland. Salmon, on the other hand, were given an exhaustive trial about two years ago, and the result was not such as to induce further experiments.'

There is a large and continual demand for canned salmon, but it must be of the best quality. Names and addresses of prospective buyers are on file at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

INQUIRIES FOR LEATHER.

Scotland imports large quantities of leather annually, and buyers are anxious to receive quotations from Canadian firms in a position to export oak bends.

CHEESE, BACON AND HAM REQUIRED.

Inquiries have also been received this week for the names and addresses of Canadian exporters of cheese, ham and bacon. A reputation for quality seems to be well established. The only complaint recorded is the inability of importers to obtain sufficiently large and continuous consignments.

THE WORLD'S COAL OUTPUT.

The total known coal production of the world in 1912, exclusive of brown coal or lignite, according to a White Paper issued recently, was about 1,100,000,000 English tons. The principal producing countries and the output of each were as follows:—

	Tons.
United States of America	477,202,000
United Kingdom	260,416,000
Germany	172,065,000
*France	39,745,000
†Russia	25,998,000
Belgium	22,603,000

*Means provisional figures.
†Means output in 1911, the figures for 1912 not being yet available.

Provisional figures for 1912 show an increase of nearly 30,000,000 tons in the United States, and of about 14,000,000 tons in Germany.

The output of the British Dominions in 1912 was:—British India, nearly 15,000,000 tons; Canada, 13,000,000 tons; Australia, nearly 12,000,000 tons; the Union of South Africa, 7,000,000 tons; and New Zealand, 2,000,000 tons.

SHIP BUILDING: DECLINING TRADE.

According to the Glasgow Herald:—'The tonnage of the vessels launched by Scottish ship builders during March was comparatively small as compared with the figures for January and with those for March of last year, while the number and value of the new contracts reported indicate that the amount of work on hand in the yards will be reduced considerably in the course of the summer. All over Scotland there were launched 26 vessels aggregating 34,191 tons, making a total for the three months of 120,690 tons. In March of last year the vessels launched aggregated 64,173 tons, making a total for the quarter of 126,056 tons. The Clyde total for March is the lowest since 1908, and the third lowest during the past twenty years. For the full quarter the Clyde total is the lowest since 1910, and it represents a decrease of nearly 22,000 tons as compared with last year, and of nearly 40,000 tons as compared with 1912. There seems no doubt whatever that unless costs of production are reduced, the work on hand in the yards must decrease greatly within the coming six months. There are no indications of any improvement in freights, and as there are some difficult labour questions to be negotiated during the year the prospects from the point of view of continued briskness in the yards can hardly be called bright.'

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(Mr. W. B. Nicholson.)

St. John, N.F., April 3, 1913.

THE TRADE OF NEWFOUNDLAND IN 1911-12.

The fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, was more than an ordinary successful one in Newfoundland. The Colony's trade exceeded that of the year before by over $2,000,000. Imports were $16,012,365, and exports $14,672,889.

Trade with Canada shows a substantial increase, and is nearly one-third of the total imports; the actual figures being $5,215,532, exceeding 1912 by $369,776, and the year before that again by $607,817. The colony's total trade with the United Kingdom was $7,833,129; trade with Canada came second with a total of $7,475,885, and the United States third with $6,904,400.

Trade and commerce was in favour of the United Kingdom, $978,077; in favour of Canada $2,955,189, and the United States $4,243,066. Of the total imports $9,272,730 were dutiable and $6,739,635 free.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following figures, compiled from customs returns, indicate the growing prosperity of the colony during the last decade:—

Year ended June 30.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
1904	9,444,664	10,381,897	19,830,561
1905	10,279,293	10,669,342	20,848,635
1906	10,414,274	12,068,276	22,500,550
1907	10,626,040	12,101,161	22,727,201
1908	11,016,111	12,315,769	23,331,880
1909	11,402,737	11,848,913	23,251,650
1910	12,798,696	11,824,997	24,624,693
1911	13,383,910	11,975,747	25,359,657
1912	14,733,490	13,874,809	28,608,299
1913	16,012,365	14,672,889	30,685,254

It will be seen by these figures that imports have increased, approximately, 70 per cent, exports 41 per cent and the total trade 54 per cent.

The following table, showing increase and decrease in the principal commodities imported from Canada during the last fiscal year, should be of interest to Canadian manufacturers and exporters:—

IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

	Increase.	Decrease.
Aerated waters	.....	$ 21
Ale, beer and porter	$ 125	
Anchovies	.....	741
Animals of all kinds	.....	29,610
Agricultural implements	.....	725
Apples (green)	.....	4,277
Apples (dried)	.....	7,190
Asbestos	.....	405
Baths	53	
Beans	.....	3,028
Belting	4,274	
Bicycles and parts	235	
Billiard tables	59	
Biscuits, cakes, &c	.....	875
Bricks	106,135	
Brooms, whisks and brushes	809	
Butter	.....	9,766
Cabbage	6,621	
Cabinet ware	6,243	
Candles	199	
Canoes	.....	696
Canvas, sails and tarpaulins	462	
Carriages	71	
Cement	.....	563
Cheese	9,803	
Chewing gum	3,015	
Clocks and watches	254	
Coal	.....	25,222
Confectionery	.....	999
Dry goods	.....	136
Dories and oars	.....	399
Eggs	7,029	
Fruit	8,311	
Groceries	961	
Furs	848	
Hats and caps	3,486	
Hardware	6,341	
Hay	104,169	
Iron and steel bridges, &c	.....	19,615
Lumber, rough and dressed	69,732	
Machinery of all kinds	143,409	
Meats, all kinds	.....	18,291
Medicines	4,631	
Motor engines	51,041	
Nails, all kinds	.....	1,920
Oatmeal and rolled oats	.....	14,848
Oats	25,820	
Oiled clothes	.....	6,734
Oils, lubricating and gasoline	18,250	
Paints	15,226	
Paper hangings and borderings	.....	4,256
Peas, round	.....	33,358
Peas, split, dried, &c	.....	7,322
Perfumery	170	
Pianos and organs	577	
Picture frames, &c	.....	176
Potatoes	.....	4,375
Readymade clothing and furnishings	.....	2,970
Salt	987	
Ships for trade and fishery	45,830	
Stationery	.....	418
Steel, mild, blister and chrom	.....	652
Steel shafting	.....	36
Sugar	494	
Tar	.....	4,111
Tea	.....	9,137
Timber	10,326	
Tinware	775	
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes	360	
Trunks and valises	823	
Tubes for boilers	2,363	
Tweeds, cloths, &c	.....	423
Sailmakers' twines	.....	725
Vegetables	10,134	
Wines of all kinds	165	
Women's dress goods	.....	317
Woodware, pails, hoops, &c	7,433	
Zinc	100	

THE COD FISHERIES.

The cod fishery for the calendar year was slightly below the average in volume, but the prices realized were extremely high and worked out average value.

It is claimed that the short catch was due to the fact that the number of men employed was less than in former years, many having taken to railway work, lumbering and mining; and also to the unsatisfactory bait supply. The shortage in the number of fishermen available will doubtless continue till the branch line railways now in course of construction are all finished. But the question of bait supply is receiving the earnest attention of the Government, who will make an official inquiry into the mode of bait distribution in Norway. The plan to be adopted will probably take the form of cold storage bait depots along the coast with refrigerator steamers plying between.

Notwithstanding the introduction of several local industries recently, the cod fishery remains the staple industry of the country, and is being exploited more than ever.

The outstanding features at present are, the increase in the number of motor boats and the outlook for increased dried salt bulk fish trade with the United States.

UNDERWEAR.

Canadian trade in underwear which has been quite large some years is, owing to the establishment of a local factory recently, likely to get, at least, a temporary set back.

The Newfoundland knitting mills, conducted by a capable manager who has had considerable experience in Canada and the United States, are said to be turning out attractive goods at prices that Canadian manufacturers may find hard to meet.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE TO BOSTON.

Another source from which Canadian connection is likely to have opposition is a direct line of steamships from Boston to St. John's which is being inaugurated at present. Hitherto, the bulk of American goods has come from New York, and outside of one or two Boston houses there were no exporters from the New England States. With a new line things will be different. Already manufacturers and jobbers in some of the New England States have been making inquiries with a view to take advantage of the direct line from Boston.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC CONDITIONS.

This year the handling of freight by all lines has given eminent satisfaction to the Newfoundland trade. The facilities for handling freight on the gulf and transinsular route have also been greatly improved, and as a consequence goods have arrived with very little delay.

SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. W. J. Egan.*)

CAPE TOWN, March 12, 1914.

OUTFITS FOR CANNING FRUIT.

An inquiry has come to hand from a Durban firm, making inquiries as to the possibility of securing from Canada full data as regards the cost of individual canning outfits, and also full particulars as to large canning outfits to be used in a co-operative way for the packing of from 2 to 20 tons of fruit a day.

The fruits to be canned are pears, apples, plums and peaches.

The present inquiry is from Natal, but there is no doubt that the Cape province would be interested in outfits of this kind.

Each year, in Natal alone, where the sugar cane is grown as well as the fruit, there are tons and tons of fruit going to waste; and complete information, with catalogues illustrating the various outfits f.o.b. Montreal or St. John, particulars of measurements and weights would be sure to bring orders, as an endeavour is being made by the Fruit Growers' Association to interest individual growers in small outfits, or to co-operate on lines of a larger plant for certain districts.

SOUTH AFRICAN BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Reports which come to hand from various large centres state that business is bad, but this is accounted for by the drought in the Orange Free State, part of the Transvaal and in Northern Natal; in addition to this condition, which it is claimed has cut down the purchasing power of the large farming interests, it is stated that the strikes at various times in the past eight months, are still having their effect on the small store-keeper and the small farmer. These conditions, with the universal prevalence of close money, have had a bad effect on the placing of orders for next season in many parts of Natal, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, and, to a very small extent, in the Cape province.

In spite of this, there is a disposition in all quarters to see possibilities of increased trade in 1914, if only the continual menace to trade in the labour world is removed.

TOTAL SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORTS FOR 1913.

Appendix A to the December, 1913, Customs Report of South Africa has just been issued. It gives the British South African imports by countries of origin, and also the division of same through the various ports.

Canada's total trade with British South Africa for 1913 was £880,222, an increase over 1912 of £200,015, practically one million dollars increase, and Canada's proportion of the total trade was 2·2 per cent, an increase of ·4 per cent over the previous year.

The trade of the United Kingdom with South Africa for 1913 was larger in amount than that of 1912 by £271,679; the total for 1913 being £22,141,489, and the United Kingdom's proportion of the total for 1913 being 54·9 per cent, as against 58·1 per cent in 1912.

The Commonwealth of Australia made a big advance in her trade with this country; that of 1912 being £1,254,771, and that of 1913 amounting to £2,022,989. Australia's proportion of total trade advanced from 3·3 per cent in 1912 to 5·0 per cent in 1913.

New Zealand's trade dropped from £101,666 in 1912 to £68,886 in 1913.

India's total advanced to £1,138,210, which is £114,083 better than that of 1912. Her proportion of the total trade advanced from 2·7 per cent to 2·8 pre cent.

The total trade of South Africa with the British Empire for 1913 was £26,845,499, and for 1912 it was £25,451,005. The Empire's proportion of the total dropped from 67·7 per cent to 66·5 per cent.

The proportion of total trade between South Africa and foreign countries in 1912 was 32·3 per cent, and in 1913 33·5 per cent of the total, an increase of 1·2 per cent.

In the proportion of total trade the United Kingdom lost 3·2 per cent, and New Zealand ·1 per cent, a total of 3·3 per cent, which is accounted for to the extent of 2·1 per cent by other parts of the Empire and 1·2 per cent by foreign trade. The total trade with foreign countries in 1913 amounted to £13,508,390, an increase over 1912 of £1,347,579.

The foreign countries which made the most progress in their South African trade were Denmark, Holland, Italy, Portugal, Sweden and the Argentine Republic.

Germany's proportion of the total trade was 8·7 per cent, which was ·1 per cent less than in 1912; although her figures for 1913 were £3,254,268, which was £199,317 better than 1912.

The United States of America made some progress, her total for 1912 being £3,314,776, while in 1913 her exports to South Africa totalled £3,776,307, and her proportion of the total trade advanced from 8·8 per cent in 1912 to 9·4 per cent in 1913.

In the near future details will be furnished which will make a comparison of Canadian and American trade with South Africa in various commodities, and these details will be supplemented by remarks on the possibilities of Canada securing some share of the United States trade with this country.

Canadian exporters will, no doubt, be interested in the statistics of importation through various provinces and routes of South Africa for Canadian goods.

South Africa's total imports from Canada in 1913 were $4,300,000, and Cape province, which includes the ports of Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and East London, received Canadian goods to the total amount of $2,560,000, which was an increase of $846,000 over 1912. Natal province received through its port, Durban, Canadian goods to the value of $1,174,000, which was $180,000 better than the importation in 1912.

Delagoa Bay, which is in Portuguese territory, received for the Union from Canada in 1913 a total of $457,000; this was $79,000 less than in 1912. Beira, which serves Rhodesia, received a total of $116,000; this was $16,000 less than in 1912.

CANADIAN TARIFF CHANGES IN EFFECT APRIL 7, 1914.

TARIFF RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide, in substitution for Section 7 of The Customs Tariff, 1907:—

(*a*) That goods the product or manufacture of any foreign country which treats imports from Canada less favourably than those from other countries may be made subject by Order in Council in the case of goods already dutiable to a surtax not exceeding twenty per centum ad valorem, and in the case of goods not dutiable to a rate of duty not exceeding twenty per centum ad valorem;

(*b*) That goods the product or manufacture of any foreign country imported into Canada in vessels registered in such foreign country may, if such foreign country imposes higher duties of customs upon goods imported into such country in vessels registered in Canada than upon the like goods when imported in vessels of such country, be made subject by Order in Council in the case of goods already dutiable to a surtax not exceeding twenty per centum ad valorem, and in the case of goods not dutiable to a rate of duty not exceeding twenty per centum ad valorem.

2. Resolved, That The Customs Tariff, 1907, be amended by authorizing the Governor in Council when satisfied with rolled iron or steel angles, beams, channels and other rolled shapes or sections, of iron or steel weighing one hundred and twenty pounds and less per lineal yard are manufactured in substantial quantities in Canada from steel made in Canada to direct that there be substituted for tariff item 379 in Schedule A to The Customs Tariff, 1907, the following:—

Tariff Items.	——	British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
379	Rolled iron or steel angles, beams, channels, and other rolled shapes or sections, of iron or steel, not punched, drilled or further manufactured than rolled, weighing over one hundred and twenty pounds per lineal yard, n.o.p. not being square, flat, oval or round shapes, and not being railway bars or rails per ton	2 00	3 00	3 00

3. Resolved, That Schedule A to The Customs Tariff, 1907, as amended by Chapter 15 of the Acts of 1913, and by Orders in Council be further amended by striking thereout tariff items:—113, 184, 208, 210*a*, 296, 306, 315, 361, 375, 398, 404, 410, 411, 445, 446*a*, 460, 471, 486, 542, 543, 545, 546, 575, 577, sections (a) and (d) of the Orders in Council dated 11th August, 1908, designated as items 717 and 720 of The Customs Tariff, the several enumerations of goods respectively, and the several rates of duties of Customs, if any, set opposite each of said items, and to provide that the following items, enumerations and rates of duties be inserted in said Schedule A:—

Tariff Items.	——	British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
39c	Cassava flour, when imported by manufacturers of explosives, for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories	Free.	Free.	Free.
79a	Rooted carnation cuttings in their first year of introduction	Free.	Free.	Free.
99a	Dried or evaporated bananas.....per pound	Free.	½ cent.	½ cent.
113	Cocoanut, desiccated, sweetened or not per pound	3 cents.	4 cents.	4 cents.
157a	Amyl alcohol or refined fusil oil, when imported by the Department of Inland Revenue or by a person licensed by the Minister of Inland Revenue, to be denatured for use in the manufacture of metal varnishes or lacquers, to be entered at ports prescribed by regulations of the Ministers of Customs and Inland Revenue, subject to the Inland Revenue Act and to the regulations of the Department of Inland Revenue	Free.	Free.	Free.
178a	Provided that on the goods specified in item 178 and imported by mail on and after first day of July, 1914, duties may be paid by Customs Revenue stamps, under regulations by the Minister of Customs, at the rates specified in said item, except that on each separate package weighing not more than one ounce the duty shall be.....each	1 cent.	1 cent.	1 cent.

SCHEDULE "A."—*Continued.*

Tariff Items.	——	British Preferential	Intermediate Tariff. Tariff.	General Tariff.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
184	Newspapers, and quarterly, monthly, and semi-monthly magazines, and weekly literary papers, unbound; tailors', milliners' and mantle-makers' fashion plates when imported in single copies in sheet form with magazines or periodical trade journals.....	Free.	Free.	Free.
188a	Decalcomania paper not printed when imported by manufacturers of decalcomania transfers to be used in their own factories in the manufacture of decalcomania transfers.....	Free.	Free.	Free.
208	Boracic acid and borax in packages of not less than twenty-five pounds weight; hydro-fluosilicic acid; oxalic acid; tannic acid; ammonia, sulphate of; sal ammoniac and nitrate of ammonia; cyanide of potassium; cyanide of sodium and cyanogen bromide for reducing metals in mining operations; antimony salts, viz.:—tartar emetic, chlorine and lactate (antimonine); arsenous oxide; oxide of cobalt; oxide of tin; bi-chloride of tin; tin crystals; oxide of copper; precipitate of copper, crude; sulphate of copper (blue vitriol); verdigris or subacetate of copper, dry; sulphate of iron (copperas); sulphate of zinc; chloride of zinc; sulphur and brimstone, crude or in roll or flour; cream of tartar, in crustals or argols; tartaric acid crystals; iodine, crude; bromine; phosphorus; sulphide of arsenic; carbon bisulphide.....	Free.	Free.	Free.
208a	Chloride of lime and hypochlorite of lime:—			
	1. When in packages of not less than twenty-five pounds weight each.....per one hundred pounds.....	10 cents.	15 cents.	15 cents.
	2. When in packages of less than twenty-five pounds weight each.....	17½ p.c.	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
210a	Caustic soda:—			
	1. When in packages of not less than twenty-five pounds weight each.....per pound	⅕ cent.	$\frac{3}{16}$ cent.	$\frac{3}{16}$ cent.
	2. When in packages of less than twenty-five pounds weight each.....	17½ p.c.	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
278a	Peanut oil for manufacturing soap or for canning fish; soya bean oil for manufacturing soap...	Free.	Free.	Free.
296	Flint, ground flint stones; felspar, fluorspar, magnetite; mica schist; cliff chalk, china or Cornwall stone, ground or unground, refuse stone, not sawn, hammered or chiselled nor fit for flagstone, building stone or paving....	Free.	Free.	Free.
306	Marble, sawn or sand rubbed, not polished; granite, sawn; paving blocks of stone; flagstone and building stone, other than marble or granite, sawn on not more than two sides.....	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
306a	Building stone, other than marble or granite, sawn on more than two sides but not sawn on more than four sides, per hundred pounds....	10 cents.	15 cents.	15 cents.
306b	Building stone, other than marble or granite, planed, turned, cut or further manufactured than sawn on four sides, per one hundred lbs.	30 cents.	45 cents.	45 cents.
315	Carbons over six inches in circumference or outside measurement and not exceeding thirty-five inches in circumference or outside measurement.....	Free.	Free.	Free.

SCHEDULE "A."—*Continued.*

Tariff Item.	——	British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
315a	Carbon electrodes exceeding thirty-five inches in circumference or outside measurement	12½ p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
327a	Silvered lenses for automobile lamps	10 p.c.	15 p.c.	15 p.c.
353a	Aluminum leaf or foil	Free.	Free.	Free.
361	Gold and silver leaf; Dutch or schlag metal leaf; brocade and bronze powders	15 p.c.	27½ p.c.	27½ p.c.
375	Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, and cast scrap iron; ferrosilicon containing not more than fifteen per cent silicon; ferromanganese and spiegeleisen, containing not more than fifteen per cent manganese, per ton	1 50	2 50	2 50
375a	Ferrosilicon containing more than fifteen per cent silicon, per ton	3 00	4 50	4 50
375b	Ferromanganese and speigeleisen, containing more than fifteen per cent manganese	Free.	Free.	Free.
378a	Galvanized rolled hoop iron or hoop steel, numbers twelve and thirteen gauge...per ton.	$4.25	$7.00	$7.00
398	Wrought or seamless iron or steel tubing, plain or galvanized, threaded and coupled or not, over four inches in diameter but not exceeding ten inches in diameter, n.o.p	20 p.c.	30 p.c.	30 p.c.
398a	Wrought or seamless iron or steel tubing, plain or galvanized, threaded and coupled or not, over ten inches in diameter, n.o.p	10 p.c.	15 p.c.	15 p.c.
404	Galvanized iron or steel wire, curved or not, numbers nine, twelve and thirteen gauge with variations from such gauges not exceeding four one-thousands of an inch, and not for use in telegraph or telephone lines	Free.	Free.	Free.
410	Coil chain, coil chain links including repair links, and chain shackles, of iron or steel, one and one-eight of an inch in diameter and over	Free.	5 p.c.	5 p.c.
410a	Coil chain, coil chain links including repair links, and chain shackles, or iron or steel, n.o.p	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
411	Malleable sprocket chain, and link belting chain of steel, when imported by manufacturers of agricultural implements for use in the manufacture of such implements in their own factories	Free.	Free.	Free.
445	Mowing machines, harvesters, self binding or without binders, binding attachments, reapers, and complete parts thereof, not including shafting or malleable iron castings, also finished parts for repairs of the machines specified in this item	12½ p.c.	12½ p.c.	12½ p.c.
445a..	Malleable iron castings when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in their own factories in the manufacture of mowing machines, harvesters, binding attachments and reapers..	15 p.c.	17½ p.c.	17½ p.c.
446a	Traction ditching machines (not being ploughs) adapted for tile drainage on farms, value by retail at not more than three thousand dollars each, and complete parts thereof for repairs..	Free.	Free.	Free.
453a	Electrical dental engines	15 p.c.	27½ p.c.	27½ p.c.

SCHEDULE "A."—*Continued.*

Items. Tariff	—	British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
		$ cts,	$ ct .	$ cts.
460	Sundry articles of metal as follows, when for use exclusively in mining or metallurgical operations, viz.:—Diamond drills, not including the motive power; coal cutting machines, except percussion coal cutters, coal augers and rotary coal drills; coal heading machines; core drills; miners' safety lamps and parts thereof, also accessories for cleaning, filling and testing such lamps, electric or magnetic machines for separating or concentrating iron ores; furnaces for the smelting of copper, zinc and nickel ores; converting apparatus for metallurgical processes in metals, copper plates, plated or not; machinery for extraction of precious metals by the chlorination or cyanide processes; amalgam safes; automatic ore samplers; automatic feeders; retorts; mercury pumps; pyrometers; bullion furnaces amalgam cleaners; blast furnaces blowing engines; and integral parts of all machinery mentioned in this item	Free.	Free.	Free.
471	Rolled round wire rods in the coil, of iron or steel not over three-eighths of an inch in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use making wire in the coil in their own factories.....per ton.	$2.25	$3.50	$3.50
471a	Rolled round rods in the coil, of iron or steel, whether annealed or cleaned, or not when imported by manufacturesr of chain for use only in their own factories in the manufacture of chain.....per ton.	$2.25	$3.50	$3.50
478a	Iron or steel bands, strips or sheets, number fourteen gauge or thinner, coated, polished, or not, and rolled iron or steel sections, not being ordinary square, flat or round bars, when imported by manufacturers of saddlery hardware and hames for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories	Free.	Free.	Free.
486	Iron tubing, brass covered, not over three inches diameter, and brass trimmings, not polished, lacquered or otherwise manufactured, when imported by manufacturers of iron or brass bedsteads for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own use factories	Free.	Free.	Free.
494a	Cork slabs, boards, planks and tiles produced from cork waste or granulated or ground cork	20 p.c	30 p.c	30 p.c
533a	Garnetted wool waste in the white when imported by manufacturers of woolen goods for use exclusively in their own factories	Free.	Free.	Free.
542	Jute or hemp yarn, plain, dyed or coloured, when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in their own factories for weaving purposes, or for insulating wire, or for the manufacture of hammocks and twines	Free.	Free.	Free.
543	Linen yarn when imported by manufacturers of towels, damask, or seamless linen fire hose duck, for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories	Free.	Free.	Free.
545	Jute and jute butts, jute cloth or jute canvas, as taken from the loom, not coloured, cropped mangled, pressed, calendered, nor finished in any way	Free.	Free.	Free.

SCHEDULE "A."—*Concluded.*

Tariff Items.	—	British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
546	Jute cloth or jute canvas, uncoloured, not further finished than cropped, bleached, mangled, or calendered	7½ p.c.	10 p. c.	10 p.c.
548a	Twine or yarn of paper when imported by manufacturers for use only in their own factories in the manufacture of furniture	Free.	Free.	Free.
575	Embroideries, n.o.p., lace, n.o.p., tapes of cotton or linen not over one-quarter inches in width, not including measuring tape lines, fringes, n.o.p., cords, elastic, round or flat, garter elastic, tassels, handkerchiefs of all kinds, lace collars and all manufactures of lace, nets and nettings of cotton, linen, silk or other material n.o.p., shams and curtains, when made up, trimmed or untrimmed, corsets of all kinds, linen or cotton clothing, n.o.p.	25 p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.
577	Silk in the gum or spun silk, when imported by manufacturers of silk thread, silk underwear or of woven labels, for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories	Free.	Free.	Free.
651a	Buttons of vegetable ivory ..... per gross....	5 cents.	5 cents.	5 cents.
	and.....	20 p. c.	30 p.c.	30 p.c.
671a	Metal tips, studs and eyes adapted for the manufacture of corset clasps and corset wires	Free.	Free.	Free.
692a	Articles presented from abroad in recognition of the saving of human life, under regulations by the Minister of Customs	Free.	Free.	Free.

4. Resolved, That Schedule B to The Customs Tariff, 1907, be amended by striking thereout tariff items: 1017 and 1019, the several enumerations of goods respectively, and the several rates of drawback of Customs duties set opposite each of the said items, and to provide that the following items, enumerations, and rates of drawback of Customs duties be inserted in said Schedule B:—

Item No.	Goods.	When subject to Drawback.	Portion of duty (not including special duty or dumping duty) payable as Drawback.
1,017	Lapwelded tubing of iron or steel, not less than four inches in diameter, threaded and coupled or not.	When used in casing water, oil and natural gas wells, or for the transmission of natural gas under high pressure from gas wells to points of distribution...	50 per cent.
1,019	Bituminous coal.....	When imported by proprietors of coke ovens and converted at their coke ovens into coke for use in the smelting of metals from ores and in the melting of metals.....	99 per cent.
1,021	Rolled round wire rods in the coil, of iron or steel, not over three-eights of an inch in diameter...	When used in the manufacture of galvanized iron or steel wire, curved or not, numbers nine, twelve and thirteen guage, with variations from such guages not exceeding four one-thousands of an inch.....	99 per cent.
1,022	Charcoal.....	When used for the smelting of metals from ores.....	99 per cent.
1,023	Rolled hexagon iron or steel bars...	When used in the manufacture of cold drawn or cold rolled iron or steel bars, or turned and polished shafting	99 per cent.
1,024	Yarns composed in chief value of wool, single, numbers thirty and finer, on mule cops, tubes or cones, or in hanks, dry spun on the French or Belgium systems, in white only, not doubled or twisted.	When used in the manufacture of socks and stockings.....	99 per cent.

5. Resolved, That Schedule C (Prohibited goods) to The Customs Tariff, 1907, shall be amended by adding the following:—

1212. Aigrettes, egret plumes, or so called osprey plumes, and the feathers, quills, heads, wings, tails, skins or parts of skins of wild birds, either raw or manufactured; but this provision shall not come into effect until 1st January, 1915, and shall not apply to:

(a) the feathers or plumes of ostriches;
(b) the plumage of the English pheasant and the Indian peacock;
(c) the plumage of wild birds ordinarily used as articles of diet;
(d) the plumage of birds imported alive, nor to—
(e) specimens imported under regulations of the Minister of Customs for any natural history or other museum or for educational purposes.

6. Resolved, That the foregoing provisions shall be held to have come into force on the seventh day of April, 1914, and to have applied to all goods imported or taken out of warehouse for consumption on and after that day, and to have also applied to goods previously imported for which no entry for consumption was made before that day, except as otherwise provided in the foregoing Resolutions:

Provided, notwithstanding any increase in Customs duties under the said Resolutions, that all goods actually purchased on or before the sixth day of April, 1914, for importation into Canada, on evidence satisfactory to the Minister of Customs of the purchase having been so made, and all goods in warehouse in Canada on such day, if entered for duty after importation prior to the first day of July, 1914, may be entered at the rate of duty in force on the said sixth day of April, 1914.

SOUTH AFRICAN CUSTOMS TARIFF INTERPRETATIONS.

*No. 315.] [25th February, 1914.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS' INTERPRETATIONS OF THE TARIFF: NO. 58.

The following tariff interpretations are hereby published for general information.

Article.	Rate.	No. in Tariff.	Rebate (under the respective Tariff numbers) upon goods, the growth, produce or manufacture of the U.K. or reciprocating British Colonies.
1 Creamy Custard Powder (Pearce Duff's)	Per £100 £15	175	3 % ad valorem.
2 Cream Custard, "Homestead"	" £100 £15	175	3 % ad valorem.
3 "Herrcline" (for increasing the driving power of petrol)	" Imperial gallon 1d.	28	Nil.
4 "Karo," a syrup	" 100 lb. 3s. 6d.	37B	Nil.
5 Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes	" £100 £15	175	3 % ad valorem.
6 Sacchosoline (used in manufacture of mineral waters)	" 100 lb. 3s. 6d.	37B	Nil.
7 Toasted Rice Flakes	" £100 £15	175	3 % ad valorem.
8 Toasted Wheat Flakes	" £100 £15	175	3 % ad valorem.
9 "Watrole," an hydraulic lubricant	" £100 £15	175	3 % ad valorem.

On page 280 of the Official Tariff Book add to list of approved full cream milks:—"Auto Mark" brand sterilized fresh milk; "White Maid" brand condensed milk; "Umgeni" brand condensed milk.

On page 264 of the Official Tariff Book add to list of approved disinfectants:—"Cresopal" disinfecting fluid; Cook's Cofectant; Pearson's Pacolol.

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account furnished by the High Commissioner's office, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended March 28, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year:—

	Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living:—		
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves	46	269
Sheep and lambs	–	–
Swine	–	–
Horses	179	99
Fresh meat:—		
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) Cwts.	186,062	210,557
Mutton " " " "	107,693	99,703
Pork " " " "	8,489	28,482
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen) "	16,971	29,664
Salted or preserved meat:—		
Bacon "	99,374	86,614
Beef "	497	336
Hams "	10,667	19,090
Pork "	4,260	28,482
Meat, unenumerated, salted "	1,762	3,007
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned) "	25,370	9,912
Dairy produce and substitutes:—		
Butter "	57,502	65,830
Margarine "	28,365	34,198
Cheese "	31,019	45,704
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums "	–	–
" cream "	104	239
" condensed "	27,765	27,032
" preserved, other kinds "	85	243
Eggs Gt. Hnd.	268,766	384,071
Poultry Value £	20,414	12,572
Game "	7,571	4,654
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen) Cwts.	1,113	3,381
Lard "	48,105	54,732
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—		
Wheat "	1,868,600	1,907,100
Wheat-meal and flour "	200,800	251,800
Barley "	426,400	192,400
Oats "	349,600	280,800
Peas "	63,846	28,250
Beans "	14,750	990
Maize or Indian corn "	698,500	148,300
Fruit, raw:—		
Apples "	41,231	52,803
Pears "	499	1,043
Hay Tons.	1,894	530
Hops Cwts.	3,093	593

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended March 25, 1914:—

Cheese—				
Bristol	67s.	6d.	—71s.	per cwt.
Liverpool	67s.		—70s.	"
London	68s.		—71s.	"
Glasgow	–		–	"
Butter—No sales reported.				
Bacon (Sides)—				
Bristol		67s.	—69s.	"
Liverpool		66s.	—67s.	"
London		66s	—68s.	"
Glasgow		–	—74s.	"
Bacon (Cumberland cut)—				
Bristol		–	–	
Liverpool		72s.	—79s.	"
London		–	–	
Glasgow		70s.	—72s.	
Hams (long cut, green)—				
Bristol		75s.	—79s.	"
Liverpool		75s.	—79s.	"
London		78s.	—80s.	"
Glasgow		–	–	

Foreign Animals Market, Deptford.—No sales reported.
Foreign Animals Market, Birkenhead.—No sales reported.

BRITISH COLONIAL REPORT.

ST. LUCIA.

Report on Trade of St. Lucia.

(By the Administrator.)

IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

The following is taken from the treasurer's annual report:—

'The value of the imports was £315,361, or £3,239 less than the previous year. The counties of origin are shown as under. The figures given are for the calendar year:—

	Value.
United Kingdom	£ 71,495
Canada	12,294
Other British countries	13,726
United States	196,059
France	6,848
Germany	2,765
Denmark	1,205
Peru	2,361
Other foreign places	5,531
Parcel post	3,077
	£315,361

'The imports from the United Kingdom apparently continue to fall. In 1910 and 1911 they were respectively £79,547 and £75,976. In 1912 they were £71,495. The imports from the United States show a slight increase, as also the imports from Canada. Probably much of the flour and possibly other articles which appear as imports from the United States were the produce of Canada. When certificates of origin come to be produced under the customs preferential tariff the imports from Canada will show a considerable increase.

'The imports from the United States include £141,601 bunker coal.

'Goods to the value of £22,819 were entered duty free under the exemption list in the tariff, as follows:—

For agriculture and manufacturing industries	£11,916
" government	4,749
" castries town board	2,059
" churches	771
" coasting steamer	136
" governor and administrator	94
Under general list	3,094
	£22,819

SUMMARY OF IMPORTS.

A summary of the imports is as follows:—

	1911.	1912.
I. Food, drink and tobacco	£ 75,971	£ 72,811
II. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	152,355	150,451
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	78,344	88,778
IV. Miscellaneous and unclassified, including imports by parcel post	3,840	3,321
V. Bullion	8,080	

EXPORTS.

The total declared value of exports was £287,716, being some £14,000 in excess of the previous year's total.

The following is a summary:—

Exports to—	Island produce.	Exports other than Island produce.
United Kingdom	£ 67,818	£ 2,376
Canada	8,481	
France	23,633	
Holland	3,248	
United States	2,350	18
Germany	152	1,709
Barbados	1,970	171
Other places	862	6,122
Bunker coal	.....	166,312
Ships' stores	.....	2,494
	£108,514	£179,202

The value of imported goods exported as ships' stores has been kept for the first time and works out, according to the treasurer's report, at £2,494, which is a rather lower figure than had been supposed.

The output of usine sugar was the lowest for some years. Cocoa was slightly less than in 1912.

Lime juice has risen from £148 to £1,007, and this will probably be more than doubled in 1913.

MINES, MANUFACTURES AND FISHERIES.

The sugar factories at Cul-de-Sac, Roseau, Vieux Fort and Dennery were all working during the year.

The following figures show the quantity of rum distilled, consumed and exported during the last five years:—

Year.	Distilled. Gals.	Consumed. Gals.	Exported. Gals.
1908	83,532	51,216	23,440
1909	72,633	46,949	27,883
1910	49,256	42,456	4,692
1911	63,961	44,516	12,787
1912	59,739	31,865	26,577

During the year a steam plant for concentrating lime juice was installed on one estate, and several small temporary works were put up to deal with small first crops which are now in process of being replaced by more complete and modern installations.

The question of the erection of a small factory by the Government, with a view more particularly to stimulating lime cultivation among the peasantry, was discussed and this has since taken satisfactory and practical shape, and bids fair to meet with a considerable measure of success.

Fishing is carried on regularly all round the coast of the island, but only to meet local daily demand.

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.

Sugar and cocoa head the list of the Colony's important products. Lime cultivation is, however, making very rapid strides, and in the course of a year or two there is likely to be a very marked development in the cropping capacity of quite a number of estates, while the area planted in limes is steadily being added to.

SUGAR AND COCOA.

The quantity and value of the export of sugar and cocoa during the past five years were as follows:—

—	Cocoa.		Sugar: Usine.		Other sugar, Muscovado, and products thereof.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Bags of 200 lb.	£	Tons.	£	£
1908	6,775	30,488	4,881	53,691	2,813
1909	10,850	54,275	5,360	59,623	2,265
1910	8,187	40,935	5,199	64,988	2,674
1911	10,368	46,656	4,288	52,535	1,955
1912	9,573	43,099	4,246	48,830	2,117

During the year a steam plant for concentrating lime juice was installed on one previous.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

FISH MEAL AS FEEDING STUFF.

Fish guano as a supplementary food for cattle, hogs, and fowl is coming into more general use in Germany. The first tests in this article were made by H. Weiske as far back as 1873-74, when it was found that this class of feed increased the appetite and consequently the weight of the animal. Opinions of investigators seem to differ as to the influence of such feed on the taste of milk and butter. In Die Futtermittel des Handels, published by the Association of Agricultural Experimental Stations, it is stated that lard obtained from hogs fed with fish meal is absolutely free from odor of fish and that no fishy taste is noticeable.

The general practice in feeding cattle, &c., with fish meal in Germany is to commence by giving the animal a small quantity in order to accustom it to the sharp odor and then increase the quantities to the following: Pigs are given 100 to 500 grams (3·527 to 17·637 ounces) of fish meal per day, mixed with other materials, during the fattening season. Cattle receive 1 kilo (2·2046 pounds) of fish meal for every 500 kilos of their weight; sheep 200 to 300 grams per 100 kilos of their weight. Fish meal is mixed with hay, chopped straw, turnips, groats of oats, and other fodder usually given to animals. Fish-meal cakes manufactured from herrings, as marketed by the Aktien-Gesellschaft Delfin, a Swedish concern, contain 15 to 25 per cent of wheat bran or groats of oats and 75 to 85 per cent of fresh chopped herrings.

The exports of fish guano from Hamburg to the United States reached a total value of $50,695 in 1911, but declined to $9,428 in 1912. They increased again in 1913 to $12,795, while from January 1, 1914, to March 7, 1914, the exports have already reached $13,229.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

SIBERIAN MARKET FOR TOOLS.

The British Vice-Consul at Omsk (Mr. S. Randrup) says that there are openings in Siberia for tools of all kinds, knives, and other small goods of iron and steel, provided that manufacturers will meet the requirements of the Siberian market, and compete in the matter of prices. At present the business in tools is chiefly in Russian-made articles, and what trade is done in foreign tools is almost entirely in the hands of German firms. The German firms do not place articles on the market for which there is little or no use.

It should be especially noted that the continental catalogues are in German (which is more generally understood than English), or very often in Russian; weights are quoted in kilogs or pouds, and meet the requirements of the buyers much more than the English catalogues do. What is required is a catalogue giving all the information necessary to enable a dealer to calculate the cost of what he buys delivered in Siberia. Articles of United Kingdom make generally have a better name than other goods of foreign make, and the Vice-Consul is of opinion that if a United Kingdom firm appointed energetic agents something could be done. To make certain, however, before incurring heavy expenses, he recommends that the firms interested should send to Siberia a traveller who understands the language and his business, in order to judge the prospects of future business and the class of goods required.—(*Commercial Intelligence.*)

CEREAL CROPS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

The Department of Trade and Commerce have received the following information from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome:—

The world's production of wheat (in 1913 in the Northern Hemisphere and 1913-14 in the Southern Hemisphere) is estimated at 2,098,774,000 cwts. or 7·4 per cent above last season's; rye, 923,796,000 cwts. or 0·5 per cent above; barley, 668,076,000 cwts. or 9·4 per cent above; and oats, 1,340,606,000 cwts. or 1·7 per cent above last season's production.

The production of barley in Argentina and New Zealand in 1913-14 is estimated at 3,978,000 cwts. or 58·1 per cent above that in 1912-13. The estimated production of maize in Argentina is 177,158,000 cwts., or 80·2 per cent above last year's production. The estimated total production of maize in 1913 in Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Spain, Italy, Roumania, Russia, Switzerland, Canada, United States, Japan, Egypt and Tunis, and in Argentina (1913-14) is 1,736,261,000 cwts., or 12·9 per cent below the previous season's production.

In Egypt the production of raw cane sugar this season up to the end of February, 1914, was 895,000 cwts. against 927,000 cwts. in the corresponding period of last season, a decrease of 3·4 per cent. In Louisiana, U.S.A., the quantity of cane crushed in the factories is estimated at 90,456,000 cwts. against 38,606,000 cwts. last season, or an increase of 134·3 per cent.

For the countries of the Northern Hemisphere, reports on the crop conditions of winter cereals are generally good.

WORLD'S GOLD PRODUCTION.

Some interesting statistics of the world's gold production have recently been published by the New York *Engineering and Mining Journal*. The following are the figures for the past three years:—

	1911.	1912.	1913. (Uncorrected).
Transvaal	£34,011,855	£37,719,852	£36,470,200
Rhodesia	2,597,200	2,633,246	2,835,920
West Africa	1,039,498	1,477,205	1,657,720
Madagascar	541,328	585,000	603,000
United States	19,378,000	18,690,300	17,660,204
Mexico	4,976,020	4,500,000	3,500,000
Canada	1,952,420	2,511,858	3,060,000
Central America	679,800	726,500	789,000
Europe (including Siberia)	7,288,720	6,619,500	7,108,000
British India and East Indies.	3,156,120	3,408,032	3,400,000
Japan and China	2,133,300	2,183,000	2,200,000
South America	2,084,360	2,485,000	2,595,000
Australasia	12,936,840	11,327,160	12,783,490
Total	£91,875,461	£94,866,653	£92,662,534

In 1913 the figures for December have only been estimated, and it is possible that the total for the year was greater than is shown above.

During the past few years the world's gold production has increased considerably. In 1903 it only amounted to £65,895,089; in 1904 it was £69,817,650; and by 1909 it had risen to £91,985,490.—(*Commercial Intelligence.*)

EMPIRE'S IRON ORE RESERVES.

More than 3,000 years have passed since iron asserted itself as the industrial metal of the world in place of copper, but the available reserves are still so large, so varied and so widely distributed over the earth that there are adequate potential supplies for the use of mankind far into the remote future. Altogether it has been recently estimated that actual reserves of ore amount to no less than 22,408,000,000 tons and potential reserves to 123,377,000,000 tons. Great Britain contributes 1,300,000,000 and 37,700,000,000 tons respectively to these totals, but in regard to the remainder of

the British Empire the amount of actual reserves is relatively small. Australia leads with 136,000,000 tons, probably British North America can claim second place, while British Africa may boast actual reserves of 100,000,000 tons. Altogether the Empire has an annual production of 16,000,000 tons of ore, of which fully half is to the credit of the mother country. The pity of it is that the potential supplies of ore within the frontiers of the Empire are enormous, but are neglected. In British Asia, America and Africa there are many thousands of tons of potential reserves of ore awaiting exploitation, in some cases because transport is not available, as in Western Canada, but in others because capital has chosen other outlets. Gradually, however, as in India, Australia and South Africa, enterprise is being diverted in the direction of iron, and there is every reason to believe that before many years have passed the component parts of the Empire will each have an iron industry worthy of ranking with those of the present great producing countries of the world.—(*British Export Gazette.*)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Public Elevators, in the East and Afloat.

Week ending April 2, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R	463,544	143,034	99,276	68,945	774,799
Consolidated	781,843	390,829	87,266	295,256	1,555,194
Empire Elevator Co.	1,242,393	576,668	150,376	284,163	2,253,600
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	638,488	104,454	38,572		781,514
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	280,143	88,325	26	268,137	636,631
G. T. Pacific	1,993,007	1,329,839	174,925	570,602	4,068,373
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	1,562,438	491,711	195,523		2,249,672
Fort William Elevator	497,601	446,751	77,186	132,668	1,154,206
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	4,251,357	1,451,350	518,934	673,486	6,895,127
D. Horn & Co	68,306	34,377	10,631	310,965	424,279
Dominion Government Elevator.	397,657	557,229	232,499		1,187,385
Eastern Elevator	766,407	151,408	67,939	408,013	1,393,827
Total terminal elevators	12,943,184	5,766,035	1,653,153	3,012,235	23,374,607
Winter storage afloat	4,083,630	2,514,311	334,732	461,017	7,393,690
Total terminal storage	17,026,814	8 280,346	1,987,885	3,473,252	30,768,297
Depot Harbour		956,396	45,424		1,001,820
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	37,780	15,600			53,380
Midland Elevator Co.	3,421				3,421
Tiffin, G. T. P	115,957	47,111	47,514		210,582
Port McNicol	308,581	45,888	126,142	26,549	507,160
Collingwood	16,143				16,143
Goderich	219,813	117,635			337,448
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.			64,000		64,000
Commercial Elevator Co.	3,186	6,771			9,957
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1			121,570	66,068	187,638
" No. 2	106,731	159,756	272,838	177,812	717,137
Montreal Warehousing Co.	78,897	88,191	64,935	23,793	255,816
St. John, N.B.			33,331		33,331
West St. John, N.B.	1,130,108		31,188		1,161,296
Halifax, N.S.	113,436				113,436
Total public elevators	2,134,053	1,437,348	806,942	294,222	4,672,565
Winter storage afloat	110,719				110,719
Total eastern storage	2,244,772	1,437,348	806,942	294,222	4,783,284
Grand total storage	19,271,586	9,717,694	2,794,827	3,767,474	35,551,581

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Grades of Wheat, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended April 2, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Wheat—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 Hard	91,031	68,197	159,228
No. 1 Northern	6,282,790	1,166,643	7,449,433
No. 2 "	3,973,669	437,975	4,411,644
No. 3 "	1,189,773	158,055	1,347,828
No. 4 Wheat	212,575	12,073	224,648
No. 5 "	.....	1,033	1,033
No. 6 "	.....	1,399	1,399
Other	1,193,346	288,678	1,482,024
Totals, Wheat	12,943,184	2,134,053	15,077,237
			*4,194,349

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Oats—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1, C.W	31,094	13,351	44,445
No. 2, "	3,280,931	842,110	4,123,041
No. 3, "	1,734,310	518,265	2,252,575
Ex. No. 1 Feed	102,028	12,246	114,274
No. 1 Feed	.....	5,815	5,815
No. 2 Feed	.....	11,323	11,323
Other	617,672	34,238	651,910
Totals, Oats	5,766,035	1,437,348	7,203,383
			*2,514,311

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Barley—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 3, Extra	.....	833	833
No. 3	1,052,664	361,823	1,414,487
No. 4	395,475	158,693	554,168
Feed	24,645	.....	24,645
Rejected	140,612	35,338	175,950
Other	39,757	250,255	290,012
Totals, Barley	1,653,153	806,942	2,460,095
			*334,732

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Flax—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1, Northwestern Canada	2,760,168	109,248	2,869,416
No. 1, C.W	177,092	182,695	359,787
No. 3, C.W	31,986	.....	31,986
Rejected	.....	.....	
Other	42,989	2,279	45,268
Totals, Flax	3,012,235	294,222	3,306,457
			*461,017
Total quantity in Store	23,374,607	4,672,565	28,047,172
Grand total storage			35,551,581

* Winter Storage afloat, grades not obtainable.

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA,' or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, CALGARY, SASKATOON, and CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DU MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

293. **Leather.**—A South American firm inquires for leather.

294. **Rubber hose.**—A South American firm inquires for rubber hose.

295. **Brush hooks.**—A South American firm inquires for brush hooks.

296. **Roofing.**—Four South American firms inquire for roofing.

297. **Aerial cables.**—A South American firm inquires for aerial cables.

298. **Pumps.**—South American firms inquire for pumps.

299. **Furniture.**—Three South American firms inquire for furniture, household and other.

300. **Jute carpets.**—A firm in Medellin, Colombia, inquires for jute carpets.

301. **Horse brushes.**—A firm in Medellin, Colombia, inquires for horse brushes.

302. **Small corundum wheels.**—A firm in Colombia, South America, inquires for small corundum wheels.

303. **Mine supplies.**—A firm in Colombia, South America, inquires for mine supplies.

304. **Rails.**—A firm in Colombia, South America, inquires for rails.

305. **Steel Sleepers..**—A firm in Colombia, South America, inquires for steel sleepers.

306. **Railway material and rolling stock.**—A firm in Colombia, South America, is prepared to handle railway material and rolling stock.

307. **Cement.**—Two South American firms inquire for cement.

308. **Steel bridges.**—A Colombia, South America, firm inquiries for steel bridges.

309. **Cotton duck.**—Two South American firms inquire for cotton duck.

310. **Wheat.**—Two South American firms inquire for wheat.

311. **Typewriter supplies.**—A firm in Colombia inquires for typewriter supplies.

312. **Scales.**—A South American firm inquires for scales.

313. **Printing paper.**—A South American firm inquires for printing paper.

314. **Fruits, canned.**—Two South American firms inquire for canned fruits.

315. **Vegetables, canned.**—Two South American firms inquire for canned vegetables.

316. **Brooms.**—A South American firm inquires for brooms.

317. **Silverware.**—Two South American firms inquire for silverware.

318. **Bicycles.**—A South American firm inquires for bicycles.

319. **Boxes.**—A South American firm inquires for boxes for candies and candles.

320. **Valves and connections.**—A South American firm inquires for the above.

321. **Cheese.**—A Japanese firm in Yokohama wishes to get into touch with manufacturers and exporters of Canadian cheese.

322. **Lard and lard compound.**—A Japanese firm in Yokohama wishes to get into touch with manufacturers and exporters of lard and lard compound.

323. **Asbestos fibre.**—A Japanese company who manufacture asbestos tiles wishes to get into touch with manufacturers and exporters of asbestos fibre in Canada.

324. **Pulp.**—A British firm in Yokohama wishes to get in touch with reliable exporters of Canadian pulp for paper making.

325. **Corn starch.**—A Lancashire corn merchant wishes to get in touch with exporters of corn starch from Canada, immediately.

326. **Crushed oyster shells.**—A Lancashire corn merchant is in a position to handle about 300 tons yearly of crushed oyster shells for poultry feeding, and would like to get in touch with Canadian exporters.

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters. Canadian firms and business men may feel as free to communicate with these officials as they are to correspond with our own Trade Commissioners:—

(Abbreviations.—C.G., Consul General; C., Consul; V.C., Vice-Consul.)

Austria-Hungary:
Trieste, C.G., J. B. Spence.

Belgium:
Antwerp, C.G., Sir Cecil Hertslet.

Brazil:
Bahia, C., W. H. M. Sinclair.
Rio de Janeiro, C.G., Sir Roger Casement, C.M.G.

Chile:
Valparaiso, C.G., E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.

China:
Harbin, C., Henry E. Sly.

Colombia:
Bogota, C.G., P. C. H. Wyndham.

Ecuador:
Quito, C., G. W. E. Griffiths.

Egypt:
Alexandria, C.G., D. A. Cameron, C.M.G.

Italy:
Genoa, C.G., W. Keene, M.V.I.
Milan, C., Joseph H. Toowsey.

Mexico:
Mexico, C.G., C. E. W. Stringer.

Netherlands:
Amsterdam, C., C. Joyce Broderick.

Panama:
Colon, V.C., H. C. Chalkley.
Panama, C.G., Sir Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G.

Peru:
Lima, C.G., Charles Louis de Graz.

Portugal:
Lisbon, C., Philip A. Somers Cocks, C.M.G.

Russia:
Moscow, C., Henry C. Grove.
St. Petersburg, C., Arthur W. Woodhouse.
Vladivostock, C., R. M. Hodgson.

Spain:
Barcelona, C.G., J. F. Roberts, C.M.G.
Madrid, C., A. Jackson.

Sweden:
Stockholm, C., Henry M Villiers, M.V.O.

Switzerland:
Geneva, C., R. E. A. de Candole.

Turkey:
Constantinople, C.G., Harry C. A. Eyres.

Turkey-in-Asia:
Smyrna, C.G., H. H. Barnham, C.M.G.

Uruguay:
Monte Video, V.C., T. D. Dunlop.

Venezuela:
Caracas, V.C., Guy B. G. Smith.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, B.A., Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

Acting Trade Commissioner, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. *Cable address Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. Cable *address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable address, Stadacona.*

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg.

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Mexico.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Cuarto num 6, Edificio Ranco Internacional é Hipotecario de México, Mexico, D.F. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, F.R.G.S., Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. M. Mussen, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Acting Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbeged No. 4, Christiana, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Johannesburg.

E. J. Wilkinson, Durban.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE.

Great Britain—

- Manchester (Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike) 543
- Bristol (Mr. E. D. Arnaud) 546
- Glasgow (Mr. J. E. Ray) 549

Newfoundland (Mr. W. B. Nicholson) 551

South Africa (Mr. W. J. Egan) 553

Canadian Tariff Changes 555

South African Customs Tariff Interpretations 562

British Agricultural Produce Imports 563

Canadian Produce Prices in England 564

British Colonial Reports, St. Lucia 564

Notes on Foreign Trade 567

Canadian Grain Statistics 570

Trade Inquiries 573

Canadian Trade Commissioner Service 575

Issued every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
For Index and List of Trade Officials see last page.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa. **Monday, April 27, 1914.** **No. 535**

GERMANY.

Report on Trade of Grenada.

(Mr. C. F. Just.)

Hamburg, April 4, 1914.

GERMAN IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

The advance statistics of the imports entered for consumption into Germany during the calendar year 1913, which is also the fiscal year, have recently been published. They show that in almost every instance Canada's exports to Germany have again improved.

As customs' duties in Germany are levied entirely on the weight of everything imported, the statistics given in this statement of the imports from the various countries are confined to quantities, and comparisons therefore are thus only possible in this respect. The aggregate value, however, of the total imports under each item of classification is stated.

Under the terms of the existing trade agreement between the two countries Canada receives most favoured nation treatment on a group of some twenty-five articles.

The following tables show the position which Canada occupies in this respect in Germany's imports, tables of certain other articles have also been added in order to complete the survey. The German customs' unit of quantity is the double zentner of 100 kilos equalling 220 pounds. A metric ton is 1,000 kilos, equalling 2,205 pounds.

WHEAT.

In wheat Canada improved her position by 50,000 tons over 1912, and by no less than 2,300,000 tons over 1911. Although it was freely stated last year that Canada would not be able to maintain her imports with normal crops in Russia, it is obvious that these anticipations have been falsified in the event, the fact being that the German milling trade is now so impressed with the value of Canadian hard wheat for their purposes that they may be trusted to buy largely under any circumstances, and with Germany's requirements in breadstuffs growing every year, it is believed that purchases of Canadian wheat will continue on a progressive scale.

OATS AND BARLEY.

The imports of oats from Canada are down owing to a record harvest in Germany. The receipts of Canadian feed barley show a considerable improvement, the cheapness and quality of Canadian barley having proved attractive despite the enorm-

ous offerings of Russian barley. Germany's hog-raising industry necessitates an importation of feed barley that is larger in volume than the total of the home production of barley of all kinds. The future of the German market for Canada in this respect is distinctly promising.

WHEAT FLOUR.

The total imports of wheat flour into Germany are never of great importance owing to the high tariff in favour of the national flour milling industry. The imports from Canada were the same as the previous year. A greatly increased trade in Canadian flour, however, was transacted in 1913 for the German account, mainly Hamburg, with the Mediterranean market and West Africa, these shipments having gone direct via American ports.

APPLE IMPORTS.

The apple imports from Canada fell off 50 per cent owing to the short crop in eastern Canada. The British Columbia fruit has not yet entered this market, although apples from the northwestern United States have been arriving regularly in large quantities for some years, and are a fully established market.

DRIED APPLES AND APPLE WASTE.

The value of these imports is given at 10,619,000 marks for a quantity of 14,748 metric tons, almost the whole of which is credited to the United States. Canada's shipments to Germany are known to have been on a considerable scale in 1913, certainly not less than 1,000 tons, and these are undoubtedly included in the receipts credited to the United States, the Canadian article being generally shipped through American ports. The German market for good qualities of this article is continually expanding.

FISH—LOBSTERS, SALMON (CANNED, PICKLED, ETC.).

The imports of lobsters, fresh and canned, remain stationary at 13,013 double zentners. Canada, however, has improved her proportion of the canned article at 1,840 *double zentners, Newfoundland contributing 4,023 double zentners. The German returns of the imports of fish, canned and otherwise preserved, are unsatisfactory and misleading. The imports of canned salmon are not mentioned. The imports of the article, however, come mainly from the United Kingdom, and are believed to amount to not more than 700 or 800 tons. Frozen salmon from the Atlantic and especially from the Pacific coast is also included amongst the returns of fresh fish, the receipts of this article at Hamburg alone last year amounted to 25,000 boxes of 250 pounds per box, mainly from the Columbia and Fraser rivers.

With regard to pickled salmon, Canadian imports are evidently included among the receipts from the United States which stand at about 5,300 tons. The imports of Canada are estimated to have been some 6,000 tierces. The development of the German market for Canadian salmon generally, and canned salmon in particular, calls for serious effort.

With regard to the trade in sardines. It must be pointed out that the re-exports amounted to over 5,200 metric tons valued at $1,750,000 which is practically double the amount of the article entered for consumption.

*NOTE.—Double zentner, 100 kilos = 220 lbs.

WHEAT.

	1913.	1912.
*Total import in double zentners	25,459,586	22,974,224
Total value in 1,000 marks	429,457	395,846
Countries of origin:—		
Bulgaria	13,282	107,861
Holland	22,493	17,620
Austria-Hungary	1,652	9,679
Rumania	949,328	2,720,844
Russia	5,195,176	5,584,393
Servia	66,238	357,168
Turkey	175	11,851
Morocco	.....	93,155
British India	600,178	693,231
Persia	1,868	31,292
Argentine	4,466,054	5,462,009
Canada	3,183,926	2,690,299
Chile	12,714	124,768
United States	10,060,419	4,465,116
Australian Confederation	875,932	592,719

*Double zentner = 100 kilos (220 lbs.)
Mark = 23·8 cents.

OATS.

	1913.	1912.
Total import in double zentners	5,050,223	6,659,354
Total value in 1,000 marks	63,586	91,693
Countries of origin:—		
Rumania	90,241	332,167
Russia	2,719,758	3,768,814
Turkey	.....	11,972
Argentine	1,627,208	1,654,868
Canada	21,398	69,878
Chile	14,195	15,710
United States	552,376	763,209

MALTING BARLEY.

	1913.	1912.
Total import in double zentners	1,511,449	2,124,899
Total value in 1,000 marks	24,430	39,523
Countries of origin:—		
Denmark	173,103	226,195
France	19	7,883
Holland	506	6,442
Austria-Hungary	1,283,335	1,559,208
Rumania	5,911	28,861
Russia	44,195	253,049
Sweden	73	6,972
Servia	2,406	25,631
Turkey	498	4,601
Morocco	2	1,222
United States	55	3,231

OTHER BARLEY.

	1913.	1912.
Total import in double zentners	30,870,668	27,569,246
Total value in 1,000 marks	382,525	404,690
Countries of origin:—		
Belgium	718	1,947
Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus	.....	4,667
Bulgaria	501	44,870
Denmark	104,719	163,371
Great Britain	367	1,073
Holland	4,787	4,747
Austria-Hungary	77,658	35,925
Rumania	828,815	1,444,598

OTHER BARLEY.—*Continued.*

	1913.	1912.
Russia	27,613,232	21,443,128
Sweden	2,225	2,451
Servia	6,690	83,421
Turkey	1,311	38,310
British South Africa	.....	3,074
Algiers	5,002	60,081
Tunis	.....	9,793
Morocco	26	618,687
British India	79,526	2,771,542
Lower India	.....	9,146
Persia	76,382	607,570
Argentine	133,400	76,067
Canada	54,466	1,635
Mexico	599	347,937
United States	1,879,609	96,296

FLAX SEED.

	January to December.	
	1913.	1912.
Total import in double zentners	5,603,232	3,300,928
Total value in 1,000 marks	177,903	104,815
Countries of origin:—		
Holland	50,331	31,037
Russia	405,754	747,540
British Indies	691,861	698,018
Argentine	4,296,600	1,732,734

APPLES.

	1913.	1912.
Total import in double zentners	4,400,474	1,973,326
Total value in 1,000 marks	58,614	26,283
Countries of origin:—		
Belgium	245,116	311,742
France	2,409,492	260,618
Italy	687,432	57,754
Holland	249,756	285,559
Austria-Hungary	626,158	356,181
Switzerland	16,888	484,581
Canada	15,831	36,217
United States	112,223	138,191
Australian Confederation	29,883	32,946

DRIED PLUMS.

	1913.	1912.
Total import double zentners	410,759	245,200
Total value in marks 1,000	25,467	15,153
Countries of origin:—		
France	4,071	10,370
Austria-Hungary	75,204	47,019
Servia	51,451	42,007
United States	275,075	142,467

DRIED APPLES AND PEARS, ETC. (APPLE RINGS).

	1913.	1912.
Total imports double zentners	147,483	135,717
Total value in marks 1,000	10,619	9,709
Countries of origin:—		
Austria-Hungary	2,465	3,974
United States	140,883	128,621

APPLE WASTE AND PEARS CAPABLE OF USE.

	1913.	1912.
Total import double zentners	12,713	20,050
Total value in 1,000 marks	254	401
Countries of origin:—		
United States	12,564	19,562

YOUNG CATTLE (MALE) OVER 1½ UP TO 2½ YEARS.

	1913.	1912.
		(Number.)
Total import, double zentners	45,536	33,864
Total value in 1,000 marks	13,986	10,427
Countries of origin:—		
Denmark	34,865	28,275
Holland	601	668
Austria-Hungary	8,718	3,023
Sweden	1,067	1,254
Switzerland	199	592

YOUNG CATTLE (FEMALE) OVER 1½ UP TO 2½ YEARS.

	1913.	1912.
		(Number.)
Total import, double zentners	18,435	18,091
Total value in 1,000 marks	5,160	5,035
Countries of origin:—		
Denmark	9,859	9,652
Austria-Hungary	7,101	5,762
Great Britain	.....	20
Sweden	293	398
Holland	813	1,603
Switzerland	267	602

COWS.

	1913.	1912.
		(Number.)
Total import, double zentners	112,680	85,721
Total value in 1,000 marks	30,925	23,640
Countries of origin:—		
Denmark	86,564	65,926
Holland	1,027	3,702
Austria-Hungary	15,192	8,040
Sweden	6,444	5,254
Switzerland	3,264	2,735

BULLS (STEERS).

	1913.	1912.
		(Number.)
Total import, double zentners	12,966	6,897
Total value in 1,000 marks	5,723	3,141
Countries of origin:—		
Denmark	8,130	4,508
Holland	648	552
Austria-Hungary	1,898	140
Sweden	1,629	1,267
Switzerland	589	403

ACETATE OF LIME.

	January to December.	
	1913.	1912.
Total import, double zentners	209,220	216,896
Total value in 1,000 marks	4,812	4,989
Countries of origin:—		
Austria-Hungary	3,656	22,086
United States	203,643	192,727

CALCIUM CARBIDE.

	1913.	1912.
Total import, double zentners	467,254	479,837
Total value in 1,000 marks	8,411	8,637
Countries of origin:—		
Norway	152,481	170,291
Austria-Hungary	72,989	60,400
Sweden	4,717	3,118
Switzerland	235,301	244,532

CARBIDE OF ALUMINIUM, CARBIDE OF SILICON, CARBORUNDUM, CARBIDE OF METALS.

	1913.	1912.
Total import in double zentners	24,806	19,064
Total value in 1,000 marks	3,349	2,574
Countries of origin:—		
Switzerland	4,956	4,388
United States	18,261	12,436

FISH—LOBSTERS, SEA-CRAWFISH (ALSO THOSE IN AIR-TIGHT CASES).

	1913.	1912.
Total import, double zentners	13,013	13,175
Total value in 1,000 marks	5,374	5,441
Countries of origin:—		
Denmark	1,325	2,721
France	861	1,002
Norway	2,736	2,682
Canada	1,840	1,644
Newfoundland	4,023	4,200
United States	251	357

SALMON (IN BRINE AND OTHER).

	1913.	1912.
Total import, double zentners	55,760	46,081
Total value in 1,000 marks	9,200	7,603
Countries of origin:—		
Denmark	2,477	2,337
United States	53,017	42,959

SARDINES AND ANCHOVIES.

	1913.	1912.
Total import in double zentner	22,159	34,664
Total value in 1,000 marks	1,972	3,075
Countries of origin:—		
France	605	1,126
Holland	20,638	32,438

CRABS AND OTHER SHELL FISH.

	1913.	1912.
Total import, double zentners	800	721
Total value in 1,000 marks	71	64
Countries of origin:—		
Norway	563	414

WHEAT MEAL.

	1913.	1912.
Total import, double zentners	178,684	158,712
Total value in 1,000 marks	4 179	4,570
Countries of origin:—		
Belgium	20,555	30,215
Austria-Hungary	55,036	57,906
Rumania	6,051	7,277
Switzerland	15,246	13,769
Canada	8,512	8,541
United States	66,098	30,714

MEAL OF OATS, BARLEY; FLOUR OF PEAS.

	1913.	1912.
Total import, double zentners	3,726	3,402
Total value in 1,000 marks	93	85
Countries of origin:—		
France	743	686
Austria-Hungary	2,170	1,920

GREASES AND GREASE-LIKE FATS (HOG'S LARD, GOOSE GREASE, BEST MARROW AND OTHER ANALAGOUS FATS)

HOG'S LARD.

	1913.	1912.
Total import, double zentners	1,073,869	1,061,216
Total value in 1,000 marks	112,756	111,168
Countries of origin—		
Denmark	34,273	34,307
Holland	16,002	12,365
Servia	9,401	9,196
United States	1,011,812	1,004,007

OLEOMARGARINE.

	1913.	1912.
Total import, double zentners	264,283	245,548
Total value in 1,000 marks	31,978	29,742
Countries of origin—		
France	36,624	16,788
Great Britain	14,731	10,626
Holland	1,565	401
Argentine	12,488	9,002
Canada	1,938	1,427
United States	196,328	206,348

LEATHER.

In pieces of a net weight of more than 3 kilos (6·6 lbs.) Uppers for shoes, boots and slippers.

	1913.	1912.
Total import, double zentners	1,101	881
Total value in 1,000 marks	606	485
Countries of origin—		
France	52	94
Great Britain	344	250

SOLE LEATHER.

	1913.	1912.
Total import, double zentners	11,654	10,849
Total value in 1,000 marks	3,321	3,091
Countries of origin—		
Austria-Hungary	5,339	1,084
Chili	5,496	9,316

LEATHER FOR DRIVING BANDS.

	1913.	1912.
Total import, double zentners	10,568	8,002
Total value in 1,000 marks	4,650	3,521
Countries of origin—		
Belgium	4,700	3,585
Great Britain	4,528	3,548

LEATHER FOR HARNESSES, FURNITURE, CASES, SADDLES, BOOKBINDING, ETC., ETC.

Pig leather without regard to weight of piece.

	1913.	1912.
Total import, double zentners	1,940	1,340
Total value in 1,000 marks	1,397	965
Countries of origin—		
Great Britain	420	341
Austria-Hungary	587	276
Japan	198	242

LEATHER WARES.

Shoes with other soles than wood, weighing more than 1,200 grammes (2·65 lbs.) per pair.

	1913.	1912.
Total import, double zentners	268	263
Total value in 1,000 marks	147	145
Countries of origin—		
Great Britain	52	63
Austria-Hungary	53	57

Weighing more than 600 grammes (1·331 lbs.) and up to 1,200 grammes (2·65 lbs.) per pair.

	1913.	1912.
Total import, double zentners	3,859	3,614
Total value in 1,000 marks	4,631	4,337
Countries of origin:—		
Great Britain	557	649
Austria-Hungary	981	1,022
Holland	285	289
United States	1,781	1,454

PAPER.

(Semi-pulp, semi-paste for the manufacture of paper or cardboard). Of wood, &c.,; mechanically prepared wood pulp.

	1913.	1912.
Total import, in double zentners	36,217	83,097
Total value in 1,000 marks	362	831
Countries of origin:—		
Austria-Hungary	10,229	22,102
Sweden	18,236	33,633

Of wood, straw, esparte, or other vegetable fibres (cellulose).

	1913.	1912.
Total import in double zentners	513,196	486,998
Total value in 1,000 marks	8,945	8,486
Countries of origin:—		
Norway	25,189	30,858
Austria-Hungary	127,295	71,953
Russia	5,446	8,715
Finnland	71,850	72,178
Sweden	260,325	275,991
United States	7,545	8,680

WHITE CLOVER SEED (AND OTHER CLOVER SEEDS).

	1913.	1912.
Total import in double zentners	68,439	67,742
Total value in 1,000 marks	12,661	12,624
Countries of origin:—		
Belgium	1,299	1,799
Denmark	554	841
France	3,781	8,369
Great Britain	7,693	2,304
Italy	537	1,137
Holland	883	775
Austria-Hungary	13,742	22,446
Russia	37,585	26,005
Canada	700	888
United States	1,452	2,160

GRASS SEEDS OF ALL KINDS.

	1913.	1912.
Total imports, double zentners	90,771	92,102
Total value in 1,000 marks	5,537	5,638
Countries of origin:—		
Denmark	4,348	2,467
France	4,258	3,460
Great Britain	44,840	59,529
Austria-Hungary	2,644	5,570
Russia	4,753	2,145
United States	26,057	17,212

WOOD.

Wood for casks, staves and headings, also pieces of wood roughly shaped, not painted or planed (of oak).

	1913.	1912.
Total import, double zentners	438,172	413,189
Total value in 1,000 marks	8,325	7,851
Countries of origin:—		
Austria-Hungary	67,792	99,863
Russia	204,082	171,106
United States	161,859	138,133

Wood for casks (of other wood) not painted or planed.

	1913.	1912.
Total import, double zentners	53,392	40,468
Total value in 1,000 marks	320	243
Countries of origin:—		
Austria-Hungary	3,074	3,588
Russia	8,630	7,876

TIMBER.

Sawn longitudinally or prepared in some other way not planed: Hard, steamed, impregnated.

	1913.	1912.
Total import, double zentners	1,903	2,102
Total value in 1,000 marks	19	21
Countries of origin—		
Austria-Hungray	1,426	1,057
United States	233	949

Soft, steamed, impregnated.

	1913.	1912.
Total import, double zentners	3,161	464
Total value in 1,000 marks	38	8
Countries of origin—		
Austria-Hungary	2,534	70
United States	578	236

HARD OAK.

	1913.	1912.
Total import, double zentners	683,555	897,858
Total value in 1,000 marks	9,228	12,121
Countries of origin—		
Austria-Hungary	222,866	320,869
Russia	134,320	179,466
Japan	31,151	23,423
United States	264,901	343,114

WALNUT.

	1913.	1912.
Total import, double zentners	73,657	79,445
Total value in 1,000 marks	1,547	1,668
Countries of origin—		
France	10,431	4,263
United States	50,150	67,870

BIRCH AND OTHER HARD WOOD.

	1913.	1912.
Total import, double zentners	172,561	232,953
Total value in 1,000 marks	1,696	2,291
Countries of origin—		
Austria-Hungary	97,802	123,040
United States	25,642	33,819
Australian Confederation	19,730	48,692

SAME AS ABOVE, SOFT WOOD.

	1913.	1912.
Total import, double zentners	666,462	812,341
Total value in 1,000 marks	6,405	7,807
Countries of origin—		
France	20,500	25,931
Russia	473,887	639,834
United States	134,267	122,646

ALL KINDS OF PINE WOOD.

	1913.	1912.
Total import, double zentners	17,559,026	19,361,932
Total value in 1,000 marks	137,136	151,204
Countries of origin:—		
Holland	223,279	208,419
Norway	156,690	196,203
Austria-Hungary	2,316,988	2,206,569
Rumania	279,470	398,410
Russia	4,127,741	5,182,399
Finnland	3,697,018	2,486,711
Sweden	3,973,259	4,182,965
Switzerland	23,964	30,440
United States	2,746,094	3,809,090

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY (MOWERS AND REAPERS).

	January to December. 1913.	1912.
Total import, in double zentners	322,799	199,178
Total value in 1,000 marks	24,210	14,938
Countries of origin:—		
Great Britain	9,496	10,768
Canada	55,408	31,082
United States	254,935	153,637

SEEDERS, HAY TEDDERS AND OTHER.

	January to December. 1913.	1912.
Total import, in double zentners	18,829	19,214
Total value in 1,000 marks	1,205	1,230
Countries of origin:—		
Great Britain	2,241	3,478
Austria-Hungary	5,378	5,281
Canada	5,404	4,906
United States	2,778	3,193

SLOPPY FOOD FOR CATTLE AND LEAVINGS FROM THE MANUFACTURE OF STARCH.

	1913.	1912.
Total import, in double zentner	689,005	667,973
Total value in 1,000 marks	8,337	8,082
Countries of origin:—		
Belgium	58,653	75,592
France	66,226	89,862
Great Britain	125,014	107,481
Austria-Hungary	79,547	18,275
Russia	7,192	10,578
Spain	13,917	8,775
Dutch India	372	13,974
Argentine	10,358	11,179
Mexico	17,781	26,007
United States	281,074	292,577

MALT-FRUIT, ETC., HUSKS, MALT-DUST.

	1913.	1912.
Total import, in double zentners	1,572,565	1,465,277
Total value in 1,000 marks	20,899	19,469
Countries of origin:—		
Belgium	34,539	57,540
France	57,141	74,591
Great Britain	354,963	413,777
Italy	13,201	15,614
Holland	78,262	77,041
Austria-Hungary	243,114	199,643
Russia	10,404	12,220
Switzerland	37,632	26,563
Argentine	30,743	25,117
United States	702,576	551,611

BRAN (CATTLE FORAGE).

	January to December. 1913.	1912.
Total import, in double zentners	14,142,564	16,062,501
Total value in 1,000 marks	164,478	186,798
Countries of origin: (Most important and most distant).		
Bulgaria	49,526	127,109
Greece	5,858	39,473
Great Britain	914,389	1,436,633
Holland	492,051	503,103
Austria-Hungary	310,254	359,357
Russia	6,878,385	7,561,649
Argentine	2,404,464	2,269,320
Brazil	304,817	286,309
Canada	13,537	79,099
Chile	201,286	289,375
Mexico	14,526	29,375
Uruguay	16,101	25,464
United States	1,538,720	1,689,639

PAPER, PASTEBOARD MADE OF ASBESTOS; ASBESTOS-CEMENT PLATES.

	1913.	1912.
Total import	391	243
Total value in 1,000 marks	9	6
Countries of origin:—		
Belgium	44	53
Austria-Hungary	59	69

YARN, CORD, ROPE, LINE, ALL MADE OF ASBESTOS.

	1913.	1912.
Total import	564	473
Total value in 1,000 marks	72	60
Countries of origin:—		
France	17	21
Italy	336	433

TEXTURES OF ASBESTOS, MADE UP INTO ASBESTOS CLOTH-PLATES.

	1913.	1912.
Total import	75	65
Total value in 1,000 marks	11	9
Countries of origin:—		
Great Britain	8	35
Italy	26	35

COVERINGS FOR BOILERS, PACKING MATERIAL, PLATES, RINGS AND OTHER WARES NOT NAMED MADE OF ASBESTOS; ASBESTOS PAPER OR ASBESTOS TEXTURE (CAOUTCHOUC WITH ASBESTOS), GLOVES, CLOTHING, MASKS, CAPS, HOSE, SHOES—ALL OF ASBESTOS CAOUTCHOUC TEXTURE.

	1913.	1912.
Total import	2,166	2,448
Total value in 1,000 marks	758	857
Countries of origin:—		
Great Britain	327	373
Austria-Hungary	1,746	2,012

NORWAY AND DENMARK.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. C. E. Sontum.)

CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY, April 2, 1914.

WOOD-PULP MARKET IN DENMARK DURING 1913.

According to a report from the Norwegian Consul General at Copenhagen, the import into Denmark of wood-pulp during the year 1913 from the different countries was as follows:—

From.	Mechanical, moist.	Mechanical, dry.	Moist strong, Sulphate.	Sulphite and Sulphate, dry easy.
				Metr. tons.
Norway	29,211		758	669
Sweden	16,786	1,428	11,622	6,024
Finland			771	102
Russia				785
Germania				130
Other countries				206
Total	37,007	1,428	13,151	7,916

The total import during 1913 thus was	59,502	metric tons.
Against during 1912	53,638	"
" 1911	48,434	"
" 1910	45,720	"

During the year 1912 from Norway to Denmark 26,980 tons mechanical moist were imported; 1,022 chemical moist and 1,299 chemical dry. The import from Norway during 1913 was thus about 7,500 tons less than during 1912, while the import from Sweden at the same time showed an increase of about 12,000 tons.

As the increased import of wood-pulp shows, the consumption of paper in Denmark is steadily increasing, and the paper mills have been well employed during the past year. 'De Forenede Papirfabriker' (the United Paper Factories) have put in different new machinery in their old mills. It is reported that this mill has also bought a larger piece of ground near the city of Kjoge, Denmark, with the view of building a new mill. However, this will hardly be built in the very near future, as they will no doubt, await the revision of the customs tariff, which will take place in 1916.

SWEDISH PULP AND PAPER MARKET.

According to the Swedish trade paper *Svensk Export,* the Swedish wood-pulp market is dull, but the price is held up, although the European and especially the English market show no signs of being interested. Chemical pulp is in some demand by the United States where the price seems to be rising, followed by an increased import. Several lots have lately been sold from Sweden to America.

Mechanical pulp is without life, but the price still keeps firm. The most important of the Swedish production centres are also at present out of the market

on account of the winter, which, in addition to the fact that most of the moist pulp now accessible is already sold for this year, tends to keep the prices up.

America has commenced to buy Scandinavian paper and the paper market now seems to be improving from the depression under which it has suffered for the last half year.

NORWEGIAN WOOD-PULP MARKET.

The Norwegian trade paper *Farmand* writes in their March 14 edition:—

'In spite of the fact that the statistical position of mechanical wood pulp is a good one, in so far that the Norwegian and Swedish makers have already disposed of the greater part of the calculated production of the current year, the market remains in a depressed condition and quotations are more or less nominal.

'About 4,000 tons mechanical have lately been sold to France at prices which leave not quite $8.80 f.o.b., agency commission included.

'This week inquiries have been made for sulphite cellulose from different countries, including France and United Kingdom. While the European papermakers are generally making so low bids that the sellers are unable to accept the same, America has again bought at prices which the producers consider under present conditions satisfactory. 'Kraft' sulphate continues firm.'

The same paper writes in their March 28 edition:—

'Mechanical wood pulp remains neglected, and the value is declining; at least one sale has been reported at $8.33 including agency commission.

'Sulphite cellulose is depressed, although some moderate quantities have been sold this and last week to the States at current prices.

'Sulphate cellulose is firm but quiet.'

Another Norwegian trade paper *Tidsskrift for Papirindustri,* writes in a recent number:—

'With reference to the Scandinavian wood pulp market, it was believed that the very cold period during last winter would create a shortage of water, which would have influence on the prices to make them firmer. The exporters, however, are not convinced of this. There has not, on account of the stocks in the import harbours abroad, been an opportunity to strengthen the prices for the year. On the contrary it seems that the buyers have become still more careful, since they have found out that several new mills are building both in Norway and Sweden. Easy bleaching sulphate f.i. of the best known marks has been sold at £9 for delivery in 1915. Certainly the stock in the export harbours are small, and when the shipments commence, the several new mills, which will be ready in 1914 and the following year, no doubt will create a strong competition.'

POOR DIVIDENDS FROM NORWEGIAN CELLULOSE MILLS.

Information obtainable as to the financial results of the working of the Norwegian cellulose mills last year goes to show that the log prices in Norway are at present altogether too high. Whether the forest owners like it or not, they must come down, as the mills cannot possibly pay such prices if they are to compete in the markets of the world and render their shareholders only a modest dividend.

HOLLAND AND SOUTHERN GERMANY.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. T. Lithgow.)

ROTTERDAM, April 1, 1914.

GRAIN TRADE.

The importance of the port of Rotterdam as a grain distributing centre, and the increase of its business in this respect can be best appreciated from the following official figures showing the total quantities imported for the years 1912-13:—

	Tons.
Wheat—	
1912	1,578,435
1913	2,018,258
Rye—	
1912	481,218
1913	554,278
Barley—	
1912	625,275
1913	817,335
Maize—	
1912	823,453
1913	742,553
Oats—	
1912	697,368
1913	512,053

The total arrivals of wheat, maize, rye, barley and oats at this port during 1913 was 4,644,477 tons, the increase in wheat importations over 1912 being 439,823 tons.

CANADIAN GRAIN IMPORTED.

The importation of grain from Canada for the year 1913 was as follows:—

Month.	Manitoba Wheat.						Sample Wheat.	Feed Wheat.	Alberta Wheat.	
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.			No. 2.	No. 3.
January	21,000	54,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	
February	25,500	62,000	14,000	7,000	5,500	6,000	.....	.....	.....	
March	12,500	28,500	20,000	6,000	5,000	6,000	5,000	3,000	1,500	
April	2,000	17,000	21,000	1,500	6,000	3,500	500	.....	.....	
May	13,000	24,000	2,000	1,000	7,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....	
June	41,000	121,000	50,000	16,000	11,500	7,500	17,000	10,000	2,500	
July	20,500	40,500	9,500	8,500	27,000	41,000	.....	.....	.....	
August	.....	.....	.....	7,000	5,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	
September	10,000	509	.....	1,000	19,000	11,500	.....	.....	.....	
October	126,500	34,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
November	251,000	61,000	.....	5,000	7,000	3,000	5,500	.....	11,000	
December	224,500	39,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000	2,000
In Qrs	747,500	482,000	122,500	55,000	96,500	83,500	28,000	13,000	24,000	2,000

Month.	Alberta Wheat.			Canada Early.		Feeding Barley.	Feeding Oats.	Northwest Flaxseed.	
	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 3.	No. 4.			No. 1.	No. 2.
January				3,000					20,000
February	1,000			1,500		11,000		13,000	20,000
March				4,500	9,000	3,000			4,500
April				17,000	5,500	5,000			
May		500		6,000				6,000	
June				38,000			5,000	22,500	
July				26,000	2,500			76,000	
August				9,000	2,500			10,000	50,000
September									4,000
October									2,000
November				1,000				2,000	3,000
December				24,000	3,000				4,000
In Qrs.	1,000	500		130,000	22,500	19,000	5,000	129,500	107,5 0

Total.. 2,069,000 qrs.

The importation of Canadian wheat nearly doubled during the past year, about 90 per cent of this importation is re-exported to the Rhine valley and Switzerland.

DISCHARGING METHODS.

The three elevator companies formerly existing, have now combined and have at their disposal some 28 pneumatic elevators, with a capacity of 30,000 tons per day, or computing 300 working days, 9,000,000 tons per annum. It is not unusual for four or even five of these elevators to be engaged in discharging from a steamer and loading into barges. As much as 8,000 tons has been handled in twenty hours.

HANDLING CHARGES.

The rate for discharging is 12 cents per unit ton, payable by the ship; for transshipment into barges and weighing, the charge is 26 cents per grain load, paid by the receiver.

UNIT TONS AND GRAIN LOADS.

1 unit ton of	wheat and maize	=	1,015	kilograms	(2,237 lbs.)
1 "	rye	=	1,006	"	(2,218 ")
1 "	oats	=	725	"	(1,598 ")
1 "	barley	=	929	"	(2,048 ")
1 "	seed	=	954	"	(2,103 ")
1 grain load of	wheat and maize	=	2,400	"	(5,291 ")
1 "	rye	=	2,100	"	(4,630 ")
1 "	barley	=	1,950	"	(4,300 ")
1 "	oats	=	1,500	"	(3,307 ")
1 "	seed	=	2,040	"	(4,497 ")

FREIGHT RATES.

The freight rates by barge from Rotterdam to the principal points on the Rhine are at present exceptionally low. From Rotterdam to Mannheim the rates quoted are from 42 to 47½ cents per ton, while the usual range is from 47½ to 72 cents per ton.

To Düsseldorf and Colonge, 60 to 71 cents.

To Frankfurt the rate is generally from 6 to 12 cents higher than to Mannheim.

To Bingen and Mainz the rates are usually the same as to Frankfurt.

To Strassburg about 60 cents more per ton is added to the Mannheim rate.

For through rates to Switzerland and Italy a slight reduction is allowed on the freight rate to Strassburg.

For oats, owing to the lighter weight, the charge is always about 6 cents more per ton.

The transportation of grain by barges towed by tug boats takes eight days on an average to Mannheim, depending on weather conditions, usually from six to ten days.

From four to five days to Düsseldorf and Colonge.

Eleven days to Strassburg.

IMPROVED STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

That the increasing importance of Canadian trade with Rotterdam is being fully appreciated can be gathered from the fact that the Holland-America Line has just announced the contemplated improvement in the Canada Line Steamship Service for 1915.

It is the intention to operate the new service next year with three steamers of about 14,000 tons, of which two are building and the third has been ordered. The steamers will sail from Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam and Antwerp to Canada. Other steamers will be put on this service from the fleets of the Hamburg-America Line, the Norddeutscher Lloyd, the Holland-America Line and the Red Star Line, as circumstances will require, the idea being to maintain regular weekly sailings during the St. Lawrence season.

During the present year the existing joint service of the Canada Line will be continued.

FRANCE.

Report of Commissioner General.

(*Mr. Philippe Roy.*)

Paris, April 1, 1914.

SARDINE SHORTAGE.

It has been reported that the sardine catch in Norway was much inferior last year, as compared to the previous year; and the opinion was expressed that, as a consequence, the exportation to France of canned fish from British Columbia might be increased. From information collected after an inquiry into the matter, it is difficult to draw a definite and affirmative conclusion upon this point.

The statistics annexed to this report show, indeed, that the exportation of canned fish from Norway to France is not sufficiently large to effect considerably the exports of other countries, even by a decrease of one-third, or perhaps half of the catch in Norway, in comparison with previous years. It is admitted that during the last two or three years the sardine catch in France has been far below that of previous years, but Norway does not produce any fish which could replace French sardines, most of it being sprat. It is thus evident that a decrease in the Norwegian production cannot have a marked influence on the French imports, in view of the fact that the importation of canned fish from Norway has never been very large and that Norway

does not produce small fish of a quality which might take the place of French sardines.

SMALL IMPORTS.

The trade figures for the year 1913 are not yet available, but by referring to the appended table it will be noted that the French imports of canned small fish, exclusive of sardine, have not varied greatly for 1911 and 1912, in spite of the reduced production of French sardine. It is true that the Norwegian exports of these varieties of canned small fish have more than doubled in 1912 compared to 1911, but the Canadian exports of the same varieties have passed from 60 metric tons in 1911 to 244 in 1912.

CHANCE FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA PRODUCT.

This would seem to show that if the sardine catch of this spring does not increase in France and resume its normal average, British Columbia canned fish is likely to have an excellent opportunity of finding a larger market in this country. It is even possible that, owing to the shortage of last year's catch, Canadian canned fish could be successfully introduced on the French market, even if the present catch should be normal, until it is ready to be marketed.

The fact must be noted that French sardine is considered a luxury in the alimentary trade and that French imports of other varieties of small fish are intended mostly for the low priced consumption. Consequently, any shortage in the sardine production directly affects the lower grades of the trade and is likely to favour the introduction on the market of cheaper varieties of foreign canned fish. This might offer a good opportunity for British Columbia canners, especially of the cheaper grades, but to what extent it is hard to determine.

IMPORTS OF SARDINES.

	1912. Metric tons.	1911. Metric tons.
Portugal	3,622	1,886
Spain	5,786	5,876
Morocco	66	74
Other countries	66	56
Algeria	1,006	647
Total	10,546	8,539

FISH—CANNED, PRESERVED OR OTHERWISE PREPARED.

	1912. Metric tons.	1911. Metric tons.
Norway	327	114
Great Britain	281	356
Germany	81	70
Holland	82	88
Portugal	77	29
Spain	91	165
Italy	114	102
Japan	303	226
Canada	244	60
Other countries	57	95
French colonies	66	8
Total	1,723	1,313

GREAT BRITAIN.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(Mr. J. E. Ray.)

Birmingham, April 9, 1914.

CANADIAN SARDINES AND THE BRITISH MARKET.

Commenting upon the Canadian sardine industry, to which two columns are devoted in the current issue of the *Fish Traders' Gazette*, that journal states:—

'It is a curious fact that although this country is one of the largest importers of sardines, the American (by which is meant the United States and Canada) article is apparently never seen on our markets. Yet our imports of tinned sprats, as 'sardines,' from Norway are large and increasing. In 1912 the value of the sardines (real and fictitious) which we imported was £744,777, and the value of the sprats from Norway was almost half of this, viz., £365,781; in 1905 the value was only £98,812. Now it must be said that there is (according to the best authorities) a difference in the flavour of the true sardine compared with either the sprat or the young herring; but at the same time the process of preparation makes them in all essentials comparable, both dietetically and from the nutritive point of view, provided that the fish are selected at the proper season.'

DECLINE OF BRITISH AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

Agricultural returns just issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries dealing with acreage and live stock in England and Wales show that the area returned in 1913 as under crops and grass was 27,129,382 acres, a reduction of 45,308 acres compared with the previous year, and the smallest total returned since 1887. As compared with 42 years ago there are now nearly 4,000,000 acres less under the plough, a reduction of rather more than one-fourth. The number of agricultural holdings over one acre was 435,677, a decrease of 209 as compared with the previous year. Rather more than half the agricultural area of the country is farmed in holdings of over 150 acres, and about one-fourth in holdings of over 300 acres.

SHEEP-GRAZING TESTS.

The East Suffolk County Education Committeee, in their report on experiments during the past year, furnish the results of sheep-grazing tests, similar to those that have been conducted for some years at the Northumberland Experiment Station at Cockle Park. In the former case the effect of basic slag on the quality of the pasture was tested by the growth of sheep. These experiments had been in operation for nine years. Over six of the nine years with the 10 cwt. of basic slag supplied in 1904, and a similar quantity applied in 1912, the difference in the value of the sheep sold at 3¾d. per lb. live weight, and deducting the cost of manuring, shows an average profit per acre per annum of 15s. 2d. in favour of slagging.

CATTLE EXPORTS TO RIVER PLATTE.

Heavy shipments are being made from the Clyde and Liverpool of pedigree cattle to Argentina. This immense cattle-raising Republic is now a strong purchaser of English and Scotch pedigree stock.

The top prize for shorthorn bulls paid by a well-known Argentine exporter was 710 gs. for a stately animal known as Redgorton Brutus, and prices of from 500 gs. to 600 gs. are quite usual. A bull calf, likely to be a good settler on an Argentine ranch, has been bought at 500 gs. These Scotch and English animals sell for huge figures at Buenos Ayres, when they are changing hands. As much as £6,000 has been paid for a champion bull.

Year by year this important trade of selling absolutely the best cattle for rearing purposes to the South American ranches has grown. Very large sums of money are expended by the cattle 'kings' and agents in this country to England, Scotland and Ireland. Keen competition has raised the values to a wonderful extent.

LIVE STOCK STATISTICS.

In his report (Part V) to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr. R. H. Rew quotes some interesting statistics in reference to the relation of the world's live stock to population in such countries as furnish information on the subject.

Beginning with the British Empire, the number of cattle, sheep and pigs per 1,000 of population in 1901 and 1911, was as follows:—

	Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.	
	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.
United Kingdom	276	262	751	672	82	94
Australia	2,250	2,655	19,089	20,876	247	249
India	211	298	76	95	.....	
Canada	1,038	937	467	305	438	465
New Zealand	1,762	2,004	26,175	23,806	290	346
South Africa—						
Cape of Good Hope	811	1,059	4,904	6,680	160	197
Natal	601	382	603	1,272	68	92
Orange Free State	939	2,436	7,751	16,264	159	308
Transvaal	436	794	667	2,026	126	180

The figures for the South African provinces in the earlier year relate to 1904. In the United Kingdom and in Canada population has advanced upon both cattle and sheep, but pigs have increased. In other parts of the Empire live stock, except as regards sheep in New Zealand and cattle in Natal, have increased more rapidly than men and women. The increase in South Africa is noticeable and confirms the statement formerly made as to the prospects of its meat supplies, although the increase of sheep is no doubt largely attributable to the demand for wool. Figures for other parts of the Empire are of less general interest, but it may be noted that in the Falkland Islands, while sheep have declined from 373 to 311 per inhabitant, cattle have increased from 2,335 to 3,459 per 1,000 inhabitants. In British Guiana cattle increased from 239 to 275, and sheep from 40 to 65 per 1,000 inhabitants between 1903 and 1911.

For European countries a similar comparison gives the results shown in the next table.

The earlier figures for Austria, Germany, Norway and Servia relate to 1900, those for Denmark to 1903, for Russia to 1904, and for Hungary to 1906. The later figures for Austria, Netherlands and Servia relate to 1910, those for Denmark to 1909, for Norway to 1907, and for Germany to 1912.

	Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.	
	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.
Austria	364	321	100	85	179	225
Belgium	242	242	.....	.....	149	164
Denmark	733	837	349	270	580	545
France	377	365	505	415	173	170
Germany	338	308	173	88	300	334
Hungary	317	348	369	406	247	360
Netherlands	313	341	143	150	145	212
Norway	424	469	446	598	74	137
Russia	300	270	*458	*331	107	69
Servia	384	329	1,228	1,308	385	297
Sweden	501	484	238	170	156	171
Switzerland	402	382	66	43	166	151

* Including goats.

DECLINE IN EUROPE.

The decline in the European stocks of cattle and sheep, in relation to population, is very marked. Only in Denmark, Hungary, Netherlands and Norway have cattle increased, while the increase in sheep is confined to Hungary, Netherlands, Norway and Servia. There has been a general increase of pigs, in relation to population, except in Denmark, France, Russia, Servia and Switzerland.

As regards extra-European countries outside the British Empire reference has already been made (in a previous report) to the figures for the United States, and for the reasons given an exact comparison of the relation of live stock to population at the ten-years' interval cannot well be given. For three other countries, of considerable importance from the meat-supply point of view, the following figures are available of the numbers of cattle, sheep and pigs per 1,000 inhabitants:—

	Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.	
	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.
Argentina	5,475	3,855	18,764	10,766	165	388
Russia (Siberia and Steppes)	508	737	*1,042	*1,525	83	100
Uruguay	7,294	7,855	19,881	25,203	100	173

* Including goats.

Unfortunately these figures do not in any case relate to an exact ten-years' interval. The earlier figures relate for Argentina to 1895, for Russia to 1904, and for Uruguay to 1900, while the later figures for Uruguay relate to 1908.

FUTURE SUPPLY OF PIGS.

It is generally considered by experts in the United Kingdom that the diminishing supply of pigs is becoming a matter of national, if not international, gravity. It is reported that England has to slaughter 500 pigs a week on account of disease, and there is no indication that the disease is waning.

Reference to official statistics reveals a decline in the number of pigs kept in France and Germany from 1909 to 1912. Increases are reported from New Zealand, Belgium, Denmark, Austria-Hungary and the Netherlands; but several countries which were progressive until four years ago, are compelled to report retrogression. Since 1910 the number of pigs in Australia has fallen from 1,110,720 to 844,313; in Canada from 3,322,719 to 3,153,680; and in Russia from 12,322,966 to 11,944,568.

YEAR'S REVENUE OF UNITED KINGDOM.

This week the Treasury has published a return of the national revenue and expenditure for the quarter and year ended March 31, 1914. The figures show that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's estimate of the year's revenue has been exceeded by £3,417,897, and that in place of an anticipated surplus of £185,000 he is left with a balance to the good of £749,928. The exchequer balance is £10,434,519, as against £6,329,160 at the commencement of the year. The revenue for the twelve months reached the enormous sum of £198,242,897 and the expenditure £197,492,969.

CIVIL SERVICE COST IN UNITED KINGDOM.

In a White Paper containing the new civil service estimates, issued yesterday, the Treasury requires £57,005,816, or £1,498,943 more than was spent last year. The following is a summary of the situation, + indicating increase and — decrease:—

Pensions, insurance, &c.	£21,036,650	+£575,724
Education	19,911,506	+ 111,568
Law and justice	4,768,634	+ 126,288
Civil departments	4,690,433	+ 241,899
Public works	3,744,769	+ 127,310
Foreign and Colonial services	1,836,917	+ 322,568
Miscellaneous	1,076,907	— 6,414

GREAT BRITAIN.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(*Mr. E. D. Arnaud.*)

Bristol, April 7, 1914.

ELECTRICITY AND POULTRY RAISING.

Reference has been made in previous reports to the application of electricity to the poultry raising industry, and it is of interest to note that the subject is again dealt with in the London *Times* of recent date. There are probably many persons in Canada and especially in Ontario, where cheap electricity is available who will be glad to hear what is being done, and the article referred to is accordingly reproduced.

INTENSIVE CULTURE OF POULTRY.

'The intensive culture of poultry has now assumed considerable importance in this country, as the use in hotels and restaurants of the small birds usually termed 'petites poussins' has enormously increased the demand. One of the large London hotels alone spends £20,000 annually on table poultry, and an effort is being made to arrange a scheme of co-operation among poultry farmers which will do away with

the necessity of obtaining supplies from abroad. Mr. Randolph Meech, the pioneer of intensive poultry farming, is endeavouring to form an association, and a meeting is being held in London to-day to consider the matter.

'Experiments have been in progress for some months now at Poole on Mr. Meech's farm to increase the rate of growth by applying high frequency electrical currents to the intensive poultry houses. Some 3,000 birds will have been treated by June. It is usually found that the rate of growth is accelerated by about 50 per cent, while the mortality among the very young birds is greatly reduced. An interesting point recently observed is that despite the quicker growth of the birds, their appetite is less—probably owing to better digestion and metabolism.

'The apparatus employed is the result of experiments which have been made during the past three years by Mr. Thorne Baker, whose original apparatus has already been described in the *Times*. It provides a mixture of intermittent positive electrical discharges and a high frequency oscillating field. A heavily insulated wire helix is wound round the 'flats' in which the birds are grown, and the electrical field produced is sufficiently intense to illuminate a neon vacuum tube if laid inside the 'runs.' Experiments are now being conducted with a view to determining the relative effects of frequent short applications and occasional long ones.

'A remarkable result of the treatment seen in the birds now being cultivated is the complete absence of timidity. A visitor walking up to an intensive house in the ordinary way and putting his finger to the bars or wire would cause the chickens to retreat hastily, but the pugnacious electrified birds flock towards one in curiosity and peck vigorously at the fingers.'

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended April 1, 1914:—

Cheese—			
Bristol	67s. 6d.	—71s.	per cwt.
Liverpool	67s.	—70s.	"
London	68s.	—71s.	"
Glasgow	–	–	"
Butter—None reported.			
Bacon (Sides)—			
Bristol	67s.	—69s.	"
Liverpool	66s.	—68s.	"
London	65s	—68s.	"
Glasgow	–	—74s.	"
Bacon (Cumberland cut)—			
Bristol	–	–	
Liverpool	72s.	—77s.	"
London	–	–	
Glasgow	70s.	—72s.	
Hams (long cut, green)—			
Bristol	75s.	—79s.	"
Liverpool	75s.	—79s.	"
London	78s.	—82s.	"
Glasgow	–	–	

Foreign Animals Market, Deptford.—No sales reported.
Foreign Animals Market, Birkenhead.—No sales reported.

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account furnished by the High Commissioner's office, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended April 4, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year:—

		Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living:—			
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves		218	43
Sheep and lambs		–	707
Swine		–	–
Horses		277	173
Fresh meat:—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)	Cwts.	169,498	218,834
Mutton " " "	"	178,165	186,856
Pork " " "	"	11,219	18,214
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	"	17,964	20,770
Salted or preserved meat:—			
Bacon	"	101,597	94,296
Beef	"	1,401	310
Hams	"	14,927	14,105
Pork	"	3,188	4,993
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	1,676	2,663
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	16,929	9,777
Dairy produce and substitutes:—			
Butter	"	87,034	31,353
Margarine	"	28,257	32,093
Cheese	"	32,948	30,878
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	–	–
" cream	"	60	121
" condensed	"	28,039	24,251
" preserved, other kinds	"	28	377
Eggs	Gt. Hnd.	323,108	338,126
Poultry	Value £	9,703	15,342
Game	"	677	4,047
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	10,318	10,923
Lard	"	37,602	42,521
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—			
Wheat	"	1,844,500	1,787,700
Wheat-meal and flour	"	146,000	211,100
Barley	"	277,000	117,200
Oats	"	440,200	327,700
Peas	"	31,330	18,008
Beans	"	39,530	7,980
Maize or Indian corn	"	676,000	226,400
Fruit, raw:—			
Apples	"	85,614	50,977
Pears	"	7,544	1,414
Hay	Tons.	1,613	434
Hops	Cwts.	1,584	3,792

LOWER WEST INDIAN CABLE RATES.

Apropos of the arrangement made between the British Government and the Canadian Government looking toward a reduction in cable rates between Great Britain and Canada and the West Indian Colonies, notice is now given by the Halifax and Bermuda Cable Company, Ltd., and the Direct West Indian Cable Company, Ltd., that a reduction in rates will be made over their lines which run between Halifax, Bermuda and Jamaica.

The old rates over these lines varied from 48 cents per word to Turk's Island and Jamaica to $1.08 per word to British Guiana. Under the new arrangement, when it comes into force, the rates will be cut down to 36 cents per word to all points served by the above lines. The press rate to the public is half the ordinary rate to all points except Bermuda, Turk's Island and Jamaica to which it is 13 cents per word, though the cost of a large supply of press to the Islands is not more than 2 cents per word.

WEST INDIAN JOTTINGS.

Special Commissioner Watson Griffin, now touring the West Indies, has contributed the following items in connection with his investigations in British Guiana:—

FLOUR IN TINS.

Canadian flour manufacturers should note that the men engaged in collecting balata in the forests of British Guiana, the lumbermen and the gold and diamond miners all get their supplies by small boats which run up the rivers into the interior. Bags of flour cannot be carried to these men and it is necessary to pack it in 50 pound tins hermetically sealed. United States flour manufacturers take great pains in packing for this trade. They enclose the tin box in a strong wooden box. Some flour has come down from Canada packed in tins for this trade but instead of putting the tins each in a wooden box they were put in crates with two tins in a crate and when they arrived here the tins were badly battered.

Not only do the Georgetown merchants supply the miners, balata collectors and lumbermen in the interior of British Guiana with flour, but they also send considerable quantities up the rivers of Dutch Guiana and French Guiana, such flour being held in bond until time for shipment to the Dutch and French possessions. All the flour required for this trade must be carefully packed in tins holding 50 pounds each and each tin must be enclosed in a strong wooden box.

EFFECT OF AGREEMENT UPON FLOUR TRADE.

Some idea of the advantage which Canada is likely to derive from the preferential agreement with the British West India Colonies may be obtained from British Guiana's imports of flour during the calendar year 1913. The preferential agree-

ment went into force on June 2, 1913. The imports of flour into British Guiana for the calendar year were as follows:—

Imports before the Preference—	Value.
From Canada, January 1 to June 1	$106,769
From United States, January 1 to June 1	212,716
From other countries, January 1 to June 1	2,869
Imports after the Preference.	**Value.**
From Canada, June 2 to December 31	$266,828
From United States, June 2 to December 31	151,339
From other countries, June 2 to December 31	205

The imports from Canada are steadily increasing and the figures for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, will make an even better showing for Canada. It is the general belief of merchants in British Guiana that Canada will soon have practically the whole flour trade of this Colony. A similar diversion of trade from the United States to Canada is taking place in all the British West India Islands that have joined in the preferential agreement.

BRITISH GUIANA EXPORTS.

A statement just issued by the Customs Department of this Colony shows that the exports of rice since January 1, are nearly three times as great as for the same period last year, being 6,298,961 pounds, as compared with 2,123,234 pounds. The exports of sugar have increased from 13,463 tons to 17,215 tons. The exports of gold mined in the Colony since the beginning of this year have been 11,899 ounces, compared with 9,512 ounces for the same period last year, while exports of British Guiana diamonds have increased from 850 carats to 2,098 carats. Balata exports have increased from 198,988 pounds to 210,798 pounds; cocoa from nothing to 23,357 pounds; coffee from 57,258 pounds to 78,350 pounds; cocoanuts from 238,036 to 561,207, and cocoanut copra from 30,513 pounds to 54,916 pounds. Exports of timber have fallen from 103,732 feet to 39,659 feet, but exports of lumber have increased from 59,386 to 77,170 feet.

GERMAN BUSINESS MEN'S VISIT.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce has received communications from Leipzig, informing him that it is proposed to organize a German business men's trip to Canada in the year 1915, spending some five or six weeks in seeing different parts of Canada.

Advantage will be taken of exposition year in San Francisco to visit the exhibition there in connection with the Canadian trip.

The Minister is informed that great interest is being taken by men prominent in financial and social circles in the intended visit. There seems little doubt at present that it will be a very representative and important party of exploration.

UNITED STATES TARIFF DECISIONS.

BRAN FROM CANADIAN WHEAT GROUND IN ENGLAND.

The United States Treasury, under date April 10, 1914, gives the following decision as to whether wheat bran, the product of Canadian wheat ground in England, is free of United States duty under Tariff 644 of the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913.

While paragraph 644 of the Tariff Act provides that the product of wheat shall be subject to duty if imported directly or indirectly from a country, dependency, or other subdivision of government which imposes a duty on wheat, wheat flour, or semolina imported from the United States, the department is of the opinion that this provision has no application to the product of wheat manufactured in a country which does not impose a duty upon wheat, wheat flour, or semolina imported from the United States, and as the United Kingdom is listed in T.D. 33802 as a country which does not impose a duty on the articles mentioned imported from the United States, it follows that wheat bran produced from wheat ground in England is entitled to admission free of duty under paragraph 644, even though the product of wheat grown in Canada.

CANADIAN CROP BULLETIN.

A bulletin issued by the Census and Statistics Office reports on the proportion of grain of last year's harvest that proved of merchantable quality and upon the quantities in farmers' hands at the end of March, 1914, the report being based upon returns by crop-reporting correspondents on March 31. Of the total estimated production of wheat in Canada in 1913, amounting to 231,717,000 bushels, 224,810,000 bushels, or 97 per cent, proved to be of merchantable quality. This is a larger proportion than in any previous year since the estimates were first obtained in 1910, and bears out the known results of last year's excellent ripening and harvesting season in the Northwest provinces. The corresponding percentages in previous years were 92, 87 and 94. By provinces the proportions are lower throughout eastern Canada, being about 87 per cent for Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, 90·5 per cent in New Brunswick, 90 per cent in Quebec, and 91 per cent in Ontario. In British Columbia the proportion was 85·6 per cent.

About 16·5 per cent of the total Canadian wheat crop in 1913 is reported as remaining in farmers' hands at March 31, 1914, this proportion representing 38,353,000 bushels. This too is a lower figure than in any previous year and is consistent with the high records of inspection and shipment.

Of the total oat crop of 1913, amounting to 404,669,000 bushels, 94·58 per cent is estimated to have been of merchantable quality, representing 382,754,000 bushels. Only in Prince Edward Island (87·7 per cent) and Nova Scotia (86·8 per cent) did the proportion fall below 90 per cent. The figures for 1913 are the highest on record. The amount in farmers' hands at March 31 is placed at about 40 per cent, or 161,537,000 bushels, the proportion of the 1912 crop on hand in 1913 being 44·22 per cent, or 173,178,000 bushels.

Barley, the total yield of which was 48,319,000 bushels, proved a merchantable quality to the extent of 46,185,000 bushels, or 95·58 per cent, the proportion in previous

years being 87 per cent (1912) 90 per cent (1911) and 92 per cent (1910). The quantity remaining in farmers' hands on March 31 was about 30 per cent, or 14,440,000 bushels, as compared with 17,289,000, or 35 per cent of the 1912 crop in hand at March 31, 1913.

Of other crops corn for husking proved of merchantable quality to the extent of 78·8 per cent; rye 90·9 per cent, buckwheat 82 per cent, flaxseed 94·8 per cent, potatoes 82 per cent, turnips, &c., 81 per cent, and hay and clover 88 per cent. The quantities of these crops on hand at March 31 were estimated to be: Corn 4,308,500 bushels, flaxseed 2,295,000 bushels, potatoes 27,426,000 bushels, turnips, &c., 11,230,000 bushels, and hay and clover 2,675,000 tons.

Live stock have generally wintered well and are reported as being on the whole in excellent condition. The spring appears likely to be rather late in the eastern provinces of Canada, but in the west the ground was reported as generally in good shape after a mild winter. It was anticipated that seeding would begin about the middle of April under favourable conditions as regards soil.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

NEW ZEALAND TRADE IN WIRE.

Commissioner W. A. Beddoe reports to the Department that, 'Some time ago it was pointed out that wire at catch weights is not popular in New Zealand, and for this reason orders have been lost to Canada. This defect has now been remedied, and the business is returning. The difficulty of filling orders promptly led to the temporary loss of the nail trade. In addition to this, there were times when the Canadian manufacturer would not quote at all, the consequence was that the United States and England secured the business.

Since the installation of additional nail machines in Nova Scotia, orders have been filled promptly, and there is every reason to hope that this trade—which enjoys £1 a ton preference—will return to Canada.

GRAIN CARGOES FROM MONTREAL.

Fifty-one tramp steamers loaded full cargoes of grain at the port of Montreal during the season of 1913.

The following quantities were taken out:—

	Bushels.
Wheat	6,672,645
Oats	1,340,265
Barley	2,212,649
Flax	1,766,043
Total	11,991,602

SOUTH WALES MINING TIMBER TRADE.

The pitwood trade does not enjoy the reputation of being one for the facile acquirement of wealth. Too often there are factors which upset the most skilled calculations and convert what would have been a remunerative transaction into a bad bargain. Last year pitwood merchants were at the mercy of capricious tonnage arrivals and dock congestion. Empty trucks were at times very difficult to secure, and merchants were forced to extend price concessions. Furthermore, freight rates from France, Spain and North European ports, &c., were at high levels, anticipations as to a substantial fall being realized in from the high levels of the shipping boom year of 1912 not being shown until late in the year. The pitwood trade is a highly

speculative one, inasmuch as fluctuations in homeward freight rates and the possibility of not being able to secure trucks when vessels arrive are factors which cannot be regulated beforehand. Taken on the whole, however, values were steadily held last year, the range of prices for best French fir being wide at from 18s. 6d. to 26s., although the latter figure, caused by a temporary shortage in November owing to non-arrivals of cargoes and the sharp close of the Baltic trade, was more or less nominal. The market prices for best French fir ex-ship were as follows:—

	1913. Per ton.	1912. Per ton.
January	20/6 to 22/–	20/– to 26/–
February	18/6 21/–	19/6 21/6
*March	18/6 20/3	19/– 21/–
April	19/6 21/6	19/– 22/–
May	21/– 23/–	20/– 21/6
June	22/– 23/–	19/6 21/–
July	22/– 23/3	19/6 21/–
August	22/– 22/6	24/6 26/–
September	21/9 22/9	21/– 25/–
October	21/– 22/–	23/– 24/–
November	21/6 26/–	23/– 26/–
December	20/6 23/6	21/– 26/–
Range	18/6 to 26/–	19/– to 26/–

* March, 1912, National coal strike.

Next to labour, the most important item in the production of coal is the cost of pitwood. The growing dearness of mining timber has added greatly to colliery working costs. There is a gradual rise shown in the cost of pitwood during the last few years. Since 1907 the average market prices of pitwood on the Cardiff Exchange have been as follows:— 1907, 21s. 7d.; 1908, 18s. 10¾d.; 1909, 18s. 11¼d.; 1910, 19s. 2½d.; 1911, 21s. 3½d.; 1912, 22s. 1½d.; and 1913, 22s. 6½d. The primary causes of ascending values is due to the scarcity of labour in the forests of France, Spain and Portugal, the comparatively high freight rates ruling of recent years, and the working out of the forests near the seaboard. The increasing demand from South Wales for pitwood has led to extensive clearances of the forests adjacent to the shores from which in times past supplies were drawn. Greater expense has consequently been entailed by reason of the greater haulage to the loading ports, and this factor has to a large extent contributed to the gradual rise in prices.

The explosion at the Senghenydd colliery and the fire in the mine which was such a regrettable calamity in South Wales last year was responsible for renewed interest in the question of the substitution of steel props for the pitwood at present used. Undoubtedly the dry wooden props furnish ready fuel for the fire after a blast, and consequently are rendered useless as roof supports. Falls are the cause of approximately one-third of the minor pit accidents, and in Germany several leading colleries have adopted a system of steel props, which, it is claimed, has resulted in economy and lessened accidents. However, expert opinion upon the question of wood v. steel props is much divided, and as the props in Welsh mines are very seldom withdrawn from old workings, it is thought that the cost of installing steel props would prove a prohibitive item.—(*Timber Trades Journal.*)

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE RETURNS.

	1912.	1913.
Exports	£61,594,113	£65,114,634
Imports	39,845,210	42,797,077
Excess	£21,748,903	£22,317,557

This appears on the fact of a most satisfactory position, but when examined it will be seen that a great proportion of the exports flow from a source which is near-

ing its decline. Within five years the gold mines will, say the experts, begin to fall off, and in sixteen years the output will be half.

	1912.	1913.
Total exports	£61,594,113	£65,114,634
Raw gold	37,589,939	38,342,300
Leaving	£24,004,174	£26,772,334
Deduct diamonds	9,153,316	12,026,525
	£14,850,858	£14,755,809

Without gold the imports would exceed exports by nearly fifteen millions, and if diamonds failed, the imports would exceed exports by nearly twenty-eight millions. The value of imports approaches approximately the value of raw gold, and raw gold is a vanishing asset. The exports of the permanent products of the land slightly exceed the value of diamonds, as may be seen from the following list for 1913:—

Exports—	
Food and drink	£ 509,686
Hides and skins	2,018,201
Wool	5,719,288
Mohair	876,552
Feathers	2,953,587
Bark	309,329
Total	£12,386,643

The total State expenditure annually is greater by four millions than the export value of the permanent products, and the country has been engaged for nearly a century in developing her staple products. With a growth so slow, the chance of the country making good in sixteen years for the gold shortfall out of the permanent products is slender. Reliance must be placed on industrial development, and the margin of expansion may be judged from the following figures showing the import of articles which could be produced here:—

Food and drink	£ 7,584,290
Leather and leather goods	1,656,607
Soap	94,287
Tobacco	190,905
Blankets and rugs	292,157
Furniture	657,848
	£10,466,094

That is to say, the market in South Africa for goods and articles that may be produced here almost equals the value reached by the export of staple products after one hundred years' work.—(*South African Commerce.*)

BRITISH FISH MARKET.

The figures show a decrease of 86,166 cwt. and £18,624, as compared with February last year—namely, 569,593 cwt. and £584,756, against 655,759 cwt. and £603,380. Unfortunately, the diminution of most of the fishes of importance goes on. There was a decrease in hake to the extent of 11,857 cwt.; in haddocks of 43,760 cwt.; in cod of 40,368 cwt. On the other hand, there were increased landings of soles, turbot, brill, and plaice—the latter increased by 10,453 cwt., made up chiefly, however, of small fish. The following showed decreases in quantity and value: Catfish, coalfish, cod, conger eels, dogfish, haddock, hake, halibut, ling, anglers, pollack, witches and mackerel. Increases in quantity and value were shown by turbot, bream, dabs, flounders, gurnards, plaice, whiting and sprats. Increased quantity and lower value were shown by brill, soles and herrings. Decreased quantity and increased value by lemon soles, megrims, and skates and rays.

The following are the figures for the chief kinds:—

	Cwt. 1914.	Cwt. 1913.	Lbs. 1914.	Lbs. 1913.
Soles	5,672	5,250	36,090	37,270
Turbot	6,273	4,760	27,895	24,844
Coalfish	33,317	33,665	11,139	12,702
Cod	195,547	235,915	157,543	164,297
Dabs	10,590	8,671	11,678	9,449
Dogfish	2,832	3,945	1,191	1,645
Haddock	62,004	105,764	79,565	97,244
Hake	21,955	38,812	32,855	38,444
Halibut	3,456	4,776	14,857	21,846
Lemon Soles	2,477	2,721	8,822	8,510
Ling	13,203	21,338	7,727	10,868
Megrims	3,383	4,138	4,003	3,891
Plaice	50,881	40,428	74,321	66,884
Skates and Rays	26,512	28,894	23,169	20,999
Whiting	48,171	39,158	39,579	26,737
Witches	2,401	5,157	3,481	6,822
Herrings	1,792	1,154	647	651
Mackerel	2,492	11,514	2,349	7,660
Sprats	15,247	2,609	3,034	666

There were decreases in the number or quantity of lobsters, oysters, and 'other shell fish' (with an increase in value of oysters), while crabs showed increases in number and value. The aggregate value of fish and shellfish was £606,225, against £624,815 in February, 1913.—(*Fish Trades Gazette.*)

RUSSIAN GRAIN EXPORTS.

The year 1913 was, in general, more favourable for the export trade in grain than 1912, though some of the drawbacks experienced in 1912, such as the events in the near East and the uncertain political situation in Europe, continued during part of 1913.

In view of the difficulties experienced the European markets showed a preference for grain from North and South America. Toward the end of the Balkan war (May, 1913), a growing interest in Russian grain was promoted by the favourable crop outlook, the readiness of the south Russian exporters to make advances, and the rising prices of American grain. During the summer, however, the second Balkan war caused the markets of Western Europe to turn again to America.

Exports from Russia improved during September and October, and the autumn season was more favourable than either the spring or the autumn campaign of 1912. This improvement is attributed to more settled political conditions, the termination of the Balkan war, and reduction in freight rates. The exports for the year compared favourably with those for 1912, but fell below the figures for 1910 and 1911. Imports and exports of the principal cereal crops over the European frontiers of Russia during the last three years were as follows, in tons of 2,000 pounds:—

Articles.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Wheat	28,000	12,000	25,000	4,342,000	2,906,000	3,667,000
Rye	125,000	97,000	218,000	973,000	552,000	713,000
Barley	3,000	3,000	6,000	4,737,000	3,000,000	4,325,000
Oats	8,000	12,000	38,000	1,536,000	934,000	658,000
Corn	5,000	5,000	17,000	1,477,000	848,000	641,000

The zemstvo stores handling agricultural machinery show an increased demand on the part of the peasants for improved tools for tilling the land and for harvesting

and grain-cleaning machinery. Large private farms are turning their attention to more complicated machinery and implements, also, such as internal-combustion motors and traction engines.

IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

During the past two years imports of agricultural tools and machinery over the European frontiers of Russia have been as follows:—

Articles.	1912.	1913.
Tools (scythes, bills, sickles, straw cutters, shovels, spades, rakes, hoes, etc.)....	$1,056,000	$1,239,000
Machinery:		
Simple, without steam motors (plows, harrows, reapers, mowers and binders, threshers, winnowers, seed drills, presses, chaff cutters, separators and churns, etc.)	11,544,000	12,192,000
Complicated (threshing, reaping, self-binding and sorting machines, hay, tedders, centrifugal cream separators, manure spreaders, etc.)	13,689,000	6,687,000
Parts	322,000	184,000
Portable engines for threshers and plows	3,210,000	3,721,000
Total	29,801,000	24,022,000

During 1913 the farms working with hired labour experienced serious difficulties in consequence of their dependence on labourers from other districts and the lack of organization. In the districts with good crops the cost of harvesting rose by 70 to 80 per cent as compared with the average of the last five years. Assistance from the zemstvos and the government, agricultural schools, lectures and experiment stations have helped to promote scientific agriculture. The government has increased appropriations for the establishment of experiment stations, exhibitions, subsidies to the zemstvos, &c. The appropriation of the Department of Agriculture for assistance to agriculturists has been increased to $500,000, against $250,000 in 1912, and it is proposed to increase this appropriation to $855,000 for 1914. Among other measures proposed by the department is the regulation of seed growing and the seed trade. The department has extended the area of arable land by several thousands of acres.

The sum allowed for government credits for agricultural improvements increased from $920,554 in 1912 to $1,502,492 in 1913. Of the latter amount $691,213 went to private landowners, $570,242 to zemstvos, $127,643 to butter artels, and $63,133 to village societies. Loans for drainage purposes amounted to $628,588 (as compared with $295,311 in 1912); for vineyards, $244,271; for butter factories, $155,453; for irrigation, $112,087; and for agricultural buildings, $101,136. The zemstvos of Poltava and Tver Governments, where drainage work has progressed on a large scale, received $170,826 of the drainage loan. The Poltava zemstvo had received $154,500 for drainage before 1913. From 1904, when the agricultural credit system was started, to the beginning of 1914, the loans granted to 56 zemstvos amounted to $1,984,295, of which, however, the zemstvos have paid out only $426,645. The total amount allowed for loans since 1904 has been $6,653,338, of which $4,718,302 has been paid out.

A report recently published by the Minister of Agriculture and Land Settling, reviewing the work of the last five years, says in part:—

The sale of agricultural implements and the best quality of seeds and fertilizers has increased threefold and an increase has been noted in the number of agricultural associations and co-operative societies. About 10,000 agricultural instructors have been appointed and an agricultural institute has been founded in Voronezh. In Turkestan the new Romanoff canal and in Transcaucasia two Mugansky canals have been opened.

In connection with land settling 2,000,000 holdings have been allotted, with a total area of 45,900,000 acres. In Asiatic Russia 48,600,000 acres have been appropriated and 350,000 new buildings have been established for the immigrant agricultural class. Order has been introduced into 207,900,000 acres of Crown forests. The gross revenue from the forests has increased by $14,000,000, or 40 per cent.

Greatly increased government expenditures are recommended to promote co-operation with the zemstvos, the extensive agricultural credit, drainage operations, the colonization of Asiatic Russia, and other projects of the department. The completion of the South Siberian Railway is urged to further the colonization scheme.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

MOTOR PLOUGHS IN WEST INDIES.

The importation of motor ploughs appears capable of development in the West Indies. Following on trials made by the Danish authorities in the island of Sainte-Croix some of these machines have been imported to that island and have given good results. In the islands of Antigua, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Kitts, and in certain parts of Barbados, the soil is deep and hard and motor ploughing might be adopted with advantage. Cultivators are but little familiar with new methods, and manufacturers are recommended to import one of these machines and give demonstrations on the spot.—(*Chamber of Commerce Journal.*)

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY IN MOROCCO.

The importation of agricultural machinery and implements is of increasing importance in the region of Tangier. France holds the first position in this trade notwithstanding the active competition of Germany and England. Prices of forks, spades, mattocks and rakes vary according to the pattern and quality, and are about 60 per cent above those prevailing in Europe, the difference representing cost of transport, customs duty and retailers' profit. The region of Tangier is far from being fully exploited agriculturally. In those parts where cultivation is on a large scale makers of agricultural machinery will find a good market which will expand when the arable land passes from the hands of the natives to those of Europeans. In this region, and throughout Morocco, the soil is very hard and compact, as the natives have never seriously cultivated it. Powerful ploughs are therefore necessary for the first breaking up. Brabant ploughs working at 48 centimetres depth are very suitable. These are drawn by 10 to 14 bullocks and are sold at £18. Extirpators are also used, costing from £7 4s. to £18, according to width and number of bars. Drills, mowers and reaper-binders also find a sale. These are mostly of United States origin. To gain a share in this trade makers are recommended to send an agent to get into touch with the firms who are in direct relations with the buyers.—(*Chamber of Commerce Journal.*)

BRITISH IMPORTS (VALUE C.I.F.*)—JANUARY-MARCH.

	Three Months January-March.			Increase (+) or Decrease(—) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease(—) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	16,876,614	19,246,022	15,815,999	− 3,430,023	− 1,060,615
B. Meat, including animals for food	11,471,983	12,853,488	15,756,090	+ 2,902,602	+ 4,284,107
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	20,005,710	18,450,327	20,879,624	+ 2,429,297	+ 873,914
2. Dutiable	15,188,842	12,630,262	13,912,892	+ 1,282,630	− 1,275,950
D. Tobacco	1,309,783	1,570,699	2,152,647	+ 581,948	+ 842,864
Total, Class I.....£	64,852,932	64,750,798	68,517,252	+ 3,766,454	+ 3,664,320
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel	25,863	16,892	8,915	− 7,977	− 16,948
B. Iron ore, scrap-iron and steel	1,456,141	2,049,535	1,529,191	− 520,344	+ 73,050
C. Other metallic ores	2,139,750	2,809,048	2,566,553	− 242,495	+ 426,803
D. Wood and timber	3,227,531	4,288,899	3,659,080	− 629,819	+ 431,549
E. Cotton	25,582,214	22,149,444	25,551,214	+ 3,401,770	− 31,000
F. Wool	13,723,660	16,193,079	13,127,397	− 3,065,682	− 596,263
G. Other textile materials	6,258,850	7,283,892	6,395,948	− 887,944	+ 137,098
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	9,369,139	9,458,341	10,531,609	+ 1,073,268	+ 1,162,470
I. Hides and undressed skins	3,663,082	4,574,505	4,222,773	− 351,732	+ 559,691
J. Paper making materials	1,120,633	1,129,021	1,075,018	− 54,003	− 45,615
K. Miscellaneous	10,062,357	11,880,354	8,812,633	− 3,067,721	− 1,249,724
Total, Class II.....£	76,629,220	81,833,010	77,480,331	− 4,352,679	+ 851,111
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	2,909,893	3,967,789	3,759,204	− 208,585	+ 849,308
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	7,673,152	8,220,904	8,574,868	+ 353,964	+ 901,716
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	1,555,867	1,603,777	1,785,182	+ 181,405	+ 229,315
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	411,261	374,339	423,729	+ 55,390	+ 18,468
E. Machinery	1,632,483	1,833,892	1,968,215	+ 134,323	+ 335,732
F. Ships (new)	10,867	2,900	921	− 1,979	+ 9,946
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	616,013	841,082	817,885	− 23,197	+ 201,872
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	3,171,115	3,240,217	3,352,075	+ 111,858	+ 180,960
2. Wool	2,698,310	2,838,224	3,001,317	+ 163,093	+ 303,007
3. Silk	3,698,729	3,666,486	4,208,589	+ 542,103	+ 509,860
4. Other materials	2,397,355	2,490,074	2,355,190	− 134,884	− 42,165
I. Apparel	1,354,931	1,495,285	1,350,128	− 145,157	− 4,803
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	3,005,357	3,139,805	3,258,921	+ 119,116	+ 253,564
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	3,410,516	3,345,269	3,200,245	− 145,024	− 210,271
L. Earthenware and glass	1,037,318	1,101,113	1,098,200	− 2,913	+ 60,882
M. Paper	1,674,893	1,806,883	1,845,117	+ 38,234	+ 170,224
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	1,986,174	2,175,441	2,660,859	+ 485,418	+ 674,685
O. Miscellaneous	6,339,848	6,730,727	6,329,806	− 401,421	− 10,542
Total, Class III.....£	45,584,085	48,874,207	49,995,951	+ 1,121,744	+ 4,411,866
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified (including parcels post)	757,848	820,723	1,001,156	+ 180,433	+ 243,313
Total value.....£	187,824,080	196,278,738	196,994,690	+ 715,952	− 9,170,610

* The values of the imports represent the cost, insurance and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

—(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

BRAZILIAN IMPORTS OF MACHINERY.

H.M. Legation at Rio de Janeiro has forwarded the following statistics showing the values of the imports into Brazil of machinery, apparatus, implements and tools, &c., and also of certain iron and steel goods during 1911 and 1912; figures for the first nine months of 1913 have been received from H.M. Consul-General at Rio de Janiero, as follows:—

Machinery, etc	1911.	1912.	Jan. to Sept. 1913.
	£	£	£
Boilers, &c	106,400	147,600	111,513
Apparatus for electricity	830,800	991,200	851,048
Electrical cables	103,700	119,500	
Iron tools and implements	590,800	682,200	619,106
Scales	24,800	27,800	
Hydraulic pumps and accessories	76,000	75,300	62,791
Locomotives	622,700	772,400	597,515
Locomotive machinery, &c	289,000	300,900	57,320
Sewing machines	388,700	545,600	406,853
Typewriting machines	77,300	87,200	62,467
Industrial machinery	785,200	1,186,400	943,501
Agricultural machinery	127,600	144,600	131,605
Mills	22,300	26,400	31,275
Lightbuoys and accessories for lighthouses	25,000	15,600	
Presses of all kinds	8,600	7,800	
Bicycles, &c	41,300	53,300	28,230

Iron and Steel Goods.	1911.	1912.
	£	£
Wire	699,900	593,500
Tin plate	370,200	313,700
Structural iron	755,900	943,100
Rails	1,313,600	1,933,400
Pipes	465,800	818,600
Cutlery	249,100	246,000
Galvanised sheets	246,200	424,400

—(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

FOREIGN TOUR OF SOUTH AFRICAN FARMERS.

With reference to the agricultural tour of South African farmers, which is to take place this year, fifty farmers who have been chosen by the agricultural unions of the provinces of the Cape, the Transvaal, Natal, Orange Free State, and Rhodesia, will leave South Africa on June 6. They will make a tour in England, where they will be entertained by agricultural associations. Thereafter they will proceed to Scotland, where they will be given a civic welcome by the lord provost and magistrates of the city of Edinburgh. They will then cross over to Holland, where they will be entertained by the Dutch Government.

The delegates will then proceed to Canada and the United States. They will spend a month in Canada and a month to six weeks in the United States.

The delegates will enter the United States by way of Vancouver. The following-named cities are to be their route stopping places; Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; Sacramento, San Francisco, Berkeley and Riverside, Cal.; Salt Lake City, Utah;

Minneapolis, Minn.; Madison, Wis.; Chicago; Lexington, Ky.; Atlanta, Ga.; Washington, D.C.; Ithaca, N.Y., and New York City.

All this tour is free of expense to these delegates, due to the generosity of the chairman of the Union-Castle Steamship Co. for free transportation from Cape Town to England and return and a certain number of private gentlemen who have subscribed to the funds for the tour.

The patron of this agricultural tour is Gen. Louis Botha, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa; the president of the tour is Mr. J. A. Neser, Member of Parliament; and the secretary is Dr. William Macdonald. Mr. Neser is president of the South African Dry Farming Congress and has always taken a prominent interest in agricultural affairs in this country, while Dr. Macdonald has been editor of the Government Agricultural Journal for the past ten years, resigning lately in order to devote himself to the larger question of land settlement in this country. Dr. Macdonald is a graduate of two United States universities, viz., Cornell and Minnesota. Dr. Macdonald hopes that by the publicity given, the cost of the railway transportation of the delegates will in the United States be brought to a minimum. —(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

LUMBER FREIGHT RATES TO AUSTRALIA.

Only fourteen sailing vessels entered the port of Sydney with cargoes during 1913, and those to the other ports altogether did not reach that number. During the year the lumber freight rates from the Pacific North American coast decreased from a maximum of about 65 shillings ($15.80) per 1,000 feet, at which rate much business was done, to about 45 shillings ($10.94). This reduction diverted the American schooner and barkentine to the South American trade, in which service rates ruled consistently higher. There was, however, a large lumber trade done in steamers. A recent arrival (Feb. 10, 1914) brought 6,000,000 feet of lumber. The large steamers have taken the place of the American sailing vessels in the transportation of lumber into Australia.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

INCREASE OF CANADIAN IMPORTS TO WEST INDIES.

There has been a steady increase of the import trade with Canada since 1909, and it is confidently predicted that with the recently enacted reciprocity agreement and improved steamship communication between Canada and Trinidad this trade will increase. The imports from Canada increased from 4·3 per cent in 1909 to 7·5 per cent in 1912, the value of the imports for the latter year being $928,377. The principal imports from Canada were fish, flour, oats, timber, peas, potatoes, soap, cordage and twine.

On the other hand, the exports from Trinidad to Canada have decreased from 12·9 per cent in 1909 to 11·2 per cent in 1912, the value being placed at $1,071,058 for the latter year. Sugar, molasses, cocoa and cocoanuts are the principal exports to Canada.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Public Elevators, in the East and Afloat.

Week ending April 9, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R	480,290	150,413	114,461	68,945	814,109
Consolidated	849,409	387,444	91,771	310,521	1,639,145
Empire Elevator Co.	1,458,994	705,904	183,100	304,049	2,052,047
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co	635,883	102,718	37,232	.....	775,833
Western Terminal Elevator Co	320,756	108,329	25	290,945	720,055
G. T. Pacific	2,247,671	1,515,077	192,836	600,290	4,555,874
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	1,575,561	499,149	194,650	.....	2,260,360
Fort William Elevator	511,517	461,427	81,261	140,958	1,195,163
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co	4,493,203	1,624,085	751,275	711,565	7,380,128
D. Horn & Co	70,792	36,335	10,632	318,640	436.399
Dominion Government Elevator	851,714	187,525	68,709	409,622	1,522,570
Eastern Elevator	500,770	627,276	251,409	.....	1,379,455
Total terminal elevators	14,001,560	6,405,682	1,777,361	3,155,535	25,340,138
Winter storage afloat	4,083,630	2,514,311	334,832	461,017	7,393,790
Total terminal storage	18,085,190	8 919,993	2,112,193	3,616,552	32,733,928
Depot Harbour	.....	926,002	44,509	.....	970,511
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	31,080	15,600	.....	.....	46,680
Midland Elevator Co.	1,633	.....	.....	.....	1,633
Tiffin, G. T. P	97,091	35,711	41,764	.....	174,566
Port McNicol	221,816	40,176	123,059	26,549	411.600
Collingwood	13,143	.....	.....	.....	13,143
Goderich	283,105	101,065	.....	.....	384,170
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co	.....	.....	64,000	.....	64,000
Commercial Elevator Co.	459	7,925	.....	.....	8,384
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1	.....	.....	121,570	66,068	187,638
" No. 2	101,602	146,612	265,704	177,812	691,730
Montreal Warehousing Co	78,897	83,223	344,001	23,793	529,914
St. John, N.B	.....	.....	.....	.....	
West St. John, N.B	954,882	.....	31,188	.....	986,070
Halifax, N.S.	113,436	.....	.....	.....	113,436
Total public elevators	1,897,144	1,356,314	1,035,795	294,222	4,583,475
Winter storage afloat	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total eastern storage	1,897,144	1,356,314	1,035,795	294,222	4,583,475
Grand total storage	19,982,334	10,276,307	3,147,988	3,910,774	37,317,403

Grades of Wheat, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended April 9, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat—			
No. 1 Hard	98,312	44,068	142,380
No. 1 Northern	6,850,138	1,020,815	7,870,953
No. 2 "	4,245,301	410,925	4,656,253
No. 3 "	1,311,054	137,106	1,448,160
No. 4 Wheat	220,060	7,072	227,132
No. 5 "	.....	1,033	1,033
No. 6 "	.....	1,399	1,399
Other	1,276,695	274,699	1,551,394
Totals, Wheat	14,001,560	1,897,144	15,898,704
			*4,083,630

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Oats—			
No. 1, C.W	29,867	12,315	42,182
No. 2, "	3,590,320	805,232	4,395,552
No. 3, "	1,961,032	481,430	2,442,462
Ex. No. 1 Feed	118,750	11,308	130,058
No. 1 Feed	.....	5,753	5,753
No. 2 Feed	.....	12,565	12,565
Other	705,713	27,711	733,424
Totals, Oats	6,405,682	1,356,314	7,761,996
			*2,514,311

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Barley—			
No. 3, Extra	.....	.....	
No. 3	1,094,977	833	1,095,810
No. 4	455,821	322,742	778,563
Feed	28,251	237,187	265,438
Rejected	158,555	32,122	190,677
Other	39,757	442,911	482,668
Totals, Barley	1,777,361	1,035,795	2,813,156
			*334,832

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Flax—			
No. 1, Northwestern Canada	2,902,692	.....	2,902,692
No. 1, C.W	180,515	109,248	289,763
No. 3, C.W	28,907	182,695	211,602
Rejected	.....	.....	
Other	43,421	2,279	45,700
Totals, Flax	3,155,535	294,222	3,449,757
			*461,017
Total quantity in Store	25,340,138	4,583,475	29,923,613
Grand total storage	.....	.....	37,317,403

* Winter Storage afloat, grades not obtainable.

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'The Inquiries Branch, The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa,' or The Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, or The Secretary of the Board of Trade at London, Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Brandon, Halifax, Montreal, St. John, Sherbrooke, Vancouver, Victoria, Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon, and Chambre de Commerce du Montreal.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

327. **Rolled oats and canned lobster.**—A firm in Amsterdam is anxious to obtain quotations for rolled oats and canned lobster, from Canadian exporters.

328. **Canned fruits.**—A Wrexham firm is open to purchase in large quantities.

329. **Cheese.**—A Wrexham firm inquires for exporters of cheese.

330. **Bacon and hams.**—Exporters of bacon and hams are inquired for by a Welsh firm.

331. **Canned salmon.**—A Grimsby firm inquires for quotations from canned salmon packers.

332. **Canned salmon.**—A West Bromwich firm inquires for packers of salmon.

333. **Canned fruits.**—A West Bromwich firm is open to purchase canned fruits.

334. **Cheese.**—A West Bromwich firm would like to receive quotations from cheese exporters.

335. **Bacon.**—A West Bromwich firm is open to receive quotations from bacon exporters.

336. **Canned salmon.**—A Wolverhampton firm inquires for exporters of canned salmon.

337. **Cheese.**—A Wolverhampton firm is open to purchase large quantities of cheese.

338. **Bacon and hams.**—A Wolverhampton firm inquires for exporters of bacon and hams.

339. **Canned fruits and vegetables.**—A Shropshire firm inquires for exporters of the foregoing.

340. **Canned salmon.**—A Nottingham firm inquires for exporters of canned salmon.

341. **Canned salmon.**—A Newcastle-on-Tyne firm is prepared to consider quotations.

342. **Canned fruits and vegetables.**—A Staffordshire firm inquires for exporters of canned fruits and vegetables.

343. **Canned salmon.**—A Great Bridge firm is open to purchase canned salmon.

344. **Canned salmon.**—A Birmingham importer is open to receive quotations.

345. **Canned fruits and vegetables.**—A Birmingham firm inquires for exporters of canned fruits and vegetables.

346. **Cheese.**—A Birmingham firm is open to purchase large quantities of cheese annually.

347. **Canned fruits.**—A Welsh firm inquires for exporters of canned fruits.

348. **Salmon.**—A Birmingham importer is anxious to hear from packers of British Columbia salmon.

349. **Salmon.**—A London firm can take large quantities of British Columbia salmon of first rate quality.

350. **Salmon.**—A Bristol firm would like to get in touch with British Columbia salmon packers.

351. **Halibut.**—A Glasgow fish salesman inquires for Canadian exporters.

352. **Halibut.**—A wholesale fish merchant in Glasgow asks to be put in touch with Canadian supplies.

353. **Halibut and salmon.**—Some Glasgow fish merchants desire to hear from Canadian exporters.

354. **Halibut and salmon.**—A Glasgow merchant is open to sell on commission.

355. **Halibut and salmon.**—A Glasgow fish salesman is open to receive consignments.

356. **Halibut and salmon.**—A Glasgow house desires to be put in touch with Canadian shippers.

357. **Halibut.**—A Glasgow firm is open to consider Canadian supplies.

358. **Halibut and salmon.**—A Glasgow salesman is desirous of obtaining a sole agency for Glasgow.

359. **Canned salmon.**—A Glasgow firm is anxious to receive samples and quotations. Best quality only.

360. **Cheese, bacon and hams.**—A Glasgow firm asks to be introduced to first-class shippers.

361. **Canned salmon.**—A Glasgow house will be pleased to receive samples and quotations.

362. **Bacon.**—A Glasgow firm inquires for a first-class bacon exporter.

363. **Leather.**—A Glasgow firm is open to buy large quantities of oak bends.

364. **Bisulphited paper.**—A bag manufacturer in France wishes to be put in communication with manufacturers of this specialty.

365. **Apples, peaches, pears, prunes.**—A commission broker in Lyonr, France, desires to take representation of exporters of apples, canned, dried and evaporated; peaches, pears and prunes.

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters. Canadian firms and business men may feel as free to communicate with these officials as they are to correspond with our own Trade Commissioners:—

(Abbreviations.—C.G., Consul General; C., Consul; V.C., Vice-Consul.)

Austria-Hungary:
Trieste, C.G., J. B. Spence.

Belgium:
Antwerp, C.G., Sir Cecil Hertslet.

Brazil:
Bahia, C., W. H. M. Sinclair.
Rio de Janeiro, C.G., Sir Roger Casement, C.M.G.

Chile:
Valparaiso, C.G., E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.

China:
Harbin, C., Henry E. Sly.

Colombia:
Bogota, C.G., P. C. H. Wyndham.

Ecuador:
Quito, C., G. W. E. Griffiths.

Egypt:
Alexandria, C.G., D. A. Cameron, C.M.G.

Italy:
Genoa, C.G., W. Keene, M.V.I.
Milan, C., Joseph H. Toowsey.

Mexico:
Mexico, C.G., C. E. W. Stringer.

Netherlands:
Amsterdam, C., C. Joyce Broderick.

Panama:
Colon, V.C., H. C. Chalkley.
Panama, C.G., Sir Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G.

Peru:
Lima, C.G., Charles Louis de Graz.

Portugal:
Lisbon, C., Philip A. Somers Cocks, C.M.G.

Russia:
Moscow, C., Henry C. Grove.
St. Petersburg, C., Arthur W. Woodhouse.
Vladivostock, C., R. M. Hodgson.

Spain:
Barcelona, C.G., J. F. Roberts, C.M.G.
Madrid, C., A. Jackson.

Sweden:
Stockholm, C., Henry M Villiers, M.V.O.

Switzerland:
Geneva, C., R. E. A. de Candole.

Turkey:
Constantinople, C.G., Harry C. A. Eyres.

Turkey-in-Asia:
Smyrna, C.G., H. H. Barnham, C.M.G.

Uruguay:
Monte Video, V.C., T. D. Dunlop.

Venezuela:
Caracas, V.C., Guy B. G. Smith.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, B.A., Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

Acting Trade Commissioner, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. *Cable address Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. Cable *address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable address, Stadacona.*

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg.

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam.

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Mexico.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Cuarto num 6, Edificio Ranco Internacional é Hipotecario de México, Mexico, D.F. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, F.R.G.S., Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. M. Mussen, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Acting Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbeged No. 4, Christiana, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Johannesburg.

E. J. Wilkinson, Durban.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
Germany (Mr. C. F. Just)	577
Norway and Denmark (Mr. C. E. Sontum)	588
Holland and Southern Germany (Mr. J. T. Lithgow)	590
France (Mr. Philippe Roy)	592
Great Britain—	
Birmingham (Mr. J. E. Ray)	594
Bristol (Mr. E. D. Arnaud)	597
Canadian Produce Prices in England	598
British Imports of Agricultural Produce	599
Lower West Indian Cable Rates	600
West Indian Jottings	600
German Business Men's Trip	601
United States Tariff Decisions	602
Canadian Crop Bulletin	602
Notes on Foreign Trade	603
Grain Statistics	612
Trade Inquiries	614
Canadian Trade Commissioner Service	617

Issued every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
For Index and List of Trade Officials see last page.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa. Monday, May 4, 1914. No. 536

AUSTRALIA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. D. H. Ross.)

MELBOURNE, March 20, 1914.

AUSTRALIA AND THE PANAMA EXHIBITION.

In order to facilitate the preparation for the representation of Australia at the Panama Canal Fair at San Francisco next year, a conference of delegates from the Commonwealth, Australia and the States, which had agreed to join, was recently held at Melbourne. Originally it was thought that the representation would be on the basis which prevailed at previous exhibitions and that the exhibits from Australia would be included in one national pavilion. It was stated that the rules of the Panama Fair require competitive exhibits to be shown according to their special classes in the particular buildings allocated for that purpose, and that national sections would not be judged. The conference concluded that it would be advisable to group all the Australian exhibits in one national pavilion and that space should be engaged for competitive exhibits. On the basis of a reservation of 27,000 square feet for a national pavilion and 50,000 square feet for competitive exhibits, the estimated cost is given at, approximately, £63,000. Of this amount the Commonwealth will contribute £20,000 and the balance will be collected from the states participating on a population basis. It is intended that the exhibition will be confined to primary industries, or to products manufactured from the primary industries, and the co-operation of the states is desired to make the exhibits comprehensive of all parts of Australia.

Up to the present only New South Wales and Victoria have been collecting and preparing exhibits and efforts are being made to induce the other states to join The position that has so far been reached indicates that while practically all the states will prepare exhibits which will ensure an appropriate display of their respective resources, some are disinclined to accept any financial responsibility. The determination of the two principal states in conducting the preparation of their exhibits in a manner worthy of their resources will, it is considered, ultimately bring the wavering states into line.

COMMONWEALTH AND STATE COMMISSIONERS AT PANAMA EXHIBITION.

At the Panama Exhibition, the chief commissioner, already appointed by the Federal Government, will be the Honourable Alfred Deakin, formerly Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, with whom will be associated representatives appointed

by the states to look after their special interests. The chief commissioner will occupy a somewhat dual position, combining a supervision of the business activities with those which, from a public point of view are more representative in a national sense.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AND CANADA COMPARED.

A return showing the growth of population in Australia and Canada at decennial intervals has been prepared by the Commonwealth statistician. During the fifty years from 1851 to 1901, the population of Australia increased from 437,665 to 3,824,913, a gain of 3,387,248, while that of Canada, which increased from 2,384,409 to 5,371,315, showed a gain of 2,986,906, or 400,342 fewer than Australia's gain for the same half-century. This advantage on the part of Australia was, however, more than balanced in the decennium 1901-11, when Canada's gain of population exceeded Australia's by no fewer than 1,091,534. For the sixty years Australia's gain of population was 4,131,042, as against 4,822,234 for the same period in Canada, a difference of 691,192 in favour of Canada. The population in both countries at the different periods is shown in the following table (estimated for 1913):—

Year.	Population.		Increase during Preceding 10 years.	
	Australia.	Canada.	Australia.	Canada.
1851	437,665	2,384,409		
*1861	1,168,149	3,171,518	730,484	787,109
1971	1,700,888	3,689,257	532,739	517,739
1881	2,306,736	4,324,810	605,848	635,553
1891	3,240,985	4,833,239	934,249	508,429
1901	3,824,913	5,371,315	583,928	538,076
1911	4,568,707	7,206,643	743,794	1,835,328
1912	4,733,359	7,467,000	858,041	2,085,000 *
1813	4,872,158	7,758,000	955,566	1,935,000

*Decades ending 1911-12-13.

Increase per cent during preceding ten years:—

Year.	Australia Per Cent.	Canada Per Cent.
1851		
*1861	166·90	33·01
1871	45·61	16·01
1881	35·62	17·23
1891	40·50	11·76
1901	18·02	11·13
1911	19·45	34·17
1912	22·14	34·98
1913	24·40	36·75

NOTE.—The figures relating to Canadian population for 1912, 1913, are provided by the Census office of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

* The phenomenal percentage of increase in the Australian population during the decade ending 1861 was largely due to the discovery of gold in New South Wales and Victoria.

AUSTRALIAN IMMIGRATION IN 1913.

The net gain to the population of the Commonwealth by immigration in 1913 was 54,775, which represents the excess of arrivals over departures. In 1912, owing to the active immigration policy of several of the Australian states in the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth gained 93,413 persons. In 1913 Victoria was the only state that maintained an energetic immigration propaganda through its offices in London and San Francisco, the latter to attract irrigationists to the extensive areas now being developed.

The figures relating to the immigration to—and emigration from—Australia during the last seven years are presented thus:—

Australia, Year.	Immigration Total arrivals.	Emigration Total departures.	Excess arrivals Over departures.
1906	54,164	51,299	2,865
1907	68,638	56,124	12,514
1908	72,208	59,058	13,150
1909	83,609	54,676	28,933
1910	95,692	58,145	37,547
1911	141,909	64,206	77,703
1912	166,958	73,541	93,417
1913	141,906	87,131	54,775

CATALOGUES FOR CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

In a former report it was stated that the action of the Department of Trade and Commerce in inviting manufacturers to supply the various Canadian trade commissioners with catalogues, price lists and discount sheets was an eminently commendable departure and really implied much more than was superficially expressed.

The object, in the case of every trade commissioner, is, obviously, to give him such a firm grasp of the manufacturing advance made by Canada that he shall, without delay or difficulty, be in a position to advise any local merchant as to Canadian source of supply and conditions of delivery. Canadian manufacturers or exporters should disabuse their minds of any suspicion that the trade commissioners would show undue preference to one manufacturer over another. For the trade commissioner's efforts are exercised on behalf of all Canadian exporters, and he can take no cognizance of individual or associated speculation. It is well worth some sacrifice of a trade commissioner's time and convenience to satisfy on the spot intending importers seeking information regarding Canadian goods, when the question of over 10,000 miles between Canadian manufacturing centres and Australia precludes intending buyers sending for price lists and obtaining quotations in time for a season's or urgent requirements.

LACK OF CANADIAN TRADE CATALOGUES IN AUSTRALIA.

In the February, 1914, issue of *Industrial Canada* it is stated that 'manufacturers depend on catalogues as silent salesmen who will be on duty so long as cover and pages hang together,' and that obvious truism is followed by commendable suggestions, from some leading Canadian manufacturers, as to the preparation and production of attractive trade literature.

It is a constantly recurrent grievance of Australian importers of Canadian goods and products that (with rare exceptions) they are unable to obtain any

catalogues or printed matter, either good, bad or indifferent, and that no attention is given to repeated requests for such invaluable selling aids. In a number of instances, appeals have been sent to interested manufacturers in the Dominion to remedy this deficiency by complying with the legitimate demands of their Australian customers.

Quite recently a Sydney, N.S.W., company handling special lines of Canadian machinery advised that, for over a year, they had applied to the manufacturers for catalogues for their travellers but had not received a single copy. For some inconceivable reason, these manufacturers—who are probably generous in the distribution of their literature to the domestic trade—seem to be under the impression that the requirements of a country with such vast distances as Australia (larger than the United States proper) can be adequately exploited through the medium of two or three catalogues. This case is by no means an isolated one, and in their own interests, if for no other, Canadian manufacturers should endeavour to remedy this serious disability at the earliest possible moment. Manufacturers' agents and commission houses freely distribute United States trade catalogues in Australia, and frequently the demand for the articles illustrated is created by the importers through the judicious circulation of such advertising matter. The customs duty on catalogues is 12 cents per pound or 35 per cent ad valorem (whichever rate returns the higher duty) but Australian importers, making application for printed matter, would gladly defray that charge.

Particulars respecting the duty on advertising matter sent by mail to Australia will be found in Weekly Report No. 448.

PRICE LISTS AND DISCOUNT SHEETS.

The question of having quotations in sterling (£ s. d.) is not essential (although it would undoubtedly facilitate business if the prices were given in both dollars and the sterling equivalent), as Australian importers have become accustomed to purchasing analogous goods from United States price lists.

In every instance, the prices quoted should be upon the basis of 'free on board' steamer Montreal or St. John (as the case may be), as Australian importers are almost invariably quoted United States manufactures upon the basis of f.o.b. steamer New York or other shipping port. It is a waste of time to quote f.o.b cars at factory point, because Australians have no means of ascertaining the cost of transportation to ocean port of shipment.

Heavy lines of merchandise are quoted c.i.f. & e. (cost, insurance, freight and bank exchange) or, in other words, ex-ships slings at port of destination in Australia.

In regard to some thousands of catalogues, filed for immediate reference, it is to be regretted that their usefulness is, in many instances, nullified owing to the price lists and discount sheets not being up to date. With little inconvenience or expense, manufacturers might cultivate the habit of notifying this office of changes in their prices and discounts, so that inquirers and importers could be promptly furnished with the latest available data.

New catalogues showing the lines now being made are required to replace printed matter which has become old and obsolete. With the recent establishment of many new industries in the Dominion, a wider range of catalogues and complete price lists would be welcomed. Catalogues addressed to this office are—in official courtesy—delivered without payment of customs duty.

DECLINE IN COMMONWEALTH CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The falling off in customs revenue which has marked nearly every month of the present Federal financial year still continues. Last month there was a decrease of £176,630 compared with February, 1913, every State contributing to the decline,

Victoria, with a falling off of nearly £80,000, and New South Wales, with £41,000, were, however, responsible for the greater portion. For the eight months of the year the decrease is no less than £605,883, of which Victoria was responsible for over £300,000, and New South Wales nearly £100,000. When delivering his budget speech, the treasurer estimated that there would be a falling off of £653,033 for the full twelve months, but it appears likely that this will be largely exceeded.

The details of the receipts are as follows:—

State—	For Eight Months Ended. Feb. 28, 1913.	Feb. 28, 1914.
New South Wales	£ 4,508,717	£ 4,410,888
Victoria	3,293,679	2,972,704
Queensland	1,082,601	985,360
South Australia	852,249	805,320
Western Australia	687,949	661,703
Tasmania	190,959	174,296
Total	£10,616,154	£10,010,271

POST OFFICE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

There was an increase in the revenue for the first eight months of the financial year ended on February 28, derived from the Post Office Department—stamps, telegrams, cables and telephones—of £201,459 over the similar period of last year. Plans of work have been outlined for the expenditure of about £4,000,000, during the next three years, on telephone improvements, exchanges and connections. Of this large amount about £1,250,000 is allocated to Sydney and £600,000 to Melbourne. Many automatic switchboard exchanges are in contemplation. Some time ago, a special report was forwarded to Canadian manufacturers of telephonic equipment.

GERMANY'S TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

Statistics which have been received from the German Trade Commissioner at Sydney show that trade between the Commonwealth and Germany is steadily increasing. The figures, which have been compiled by the Imperial German Statistical Office, show that in 1911 Germany imported from Australia goods to the value of £12,700,100, while in 1912 the value increased to £14,363,400. The exports for the same years were respectively £3,991,550 and £4,380,450, making a total trade in 1911 of £16,691,650, and in 1912 of £18,743,851. The Commonwealth figures for the same years are, however, very different. The exports to Germany in 1911 are set down at £6,642,012, and in 1912 at £7,441,246, while the imports of German goods in 1911 are valued at £6,373,298, and in 1912 at £7,153,609. The discrepancy between the German and Australian figures is attributed to the fact that the former take into account German purchases of Australian goods in London and elsewhere and the Trade Commissioner thinks that they provide a fairer index of the volume of the trade between the two countries. He points out that on these figures Germany buys twice as much from the Commonwealth as she sells to it.

EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN APPLES.

The 1914 fruit exporting season is now in full operation and will continue for over two months hence. The total shipments from Melbourne for Europe this season are approximately 183,634 cases of apples, pears, etc., against 240,529 cases for the corresponding portion of the 1913 season. From Hobart, total shipments to all ports outside of Australasia are approximately equal to 156,145 cases, as compared with 298,360 cases during the same portion of last season. Adelaide shipments are equal to about 47,030 cases, against 24,980 cases last season.

MACHINERY FOR RAILWAY WORKSHOPS IN VICTORIA.

By a recent mail, copies of 87 tender forms and specifications relative to the machinery required for the branch workshops of the Victorian Government Railways were forwarded to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, for the information of Canadian manufacturers. Approximately, the value of the new machinery and equipment will be in the vicinity of £400,000, and it is to be hoped that a fair portion of this business will be obtained from Canadian sources of supply. The tenders close at Melbourne on July 15, 1914, and the latest mail available will be that leaving Vancouver on June 10 and due to arrive on July 5.

CANADIAN CARGO AND MAIL STEAMERS.

The steamer *Jeseric* which left St. John on January 3 arrived at Melbourne —via Adelaide—on March 8, thus taking 64 days on the voyage. The next steamer due to arrive is the *Hollington,* which left St. John on January 29 and is expected at Melbourne the first week in April. The Canadian-Australasian steamer *Niagara* which left Vancouver on February 18, arrived at Sydney on March 15, one day behind the schedule. All the above steamers brought forward large quantities of Canadian goods. An interesting development is the large shipments of news printing paper coming forward from British Columbia paper mills. In addition to the freighter *Canada Cape,* already engaged in the trade, other cargo steamers will shortly be placed in the trade across the Pacific.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE CONDITIONS.

A rather prolonged period of dry weather is causing grave anxiety in some portions of the Australian states. At the same time the climatic conditions are ideal for the dried fruit industry in Victoria and South Australia. Wholesale importers report trade upon a sound basis, but country orders are being placed with exceptional reserve. The advent of a much required rainfall would greatly revive trade throughout the Commonwealth. Large orders have recently been placed for requirements of heavy hardware, and some Canadian manufacturers have shared in this trade.

NEW ZEALAND.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(Mr. W. A. Beddoe.)

Auckland, N.Z., March 25, 1914.

TIMBER TRADE WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The following is submitted, and should be read in conjunction with a report dated March 10, 1911, which will be found in Weekly Report No. 377, dated April 18, 1911.

ERRORS IN PRINTING.

Upon page 489 of Report No. 377, under the sub-head 'Wide Divergence of Opinion on Importing,' the statement appears that 80,000,000 feet of Oregon had been imported by one firm, &c. This is a mis-print at the Bureau. It should be 8,000,000 feet as you will see by reference to the original document.

PREVIOUS OPINION MODIFIED.

Since submitting Report No. 377, there appears reason to modify the opinion expressed therein as to the advisability of coast mills establishing yards here. Under the present conditions it would be better to deal direct with the large importers, leaving all retailing to them. This phase of the question has been discussed with a member of the Lumbermen's Association of British Columbia, who pointed out difficulties not obvious at the time Report No. 377 was written.

WESTERN UNITED STATES ENJOYS THE TRADE.

The United States has supplied nearly the whole of the timber imported from the Pacific coast for the past year. For some time particular attention has been devoted to this subject. Large importers in New Zealand have been placed in communication with leading Canadian mills on the Pacific coast. Importers here have submitted replies to these letters and the matter has been well threshed out.

REASON FOR NO BUSINESS WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA.

When tenders have been invited for cargoes of one million to a million and a half superficial feet, some reason has been advanced why the lumber could not be supplied. The following are verbatim quotations from letters of large mill owners on the Pacific coast, which are given as examples:—

1. Not sufficient time between now and the date when tenders must be in to enable us to get suitable tonnage.

2. Lumber has been produced in the States very much in excess of their domestic demands, forcing the mills to look for an export market.

3. There is no timber available at Vancouver.

4. We cabled our 'Frisco agents and asked them to offer us half million feet Oregon to load at Vancouver, and we had a reply back, not obtainable here.

Many other examples could be given, taken from letters received by the New Zealand importer.

CANADIAN PRICES TOO HIGH.

In cases where quotations have been secured, the Canadian prices have invariably been higher than the American, and the business has been lost.

QUESTION OF FREIGHT RATES.

This has apparently been solved. It is manifestly impossible to ship timber on the Vancouver mail ships. Apart from the delay in loading and unloading, the hatches are not adapted to this class of freight. Therefore, failing to secure schooners, the alternative was to charter special cargo boats. This has been done by the Union Steamship Company. The *Waimate* is now discharging at Lyttelton. This vessel has a cargo from Vancouver and San Francisco. The *Canada Cape* leaves Vancouver for Auckland this week. The *Kent* is now proceeding north to San Francisco and Vancouver. These vessels take their principal cargo from Australian ports to San Francisco, but returning they call at New Zealand. This affords a two-monthly service. It is reported that the Union Company has steamers now building, particularly adapted to the trade, and when they are on the run a monthly cargo service will be maintained between Vancouver and New Zealand if the trade warrants. This should effectually dispose of the question of transportation, which, heretofore, has been a grave hindrance to trade.

MERCHANTS PREFER CANADIAN TRADE.

The largest importer of timber in New Zealand states that he is buying shingles from Canada and paying more money for them than if he purchased Redwood from

California. This gentleman has an exhibit in the Auckland Exhibition of Canadian timbers, and prominently displayed is a notice, 'This timber from Canada is paid for by New Zealand butter.' This is intended to stimulate a demand for Canadian timber, by the suggestion of reciprocal trade.

ONLY OBVIOUS OBSTACLE TO TRADE.

The transportation question being settled, the only obstacle appears to be prices. If the Canadian can sell as cheap as the American he can secure the business from New Zealand. The demand here would approximate 10,000,000 feet per annum.

TRINIDAD.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(*Mr. Edgar Tripp.*)

PORT OF SPAIN, April 16, 1914.

COAL TRADE.

When the proprietors of coal mines now being developed in the Dominion are prepared for the export trade, this Colony may be worthy of attention. The Bunkering trade is increasing and all indications are in the direction of further increase. Last month forty-five steamers availed themselves of the coaling facilities offered in the harbour, taking between them 10,275 tons, in quantities ranging from twenty-five tons in a single bottom, to 967 tons, the latter by the tourist ship *Victoria Louise.*

The total coal and patent fuel imported during 1913 was 115,567 tons, of which 25,000 tons came from the United Kingdom and 90,000 tons from the United States. Of the United Kingdom supply, 11,150 tons was patent fuel, which appears to be produced in Wales alone. This is used exclusively on the Government railway here, and being so easily handled, stacked, and counted seems in most respects an ideal fuel for the purpose. Some of the fine coal in Canada would seem to be eminently suited for the manufacture of this block fuel.

NOTABLE INCREASES IN CANADIAN FLOUR.

The imports of flour from Canada for year ending December 31 last showed, as was to be expected, a notable increase. The total for 1912 was 69,599 barrels, against 166,340 barrels from United States. For 1913, the figures were: Canada, 135,266 barrels; United States, 118,670. Of the quantity entered under the preferential tariff 99,000 barrels of flour were Canadian, against a total entered of 102,000 barrels.

SUGAR PROSPECTS.

The prospects of the sugar crop now being reaped are pronounced excellent, and it is believed will result in something well beyond the average of the past few years. Much of it is being specially prepared for the Canadian market. Unfortunately for the planters the present price leaves little or no margin of profit.

CACAO CROP.

The cacao crop is also proving a bounteous one. The pickings for last month, viz:—nearly 14,000,000 lbs., were a record of any month in the history of the industry.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. E. Ray.)

BIRMINGHAM, April 16, 1914.

CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES 'SARDINES.'

Commenting further upon the above subject this week, the *Fish Trades Gazette* states:—'I mentioned last week that it was curious that we did not seem to import any American sardines, while importing the Norwegian tinned sprats in great quantities. One would think that if there is (as there is) a great market for them on the other side of the Atlantic it would not be difficult to introduce them to the British market in competition with the Norwegian "sardines." It seems that some samples of the New Brunswick sardines were received in this country about a year ago, but the tins were too heavy and the method of preservation unsuitable for our market, though the fish themselves were reported on favourably. It is scarcely necessary to say that it would be essential for the Canadian or American sardines to be prepared and put up in exactly the same way as the Norwegian fish, which are familiar on our markets, if they were to receive favourable consideration. The Norwegian fish are small, smoked and preserved in olive oil. The American fish are not smoked, and they are put up in cotton-seed oil. It would also be of advantage to send only the fish that had been put up at the end of summer or early in autumn, when they are fattest and best.

'It has been shown in Norway that the best "sardines" from sprats are obtained in September and August; that is, after the fish have fattened from the rich and abundant feeding they find in the water. The value of the fish depends essentially upon the percentage of fat they contain, for it is mainly the fat that gives the fish their flavour and nutritive qualities. The greater number of the sprats used in Norway for the preparation of "sardines" are under 12 centimetres in length (4¾ inches), and they are fish which have not spawned. From investigations made in Norway it appears that the average size of a sprat when one year old is 5-7 centimetres (2-2¾ inches); at two years old it is 8½ to 11½ centimetres (3¼-4½ inches); at three years 11 to 13 centimetres (4⅜-5⅛ inches), and up to this time it is sexually immature, at four years it measures from 13 to 14 centimetres (5⅛-5½ inches), and is sexually mature. From what is said above it will be understood that the sprats in winter and spring are not so suitable for tinning, and are avoided as far as possible.'

CROP RETURNS 1913.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have just issued part 2 of the agricultural statistics for 1913, this giving returns of the produce of crops in England and Wales. The yield of all crops, with the exceptions of meadow and clover hay and potatoes, was below the average in 1913.

The following statement gives the yield in 1913, compared with the average of the preceding ten years:—

	Yield per acre in 1913. Bushels.	Average yield 1903-1912. Bushels.
Wheat	31·23	31·31
Barley	32·45	32·87
Oats	38·00	40·61
Beans	28·30	29·78
Peas	26·40	26·68
	Tons.	Tons.
Potatoes	6·55	5·98
Turnips and Swedes	12·20	13·15
Mangolds	18·15	19·45
	Cwts.	Cwts.
Hay (clover, &c.)	31·86	28·98
Hay (permanent grass)	25·02	23·59
Hops	7·17	9·10

GRAIN RETURNS.

The estimated average yield per acre of wheat in England and Wales in 1913 was 31·23 bushels, being barley one-tenth of a bushel below the average of the previous decade. The total production was about 76,000 qr. in excess of the decennial average production.

Barley was returned as averaging 32·45 bushels per acre, or two-fifths bushels below average; but the total product was about 94,000 qr. above the average production of the previous ten years.

The oat crop was light in nearly all counties and the average yield per acre for England and Wales, 38 bushels, was 2⅝ bushels below average. The total crop was 373,000 qr. below the average of the previous decade.

The yield of hay from clover and seeds in 1913 was 31·86 per acre, being 2·88 cwt. above the decennial average. The total production of clover hay amounted to 678,000 tons more than in 1912.

The production of meadow hay was 249,000 cwt. more than in 1912, and the highest since 1907.

The yield per acre of hops in 1913 was returned as 7·17 cwt., being 3·55 cwt per acre less than in 1912 and 1·93 cwt. per acre below the ten years' average. The total production amounted to 255,641 cwt., as compared with the decennial average production of 371,000 cwt.

The total produce of the various crops taken by weight, in comparison with the preceding year is as follows:—

	1913. Tons.	1912. Tons.
Wheat	1,519,000	1,538,000
Barley	1,465,000	1,299,000
Oats	2,878,000	2,869,000
Beans	204,000	209,000
Peas	91,000	105,000
Potatoes	7,605,000	5,726,000
Turnips and Swedes	25,320,000	24,062,000
Mangolds	9,276,000	10,138,000
Hay (all kinds)	15,395,000	14,024,000
Hops	13,000	19,000

DECREASE OF TIMBER IMPORTS.

The United Kingdom's imports of timber and various wood products during the first three months of the present year were £629,819 less in value than during the corresponding period of 1913. The imports from Canada show a decline in value of £51,716.

IMPORTS FOR THREE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31.

	Value. 1913.	1914.
Timber (hewn)—		
Russia	£ 96,899	£ 58,660
Sweden	9,932	12,469
Norway	17,093	15,833
Germany	88,786	14,226
United States	319,849	258,739
British East Indies	228,209	137,634
Canada	22,101	18,404
Other countries	82,780	64,360
Total	£ 865,649	£ 580,325
Hewn: Pitprops or pitwood	543,226	499,092
Total wood, hewn	£1,408,875	£1,079,417
Timber (sawn or split, planed or dressed)—		
Russia	£ 658,512	
Sweden	332,014	
Norway	256,951	
United States	554,921	
Canada	228,646	
Other countries	67,666	
Total	£2,098,710	
Timber (sawn or split) Fir—		
Russia	.....	£357,269
Sweden	.....	207,212
Norway	.....	76,568
United States	.....	185,596
Canada	.....	159,569
Other countries	.....	9,136
Total	.....	£995,350
Timber (planed or dressed) Fir—		
Sweden	.....	£130,399
Norway	.....	128,087
Other countries	.....	46,711
Total	.....	£305,197
Timber (sawn or split, planed or dressed) Unenumerated—		
United States	.....	$27,723
Canada	.....	21,058
Other countries	.....	30,860
Total	.....	$79,641
Total of wood (sawn or split, planed or dressed)—		
Total of hewn and sawn	£3,507,585	£2,459,605
Sleepers of all kinds	.....	167,966
Staves of all dimensions	175,768	153,471
Furniture woods, hardwoods, and veneers—		
Mahogany, tons	274,560	477,363
Unenumerated, tons	330,986	400,675
Total of wood and timber, II., D.	£4,288,986	£3,659,080

INQUIRIES FOR CARBIDE OF CALCIUM.

Inquiries for carbide of calcium have once more been made. Eight years ago, samples were received and distributed among the chief importers. Reports on the quality were highly favourable, but there was some difficulty in obtaining regular consignments. The imports of the United Kingdom approximate $1,000,000 annually, the chief sources of supply being Norway and Italy. Imports from Canada in 1910 were valued at £11,212; last year they amounted to only £374.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF THE TRADE OF CANADA FOR MARCH.

Months and Twelve Months ending March, 1912, 1913 and 1914.

	Month of March.			Twelve Months ending March		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Imports for Consumption.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Dutiable goods	38,521,647	45,630,678	34,944,885	335,204,452	441,518,008	410,130,474
Free goods	19,531,438	21,973,298	18,166,219	186,144,249	228,482,181	208,198,400
Total imports (Mdse)	58,053,085	67,603,976	53 111,104	521,348,701	670,000,189	618,328,874
Coin and bullion	1,875,625	300,360	1,409,125	26,033,881	5,427,979	15,235,305
Total Imports	59,928,710	67,904,336	54,520,229	547,382,582	675,428,168	633,564,179
Duty collected	10,095,048	11,912,314	9,337,771	87,548,536	115,039,160	107,144,645
Exports.						
Canadian Produce—						
The mine	5,651,990	6,218,008	6,569,364	41,324,516	57,442,546	59,039,054
The fisheries	1,341,789	1,388,301	1,470,274	16,704,678	16,336,721	20,623,560
The forest	2,230,082	2,359,351	2,694,986	40,892.674	43,255,060	42,792,137
Animal produce	2,337,473	2,780,195	3,202,060	48,210,654	44,784,593	53,349,119
Agricultural products	9,521,258	17,128,529	6,512,546	107,143,375	150,145,661	198,220,029
Manufactures	3,885,927	4,993,695	6,239,290	35,836,284	43,692,708	57,443,452
Miscellaneous	12,250	6,673	12,471	111,676	97,311	121,088
Total Canadian Produce	24,980,769	34,874,752	26,700,991	290,223,857	355,754,600	431,588,439
Foreign produce	100,177	1,077,050	1,061,503	17,492,294	21,313,755	23,848,785
Total exports (Mdse)	25,981,946	35,951,802	27,762,494	307,716,151	377,068,355	455,437,224
Coin and bullion	1,134,475	2,292,114	10,604,330	7,601,099	16,163,702	23,560,704
Total exports	27,116,421	38,243,916	38,366,824	315,317,250	393,232,057	478,997,928
Aggregate Trade.						
Merchandise	84,035,031	105,555,778	80,873,598	829,064,852	1,047,068,544	1,073,766,098
Coin and bullion	3,010,100	2,592,474	12,013,455	33,634,980	21,591,681	38,796,009
Total Trade	87,045,131	106,148,252	92,887,053	862,699,832	1,068,660,225	1,112,562,107

TRADE OF CANADA—TWELVE MONTHS ENDED FEBRUARY.

No. 1.—Summary of the Trade of Canada.

	Twelve Months Ending February.			
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Imports for Consumption.	$	$	$	$
Dutiable goods	277,986,855	329,166,514	434,408,977	420,816,267
Free goods	167,469,879	183,606,157	226,040,321	212,005,479
Totals, merchandise	445,456,734	512,772,671	660,449,298	632,821,746
Coin and bullion	10,004,890	24,509,592	7,003,244	14,126,540
Total imports for consumption	455,461,624	537,282,263	667,452,542	646,948,286
Duty collected	71,930,322	86,049,865	113,221,894	109,719,189
Exports.				
Canadian produce—				
The mine	43,353,604	40,346,613	56,876,528	58,687,698
The fisheries	15,845,255	16,301,170	16,290,209	20,541;587
The forest	45,959,530	41,339,637	43,125,791	42,456,502
Animal produce	52,212,192	48,994,520	44,341,871	52,927,254
Agricultural products	83,114,681	103,129,619	142,538,390	208,836,012
Manufactures	35,382,821	35,386,441	42,584,940	56,197,857
Miscellaneous	283,491	109,342	102,888	115,290
Totals, Canadian produce	276,151,574	285,607,342	345,860,617	439,762,200
Foreign produce	15,541,629	17.413,184	21,237,882	23,864,332
Total exports, merchandise	291,693,203	303,020,526	367,098,499	463,626,532
Coin and bullion	6,785,733	7,069,949	15,006,063	15,248,488
Total exports	298,478,936	310,090,475	382,104,562	478,875,020
Aggregate trade	753,940,560	847,372,738	1,049,557,104	1,125,823,306
Imports for Consumption by Countries.				
Australia	512,847	444,526	432,984	647,429
British Africa	692,398	407,886	246,137	513,576
" East Indies	4,569,210	4,723,532	6,893,257	6,944,823
" Guiana	3,694,921	8,748,826	3,573,362	2,787,309
" West Indies, including Bermuda	6,516,575	5,497,949	6,385,723	4,293,489
Newfoundland	1,812,826	1,837,115	2,123,973	1,859,997
New Zealand	887,578	1,145,558	2,989,225	3,137,053
United Kingdom	109,953,980	115,403,965	136,461,868	135,221,170
Other British	952,888	946,154	1,423,308	1,297,837
Argentine Republic	2,209,442	2,956,470	4,140,016	2,677,341
Belgium	3,705,966	3,735,443	3,924,246	4,449,231
France	11,639,115	11,728,542	14,991,842	14,520,633
Germany	9,615,743	11,068,760	14,215,096	14,743,444
Holland	1,865,667	2,483,944	3,123,674	2,960,167
Japan	2,430,669	2,384,266	3,604,060	2,579,922
United States	278,943,815	348,478,262	435,462,467	421,551,806
Other foreign	15,457,984	18,291,065	26,461,304	26,763,059
Exports by Countries.				
Australia	3,856,448	3,918,125	4,108,803	4,546,508
British Africa	2,164,507	2,597,142	3,373,558	3,912,314
" East Indies	125,340	298,772	447,043	679,088
" Guiana	639,489	554,997	639,623	640,298
" West Indies, including Bermuda	4,667,528	4,381,148	4,587,505	4,801,136
Newfoundland	4,040,825	4,276,424	4,545,766	4,882,978
New Zealand	976,697	1,291,520	1,658,868	1,961,482
United Kingdom	137,183,230	149,847,610	178,556,564	224,272,751
Other British	691,594	813,131	733,430	2,221,447
Argentine Republic	2,971,415	2,996,775	2,368,046	2,147,028
Belgium	2,639,540	3,577,781	4,771,450	5,038,004
France	2,892,404	2,191,090	2,412,264	3,886,595
Germany	2,704,514	3,672,975	3,444,972	4,260,003
Holland	1,396,673	1,739,932	2,691,112	5,451,599
Japan	585,847	484,975	962,087	1,783,980
United States	120,452,034	117,741,055	155,955,699	198,246,995
Other Foreign	10,490,851	9,707,023	10,847,802	10,142,814

No. 2.—Principal Articles Imported for Consumption into Canada.

Articles Imported.	Twelve Months Ending February.			
	1913.	1914.		
		Total.	From United Kingdom.	From United States.
	$	$	$	$
Ale, beer and porter	1,324,268	1,359,563	427,747	899,593
Animals, living	3,963,252	2,719,544	418,662	2,167,528
Books, periodicals, &c.	6,403,381	6,730,930	1,384,988	4,962,812
Breadstuffs	11,649,591	9,589,836	843,813	6,251,498
Bricks, tiles, clays and mfrs. of	3,569,132	3,363,378	572,710	2,778,049
Carriages, carts, wagons, cars, &c.	19,806,406	21,163,130	906,400	20,168,312
Cement	1,986,122	379,916	66,323	303,669
Coal, coke, &c.	42,956,336	49,097,377	158,777	48,870,983
Cocoa, chocolate, &c.	1,921,743	2,664,916	1,194,904	764,992
Coffee	2,757,517	2,380,592	247,004	276,585
Cordage, rope and twine	2,960,429	4,458,909	404,667	4,045,921
Cottons	37,236,682	38,523,833	17,870,141	18,062,580
Curtains	735,077	610,965	442,266	100,204
Drugs, dyes, chemicals, &c.	16,212,781	14,689,421	2,977,560	7,995,837
Earthenware, china and graniteware	3,224,192	3,181,379	1,920,841	585,698
Electric apparatus	8,678,772	9,385,268	1,063,787	7,862,985
Fancy goods	4,934,880	4,934,175	1,825,381	1,142,172
Fish	2,533,485	2,141,296	238,700	752,227
Flax, hemp, jute and mfrs. of	8,631,857	8,989,446	5,211,643	828,010
Fruits	16,470,738	16,968,620	1,044,952	12,752,486
Furs, skins and mfrs. of	8,035,079	3,977,544	893,089	1,878,317
Glass	5,182,027	5,205,256	1,370,059	2,151,519
Gloves and mitts	2,768,134	2,749,419	1,234,618	329,999
Grasses, fibres and mfrs. of	2,475,345	1,712,648	116,221	1,311,723
Grease	1,276,224	1,113,432	43,686	1,053,716
Gunpowder and explosives	1,476,923	1,308,848	520,899	721,931
Gutta percha, India rubber and mfrs. of	10,691,262	9,615,247	2,669,049	6,639,398
Hats, caps, bonnets, &c.	5,943,096	5,628,485	2,856,601	3,166,515
Hides and skins other than fur	13,540,465	9,158,855	720,309	2,165,844
Leather and mfrs. of	9,460,164	8,588,504	1,729,927	6,749,578
Metals, minerals, &c.—Total	167,585,631	155,185,064	20,531,701	127,610,088
Brass and mfrs. of	5,178,686	4,554,959	433,694	3,925,450
Copper and mfrs. of	7,249,303	6,963,635	93,524	6,788,685
Iron and steel and mfrs. of	135,742,518	124,895,604	15,730,822	104,002,818
Tin and mfrs. of	6,897,464	6,787,897	1,613,152	4,785,314
Musical instruments	1,987,392	2,197,200	121,531	1,835,659
Oils	16,418,431	17,059,508	564,201	15,961,502
Oilcloth	2,462,319	3,015,767	2,384,066	608,292
Paintings, drawings, engravings, &c	2,057,352	1,944,805	668,563	946,870
Paints and colours	2,341,137	2,193,702	820,725	1,050,450
Paper and mfrs. of	8,174,307	8,164,718	1,713,576	5,508,021
Precious stones	4,181,901	3,746,534	1,766,428	185,167
Provisions	12,042,727	10,789,793	674,302	7,593,324
Ribbons	1,665,897	1,749,719	621,670	163,575
Seeds	1,655,765	1,622,347	203,893	1,238,938
Settlers' effects	16,003,795	14,788,390	4,552,233	9,663,722
Silk and mfrs. of	8,983,943	9,763,431	3,561,052	1,581,559
Soap	1,322,573	1,325,810	145,556	1,011,708
Spirits and wines	6,637,743	7,093,316	3,316,381	157,686
Sugar, molasses, &c	21,185,534	17,739,899	974,226	1,095,014
Tea	7,171,749	6,317,953	2,507,493	40,084
Tobacco	7,386,728	6,936,497	693,636	4,820,624
Vegetables	3,261,699	3,245,622	192,918	2,463,340
Watches	1,690,158	1,635,156	136,840	926,496
Wood and mfrs. of	27,557,307	25,601,277	635,168	24,354,020
Wool and mfrs of	33,267,272	32,455,710	27,065,291	2,128,306
Total value of Principal and other articles Imported :—				
Dutiable Goods	434,408,977	420,816,267	104,741,034	258,277,782
Free Goods	226,040,321	212,005,479	30,474,327	149,170,569
Totals, merchandise	660,449,298	632,821,746	135,215,361	407,448,351
Coin and bullion	7,003,244	14,126,540	538	14,108,566
Total Imports	667,452,542	646,948,286	135,215,899	421,556,917

No. 3.—Principal Articles of Canadian Produce Exported from Canada.

Articles Exported.	Twelve Months Ending February.			
	1913.	1914.		
		Total.	To United Kingdom.	To United States.
	$	$	$	$
Animals, living—Total	2,901,017	9,082,366	718,632	8,140,657
Cattle	2,196,419	7,786,025	703,807	6,916,451
Horses	519,020	732,775	8,670	695,497
Sheep	81,379	127,716	4,000	107,679
Breadstuffs—Total	115,172,206	171,949,214	132,350,020	24,005,970
Barley	3,324,964	7,105,133	5,770,683	1,052,094
Bran	1,658,409	1,755,345	19,597	1,452,251
Cereal foods	2,141,179	2,092,411	1,388,571	20,418
Oats	4,724,936	13,485,583	5,710,226	6,829,268
Oatmeal	914,096	502,002	494,886	15
Wheat	81,978,118	125,832,506	107,043,882	14,229,146
Wheat flour	19,973,422	20,560,600	11,771,580	81,714
Coal, coke, cinders and charcoal	6,093,988	4,134,529	51,260	3,109,764
Cordage, rope and twine	829,250	618,503	1,336	492,906
Fish—Total	15,371,898	20,036,980	6,739,778	6,495,958
Cod, &c., dry salted	4,240,498	4,603,105	89,416	1,071,699
Lobsters, canned	2,998,930	3,047,487	1,059,627	822,132
Salmon, canned	3,335,255	6,528,521	5,412,945	115,383
Fruits—Total	4,882,164	4,842,135	3,941,895	224,642
Apples, fresh	4,267,631	3,737,641	3,420,272	51,094
Furs, skins and mfrs. of	5,330,135	5,784,754	3,341,153	2,066,219
Hay	4,657,108	1,731,117	329,620	1,258,501
Hides and skins, other than fur	7,053,948	9,105,388	6,408	9,066,232
Leather and mfrs. of—Total	1,309,414	2,983,166	1,816,126	962,465
Sole and upper	999,004	2,275,094	1,477,207	649,331
Metals, minerals, &c.—Total	61,516,569	67,947,697	17,551,701	38,678,911
Aluminum in bars, blocks, &c	1,887,774	1,779,473	520,944	812,108
Asbestos	2,423,106	2,836,121	219,709	2,052,365
Copper	9,777,131	9,411,511	438,445	8,972,916
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, &c.	10,633,168	13,126,681	3,281	13,122,800
Iron and steel and mfrs. of	9,415,819	11,242,662	1,030,151	1,746,200
Nickel	5,094,440	5,099,727	826,152	4,263,947
Silver	20,143,762	21,152,213	13,842,373	5,571,101
Paper	5,829,261	12,144,135	532,321	10,023,114
Potatoes	775,434	1,121,430	13	431,805
Provisions—Total	27,118,014	25,280,449	23,154,195	1,604,394
Butter	207,891	316,313	31,929	122,701
Cheese	20,455,583	19,181,618	18,921,846	111,760
Meats—Bacon and hams	5,877,259	4,063,911	4,017,663	40,905
Seeds	16,003,936	27,840,750	10,756,206	14,559,562
Settlers' effects	2,204,272	2,755,627	242,784	2,424,737
Whisky	1,027,991	1,038,734	26,383	843,422
Wood and mfrs. of—Total	49,403,342	49,479,120	12,369,385	33,570,483
Logs	1,076,574	507,649	117,012	390,232
Lumber—Deals, pine	1,461,882	1,412,251	1,325,634	61,850
" spruce and other	5,584,805	6,646,020	6,047,436	517,836
Laths, palings and pickets	1,977,649	1,932,030	2,024,060	1,878,375
Planks and boards	20,834,278	19,383,923	1,808,947	15,099,074
Shingles	1,380,316	1,579,362	292	1,542,312
Timber, square	1,306,971	580,998	554,771	12,741
Wood blocks for pulp	6,576,021	7,184,817	...	7,184,817
Wood pulp	5,428,541	6,203,264	1,229,992	4,674,145
Total Value of Principal and other Articles Exported:				
Canadian produce	345,860,617	439,762,200	217,166,134	169,463,658
Foreign produce	21,237,882	23,864,332	7,106,178	13,585,649
Total exports, merchandise	367,098,499	463,626,532	224,272,312	183,049,307
Coin and bullion	15,006,063	15,248,488	439	15,197,688
Total Exports	382,104,562	478,875,020	224,272,751	198,246,995

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account furnished by the High Commissioner's office, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended April 11, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year:—

		Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living:—			
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves		112	24
Sheep and lambs		–	–
Swine		–	–
Horses		376	155
Fresh meat:—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)	Cwts.	133,144	123,510
Mutton " " "	"	122,631	133,515
Pork " " "	"	8,990	17,062
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	"	13,880	13,426
Salted or preserved meat:—			
Bacon	"	102,233	98,644
Beef	"	1,498	515
Hams	"	14,565	16,954
Pork	"	6,123	4,547
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,065	3,734
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	7,746	24,624
Dairy produce and substitutes:—			
Butter	"	70,661	84,538
Margarine	"	31,324	32,219
Cheese	"	39,275	51,311
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	–	–
" cream	"	148	367
" condensed	"	19,569	22,830
" preserved, other kinds	"	385	20
Eggs	Gt. Hnd.	424,040	326,713
Poultry	Value £	12,519	19,282
Game	"	4,218	7,252
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	6,020	9,319
Lard	"	45,931	26,520
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—			
Wheat	"	1,439,700	2,231,200
Wheat-meal and flour	"	154,400	126,900
Barley	"	467,300	297,500
Oats	"	560,400	393,700
Peas	"	18,445	7,648
Beans	"	5,290	2,690
Maize or Indian corn	"	630,500	199,800
Fruit, raw:—			
Apples	"	52,032	40,020
Pears	"	305	1,657
Hay	Tons.	2,314	528
Hops	Cwts.	3,054	2,316

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended April 8, 1914:—

Cheese—			
Bristol	67s.	—70s. 6d.	per cwt.
Liverpool	66s.	—70s.	"
London	68s.	—71s.	"
Glasgow	–	–	
Butter—None reported.			
Bacon (Sides)—			
Bristol	67s.	—69s.	"
Liverpool	66s.	—68s.	"
London	66s	—69s.	"
Glasgow	–	–	
Bacon (Cumberland cut)—			
Bristol	–	–	
Liverpool	72s.	—75s.	"
London	–	–	
Glasgow	–	–	
Hams (long cut, green)—			
Bristol	75s.	—79s.	"
Liverpool	75s.	—79s.	"
London	76s.	—80s.	"
Glasgow	–	–	

Foreign Animals Market, Deptford.—No sales reported.
Foreign Animals Market, Birkenhead.—No sales reported.

FOREIGN LUMBER MARKETS.

The following extracts from reports made by United States Consuls may be useful to lumber dealers and producers in Canada, pending more detailed and special information which is now being sought for and prepared by Canadian Trade Commissioners and by British Consuls in the principal importing countries of the world:—

GERMAN DEMAND.

In southeast Germany United States lumber has to compete mainly with that from Russia and Galicia. The best market is for untrimmed pitch pine for carpenters' material, and a well-informed Breslau dealer prophesies a greatly increased demand for this wood in the future. For red pine and spruce from the United States there is no market here at present, as Russia and Galicia can deliver them at considerably lower prices. A newspaper item says that it is intended to increase the tariff on wood in Russia about 30 per cent early this year, and that although proposed for the inland trade, it will affect the export to Germany.

Pitch or yellow pine is desired in the following thicknesses: 13, 20, 24, 26, 30, 33, 35, 40, 50, 52, 60, 65, 70, 80 and 100 millimetres (0·51, 0·79, 0·94, 1·02, 1·18, 1·3, 1·38, 1·57, 2·05, 1·97, 2·36, 2·56, 2·76, 3·15 and 3·94 inches). In thicknesses from 13 to 30 millimetres at least one side must be free from knots; from 33 on, one side knot free or with small knots (40 to 50 per cent knot free). The lengths are 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½ or 7 metres (13·12, 14·76, 16·4, 18·04, 19·69, 21·32, 22·97 feet), and not over 20 per cent in the 4 and 4½ meter lengths. The following are the approximate average widths and the minimum widths accepted:—

Thickness.	Smallest Width.		Smallest Average Width.	
	Centimeters.	Inches.	Centimeters.	Inches.
13 millimeters	10	3·94	17	6·69
20 Millimeters	11	4·33	18	7·08
24 to 26 millimeters	12	4·72	19	7·48
30 millimeters	14	5·51	20–21	7·87–8·26
33 to 35 millimeters	18	7·08	25	9·84
40 millimeters	20	7·87	27–28	10·62–11·02
50 to 52 millimeters	25	9·84	32	12·6
60 millimeters on	27	10·62	36–40	14·17–15·74

Much stress is laid on the importance of delivery in blue-free condition (hence preferably cut in winter), as otherwise the price paid is 10 marks per cubic meter less.

The following retail prices would probably be obtained delivered to Breslau on cars or barge: Thirteen to twenty millimeters thick, $13.80 to $14.28 per cubic meter; 20, 24 and 26 millimeters thick, $12.85 to $13.33 per cubic meter; 33 millimeters thick and upward, $14.04 to $14.28 per cubic meter. In Hamburg 424 superficial feet are reckoned to be 1 cubic meter.

Hamburg, Bremen and Stettin are the chief seaboards to be considered for this section, the last mentioned especially if the lumber is to be reloaded on barges, which can reach Breslau except for two or three months in the year when the Oder's navigability is affected by high or low water or ice. The water freight from Stettin would be about 5 or 6 marks ($1.19 to $1.43) per cubic meter; the railway freight about 7 or 8 marks ($1.66 to $1.90). The terms of sale are generally cash in 30 days after delivery, with 1½ per cent discount.

Other American woods now sought here are walnut, whitewood, mahogany and palissander. The greater the length is the greater the demand and the better the price. The following thicknesses are required: 4, 7, 10, 13, 20, 22, 33, 40, 52, 80 and 105 millimeters (0·16, 0·25, 0·39, 0·51, 0·78, 0·82, 1·3, 1·57, 2·04, 3·15 and 4·09 inches). Hickory, oak, ash and cedar are also in demand.

Correspondence should be in German and quotations made per cubic meter, if possible, as only one or two firms, who sometimes import direct from America, understand other quotations. In Hamburg 424 superficial feet are reckoned to be 1 cubic meter.

THE GERMAN LUMBER BUSINESS IN 1913.

The *Agricultural Journal* of Alsace-Lorraine (Landwirtschaftliche Zeitschrift für Elsass-Lothringen) publishes an article on the lumber market in Germany written by Mr. Kruhoeffer, inspector of forests at Colmar, Alsace. The article is translated as follows:—

During the year 1913 the lumber business in Germany, like all other branches of commerce, suffered from the general economic depression. In the spring bright hopes were entertained, based on the supposed needs of the building trades and on a general decision to offer lumber at low figures in order to reduce the large stock in the lumber yards. There was, however, general disappointment because orders were small and limited to actual, pressing needs; buyers themselves felt uncertain as to what turn events might take during the course of the year. With the high cost of living and high prices of products in general, the workmen raised their demands, and wherever their demands were not immediately acceded to they struck

and were generally able, through their organization, to compel the employers to grant their demands.

RESTRICTED BUILDING OPERATIONS.

On the other hand, the contractors, who were obliged to pay dear for their materials, also raised their prices, and then, when there was added the exceptionally high rates of interest demanded for loans by the banks, many building operations that had been projected were indefinitely postponed. During the year in thirty-three of the principal cities of Germany only about 10,000 new constructions were executed, while in normal years there were three times that number. The large and important new buildings required for the increase in the army were commenced only late in the year and could not compensate for the small amount of building in other directions. In all forms of building lumber usually in demand the trade was extremely dull. Scantling lumber, especially, the stock of which was very large, was in very slight demand, and some was sold so cheap that there was no profit in it. Pine that generally is sawed up for lumber was so little called for that most of it was offered for pulp wood, especially in the fall of the year. The consumption of this wood in the German paper industry assumes enormous proportions. All sorts of pine and fir trees are in demand for paper making and command good prices. In the paper industry there is a tendency to increase the size of the factory so as to reduce the relative cost of a larger output. Only in this way can they meet the strong competition which exists in the world market. Almost any amount of wood that can be used in making paper finds buyers and they pay for good materials as high as 10 to 12 marks per cubic meter, or $5.61 to $6.72 per thousand feet board measure.

HARD PINE—OAK LOGS.

Hard pine was in good demand by the sawmills during 1913 and sold at good prices, and it is hoped that with a revival of building prices of hard pine lumber will advance also. German importers of hard pine have decreased lately, especially from Russia, which furnishes the most of this wood. In 1913 only 800,000 cubic meters (339,200 thousand feet board measure) of this wood was imported from the Nieman River region, 300,000 cubic meters (127,200 thousand feet board measure) less than in 1912, and 2,000,000 logs of pine were brought down the Vistula River in 1913 and 2,700,000 in 1912. From Austria-Hungary also less hard pine was imported in 1913 than in the previous year.

QUANTITIES, KINDS, PRICES, ETC., IN SWITZERLAND.

The principal country of origin for Swiss imports of lumber, is Austria-Hungary, which furnishes from one-half to two-thirds of the total importation, which is doubtless more than enough to supply the eastern part of the Swiss Republic.

The kind of United States lumber mostly imported is the long-leaf yellow pitch pine in boards and planks ranging in length from 3 to 7 meters (9·8 to 23 feet) and upward, in widths of 21 to 40 centimeters (8·26 to 15·75 inches), and 1 to 3 inches in thickness. The price generally paid for this class of lumber ranges from 120 to 130 francs ($23.16 to $25.09) per cubic meter, depending upon the width of the lumber. The prices are for free delivery, with duty paid, in Zurich or other purchase points. The terms are generally either cash with 2 per cent discount, 30 days with 1½ per cent discount, or against 90 days' sight draft.

In addition, pitch pine rifts (floorings) in lengths of 4 to 7 meters (13·1 to 23 feet) and in widths of 10 to 13 centimeters (3·9 to 5·1 inches) are imported from the United States. The price for this lumber, free delivery with duty paid, of the

thickness of 25 to 26 millimeters (approximately 1 inch), ranges from 4.40 francs to 4.50 francs per square meter.

The import duty, when exported from the United States, on the two above named classes, as well as on other similar coniferous lumber varieties, is 80 centimes per 100 kilos gross weight, or approximately $1.55 per metric ton of 2,204 pounds.

Some Douglas fir is also imported from the United States into Switzerland, also some crested pine or fir, some oak, walnut, poplar, as well as smaller quantities of tulip and magnolia wood, mahogany, &c., but the importation of most of these latter varieties is comparatively unimportant. The import duty on oak lumber of the described classes is 50 centimes, and on the other foliacious lumber varieties 80 centimes per 100 kilos.

CHARACTER OF ITALIAN PURCHASES.

Inquiry develops that there is a constant demand for various kinds of lumber and that much is already supplied from America. Very little lumber is used as flooring or in building except for door and window frames and doors and windows, and this is recent, but in many other ways it is much used. Boat building and furniture making and other industries utilize large quantities of lumber. In building bathing houses a great deal of the cheaper qualities is used.

United States pitch pine is in constant demand. Red gum is reported as imported to a limited extent from the southern parts of the United States. American oak suitable for furniture making is much used. Oak railroad crossties are also imported. A Russian pine wood is much used, and wood of a similar nature from America that could compete with this Russian pine wood would be of interest to importers. United States satinwood is also used to a limited extent.

Maple and teak are in constant and increasing use in naval construction. For these woods the place of origin must to known and samples submitted before orders are placed. In all cases it is best to submit samples and a concise, clear offer of terms and conditions, written in Italian and stating measurements according to the metric system and prices in Italian currency.

The sizes of pitch pine are, in boards and planks, from 1 to 4 inches by 9 inches, and for beams from 6 by 6 to 15 by 15 inches and in lengths from 15 to 55 feet. The measurements according to metric system are 15 by 15 to 35 by 35 centimeters, and 5 to 8 meters in length. Oak for furniture making is 7 to 8 centimeters thick and of varying lengths. Oak railroad crossties are 24 by 14 and 260 centimeters. Russian pine is imported in varying lengths and 8 to 13 centimeters thick.

The prices vary very much according to local conditions and demands, sometimes changing as much as 15 to 20 lire ($2.90 to $3.86) for a cubic meter. The orders generally placed are for about 1,500 cubic meters. The usual condition is cash on delivery, or if the shipper is well known payment on receipt of shipping papers.

LUMBER IMPORTS AT NANTES

French lumber importers are looking forward to the importation of Douglas fir immediately upon the opening of the Panama canal. This wood is looked upon with particular favour in the Nantes district and if the predictions of some dealers bear fruit will eventually supplant pitch pine now bought by them in the New Orleans and other southern markets.

The importance of the lumber industry of France is considerable. In 1913 more than 76,500,000 feet of lumber were imported from the United States. Pitch pine leads with over 56,000,000 feet. Smaller quantities of oak, gum, &c., were also imported.

Nantes purchases from the United States increased from 2,972 metric tons in 1912 to 5,079 in 1913. The fact that vessels from the United States for the first time (March, 1914) are unloading lumber at Nantes instead of 40 miles down the river at St. Nazaire gives rise to the belief that United States exporters will obtain a constantly increasing share of the trade.

The imports of lumber (construction material only) in 1913 were as follows: From United States, 5,079 metric tons; Germany, 846 tons; Russia, 36,522 tons; Norway, 140 tons. In 1912 the imports were: From United States, 2,867 metric tons; Russia, 38,298 tons; Norway, 230 tons. The United States leads in logs, round, hewn and sawed timber of $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches or over, while Russia's principal exports are limited to hewn and sawed lumber between $3\frac{1}{8}$ and $1\frac{7}{16}$ inches and under.

Following are the total quantities, in feet, imported last year from United States: Logs and round timber, hickory 126,000, oak 374,000, walnut 687,000, miscellaneous, 6,387,000; hewn timber, 1,623,000; sawed timber, pitch pine 31,263,000, miscellaneous 90,000; boards, deals and planks, cypress 38,000, gum 6,619,000, oak 6,244,000, pitch pine 22,355,000, poplar 16,000; spruce, miscellaneous, 740,000. The staves imported by France during the year amounted to 9,710,537.

CUBAN IMPORTATION OF PINE LUMBER.

Pine lumber is used extensively in this Cuban district for all kinds of construction and is imported exclusively from the United States in large quantities. The principal kinds of pine lumber imported are long-leaf yellow pine, white pine, spruce, and a small amount of cypress.

The price paid for pine lumber in this market depends upon the grade of lumber and the market prevailing in the United States at time of shipment. The average price, however, for Cuban 'merchantable' may be said to be $25 per thousand feet, cost, freight and insurance. Cuban merchantable is a shade poorer grade than that customarily denominated merchantable in the United States for export to Central and South America.

Common pine wood, not dressed, is admitted free of duty; planed or dovetailed for boxes or flooring, imported from the United States, is dutiable at the rate of $0.16 per 100 kilos, equal to about $0.725 per 1,000 pounds. Besides the duties prescribed by the customs tariff, there is levied under the provisions of the port improvement law, an additional charge on merchandise which is the product of the soil or industry of the United States of $0.70 per metric ton.

Lumber for Santiago delivery, that is, for delivery to lumber dealers, pays $1.50 per thousand for wharfage, and where the vessel anchors in the bay there is an additional charge of $0.75 per thousand for lighterage. Lumber imported at Santiago de Cuba, intended for delivery at interior points on the line of the Cuba Railroad, pays $2 per carload, which includes wharfage at the docks of the railroad company.

The cost of freight and insurance at the present time on lumber imported in sailing vessels at north-coast ports is $6 per thousand, and at south-coast ports $7 per thousand; imported in steamships, north-coast ports $8, and south-coast ports $9 per thousand. There is no fixed rate, however, as it varies according to the demands of shipping. Within the last few months sail freights on north-coast deliveries have been as high as $8, and on south-coast $9; and steamer freights, north-coast $10, and south-coast $11. It is customary for shippers to quote prices to dealers or consumers cost, freight and insurance. Duty and all other charges are for the account of the importer.

The retail price of pine lumber in this market depends upon the grade and quantity. It may be stated to average from $30 to $40 per thousand. American currency is the basis of all commercial transactions in this consular district, which embraces the provinces of Camakuey and Oriente.

THE URUGUAY MARKET.

The kinds and dimensions of lumber most in demand here are as follows:—

Pitch pine.—1 by 2, 2 by 3, 1 by 4, 3 by 3, 3 by 4, 4 by 4, 3 by 9, and 4 by 9, in lengths from 12 to 40 feet; 1½ by 2, in 4½ foot lengths; 1 by 12, 2 by 12, in lengths from 12 to 16 feet.

White pine.—1 by 12, 1½ by 12, and 2 by 12, 12 to 20 foot lengths.

Spruce.—2 by 3, 3 by 3, 3 by 4, 4 by 4, 4 by 6, 3 by 9, 4 by 9, 1 by 3, 1 by 12, 1½ by 12, and 2 by 12, in lengths to correspond with the pitch pine.

Pitch pine beams.—6 by 6, 8 by 8, 10 by 10, 12 by 12, 14 by 14, 16 by 16, lengths 30 to 50 feet.

The usual terms are six months net after receipt of the lumber, f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard, all charges and duties on account of buyer. It is generally necessary to make reductions of 1 to 10 per cent from list price to cover loss from breakage, black sap stains, and wetting. These damages are estimated by a public lumber inspector who charges $0.25 per thousand for the work.

Prices depend on the state of the market. The present prices average per 1,000 feet as follows: Pitch pine, $36; spruce, $31; clear pine, $94; select pine, $82; first-class pine, No. 7, $72; second-class pine, No. 8, $45.

The total imports of lumber and the imports from the United States, for the fiscal year 1910-11 (the latest statistics obtainable) were as follows:—

Kinds.	Total.	From United States.
Cross ties	$ 83,406	
Mouldings	18,586	$ 156
Pine	828,991	725,018
Posts and palings	219,603	51,317
Sawn lumber, miscellaneous	92,181	74,576
Walnut	35,515	31,639
All other	155,306	7,419
Total	$1,433,588	$890,125

Practically all lumber companies doing a large business on the River Plate have resident salesmen or agents in Montevideo or Buenos Aires who keep in touch with the market and who speak the Spanish language. The United States has led all other countries in the sale of lumber to Uruguay for the last ten years, but is meeting with strong competition from Argentina and Brazil. A Canadian-American company has bought large tracts of timber in Brazil, erected sawmills, and, with local Spanish-speaking salesmen, is making a strong fight for the low and medium-grade business. The Spanish language should be used in correspondence.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

IMPORT TRADE OF ARGENTINA IN 1913.

With reference to preliminary statistics of the import and export trade of Argentina in 1913, H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires has now furnished the following detailed particulars concerning the trade of that Republic last year.

The total values* of the imports, exclusive of bullion, from each country are shown in the following table:—

Imports from—	Value.	Percentage of Total.
United Kingdom	£26,177,000	31·1
Germany	14,262,000	16·9
United States	12,406,000	14·7
France	7,615,000	9·0
Italy	6,958,000	8·3
Belgium	4,391,000	5·2
Spain	2,478,000	2·9
Brazil	1,852,000	2·2
Austria-Hungary	1,187,000	1·4
Netherlands	815,000	1·0
Uruguay	639,000	0·8
Paraguay	454,000	0·5
Canada	330,000	0·4
Australia	205,000	0·2
Chile	142,000	0·2
Other countries	4,360,000	5·2
Total	£84,270,000	100·0

* The statistics as given in the official trade returns are in gold dollars of which the official rate of exchange is 5·04 to the £ sterling. The conversion of dollars for the purposes of this article has been made at the rate of five dollars to the £ sterling.

As compared with 1912 the United Kingdom showed an increase of £2,443,000 or 10·2 per cent, Germany an increase of £1,474,000 or 11·5 per cent, the United States £581,000 or 3 per cent, Belgium £316,000 or 7·7 per cent, Italy £461,000 or 7 per cent, and Austria-Hungary £491,000 or 70·6 per cent.

As regards the imports of provisions, foodstuffs, &c., the following are some of the principal items:—

Imports of—	Quantity. Kilogs.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as Compared with 1912. Kilogs.
Fish, dried	5,912,319	+ 651,938
" pickled and pressed	1,383,653	+ 29,501
" tinned	1,421,712	— 495,881
Eggs, fresh	3,037,323	+ 1,028,980
Ham	856,004	— 30,446
Condensed milk	437,042	+ 89,014
Honey	143,808	— 7,286
Cheese	5,045,040	— 329,544
Bacon	32,326	+ 11,351
Sugar, refined	49,892,315	+ 38,848,892
" other	25,489,455	+ 6,456,100
Rice in the rusk	17,612,122	+ 2,790,539
" cleaned	42,894,633	+ 10,819,313
Tea	1,881,411	+ 29,886
Starch	534,260	— 126,333
Biscuits	339,993	— 20,441
Jam	229,705	— 85,638

Textiles.—Silk and mixed silk goods were imported in 1913 to the value of £1,416,000, or £106,000 more than in 1912. Woollen and mixed woollen goods were imported to the value of £3,350,000, or £475,000 more than in 1912, whilst the importation of cotton goods and tissues amounted in value to £8,281,000, an increase of £653,000 over 1912. Tissues of other fibres were imported to the value of £4,865,000, an increase of £1,002,000 over the previous year.

Under the heading of manufactured wooden articles, 10,840 refrigerators are stated to have been imported during 1913 as against 10,570 in 1912; 1,435 washing machines as against 1,470 in 1912; 152 pianolas, as against 200 in 1912, and 5,572 pianos, as against 5,460 imported in 1912.

Furniture was imported to the value of £552,000.

100,314 dozens of straw hats were imported in 1913, or 17,502 dozen more than in 1912.

Paper.—Some 30,749 metric tons of printing paper for newspapers, and 8,375 metric tons of paper for books were imported in 1913, or 2,936 and 397 metric tons, respectively, more than in the previous year. Among manufactured paper articles imported in 1913 were 182,655 kilogs. of paper bags, 674,585 dozen paper cuffs, collars and shirt fronts, 2,915 gross of packets of playing cards, 16,923 kilogs. of boxes of writing paper and envelopes, 17,274 kilogs. of paper serviettes and 714,704 kilogs. of envelopes.

Boots and shoes imported in the same year amounted to 123,620 dozen pairs, valued at £234,180. Leather soles for boots and shoes were imported to the amount of 14,360 kilogs. valued at £3,167.

The following are some of the items under other classifications:—

Imports of—	Quantity.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as Compared with 1912.
Iron and manufactures thereof—		
Galvanized iron and steel wire up to size No. 14.....metric tons.	42,510	+ 738
Galvanized iron and steel wire, No. 15 and upwards..... "	1,383	+ 642
Barbed wire ..... "	10,431	— 5,566
Twisted (torcido) wire ..... "	157	— 217
Iron and steel wire (not galvanized) up to size No. 14..... "	20,767	+ 2,112
Iron and steel wire (not galvanized) sizes No. 15 and upwards.... "	754	+ 218
Nails ..... "	7,814	+ 1,844
'French' nails ..... "	1,261	+ 362
Galvanized iron sheets ..... "	91,198	+ 4
Galvanized iron buckets ..... "	224	— 313
Iron hinges ..... "	1,384	+ 155
Iron pumps for water ..... "	1,903	— 259
Galvanized wire cable ..... "	1,014	+ 247
Wire cable (not galvanized) ..... "	258	+ 104
Iron chain ..... "	2,094	+ 496
Iron padlocks ..... "	157	+ 123
Locks ..... "	762	+ 14
Wire gauze ..... "	3,122	+ 570
Boilers .....No.	525	+ 135
Calculating machines ..... "	2,314	+ 571
Typewriting machines ..... "	6,383	— 808
Gas meters ..... "	10,638	— 3,943
Agriculture—		
Twine for binding machines.....metric tons	8,343	— 5,984
Hay forks ..... "	516	— 261
Horse rakes ..... "	1,728	— 9,643
Lucerne seed (Alfalfa) ..... "	355	— 1,180
Ploughs .....No.	70,775	+ 16,172
Machine binders ..... "	10,617	— 19,381
Sowing machines ..... "	15,151	— 447

Imports of—	Quantity.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as Compared with 1912.	
Locomotion—			
Steel sleepers ..... metric tons.	5,753	+	1,394
Rubber tires for motor cars and carriages ..... "	171	—	5
Steel rails ..... "	156,592	+	24,768
Motor vehicles ..... No.	5,115	+	834
Motor cycles ..... "	711	—	215
Carts ..... "	574	+	112
Carriages of all kinds, including buggies and dog carts ..... "	20,463	+	7,411
Railway wagons ..... "	5,370	+	1,458
Tram cars ..... "	287	+	111
Locomotives ..... "	234	+	44
Coal, coke and asphalt—			
Coal ..... metric tons	4,046,278	+	338,322
Coke ..... "	21,317	—	9,770
Trinidad asphalt ..... "	6,998	+	2,217
Building material—			
Cement ..... "	721,461	+	345,640
Iron girders ..... "	104,038	+	19,158
Enamelled tiles ..... "	10,961	—	9,627
Mosaic tiles ..... "	3,049	—	46
Common floor tiles ..... sq. metres	23,833	+	664
Earthenware drain pipes ..... No.	1,250,707	+	538,709
Electrical material—			
Earthenware, faience and porcelain insulators ..... metric tons	819	—	130
Wire and cable for conducting current ..... "	12,685	+	6,249
Electric bell pushes ..... dozens	13,028	—	1,592
Carbons for electric light ..... kilogs	690,880	—	23,301
Insulating ribbon ..... "	52,473	+	16,119
Incandescent lights ..... "	619,302	+	67,717
Ammeters and voltmeters ..... No.	7,391	+	2,491
Electric current meters ..... "	59,403	+	17,681
Telephones ..... "	21,860	+	4,037
Electric bells ..... "	43,437	—	3,230
Arc lamps ..... "	9,134	+	1,246
Electric fans ..... "	11,361	+	1,643
Miscellaneous—			
Buttons of all kinds ..... kilogs	495,493	+	74,684
Rabbit skins ..... "	148,565	+	20,879
Human hair ..... "	1,313	—	2,127
Rubber soles and heels ..... "	53,650	—	5,086
Celluloid collars, cuffs and shirt-fronts. dozens	46,261	—	16,357
Discs and cylinders for g amophones.. "	224,257	+	50,218
Water filters ..... No.	19,636	—	3,692
Saddles ..... "	998	+	102

—(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

MOTOR VEHICLES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Although the total imports of motor vehicles into New South Wales were less than in 1912 by $84,537, from the United States point of view there were certain very gratifying features in the year's trading. Imports in 1913 were valued at $2,789,159, of which $2,205,317 represented chassis, $376,238 bodies, and $207,604 motor cycles. In 1912 the total imports were valued at $2,873,696, of which $2,315,914 represented chassis, $352,013 bodies, and $205,769 motor cycles. The fact that the number of bodies imported has increased so materially is due to the local demand for low-priced American cars, which are sold for delivery here complete and ready for use. Figures showing the origin of the imports in 1912 and 1913 reveal some particularly interesting comparisons and it is here that the United States manufacturer finds satisfaction.

The following shows the imports of chassis by countries of origin in 1912 and 1913:—

Countries.	1912.	1913.
United States	$ 552,674	$ 646,038
United Kingdom	796,694	768,415
Canada	161,962	214,443
Austria	12,974	1,654
Belgium	128,194	47,803
France	302,152	233,694
Germany	132,708	144,267
Italy	208,807	139,566
Netherlands	891	2,142
Sweden	23,383	3,451
Switzerland	5,475	3,844
Total	$2,315,914	$2,205,317

—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

IMPORTATION OF WHEAT INTO PORTUGAL.

The 'Diario do Governo' for March 30 contains a Decree of the same date authorizing, under certain conditions, the importation from March 30 until July 31, 1914, of 43,000,000 kilogrammes of foreign wheat for consumption in Portugal and the Azores. Wheat imported under the terms of this Decree is to be subject to customs duty at the rate of 1·5 centavos per kilogramme. [100 centavos (1 escudo) = about 3s. 10d. (present value); kilogramme = 2·2046 lbs.]

Of the quantity of 43,000,000 kilogrammes mentioned above, 42,500,000 kilogrammes is to be used in Portugal for the manufacture of bread, alimentary pastes and biscuits (having to be imported for this purpose by registered makers of the articles in question), and 500,000 kilogs. is allotted for consumption in the Azores, and is to be cleared through the custom house of Ponta Delgada.—(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

CANADIAN IMPORTS INTO BERMUDA.

The total value of imports into Bermuda from Canada for the year 1912 was £95,799, being £11,670 more than in 1911.

The following table shows the value of imports from Canada (declared) during the last ten years:—

Year.	Value.
1903	£65,693
1904	86,150
1905	81,146
1906	55,451
1907	72,388
1908	75,055
1909	83,885
1910	83,429
1911	84,129
1912	95,799

The total value of imports from the United States for the year was £353,599, as against £297,681 in 1911 and £266,987 in 1910.—(*British Consular Report.*)

BINDING AND HARVEST TWINE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Vice Consul General William A. Haygood writes from Cape Town that the South African imports of binding and harvest twine during the first ten months of 1913 aggregated $87,733 in value, an increase of $15,295 over the like period of 1912. Canada furnished $56,841 worth in the 1913 period, while the United States is credited with supplying $26,095 worth.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH ARGENTINA.

America's rapidly expanding commerce with Argentina is indicated by the fact that exports into that country are four times greater in value to-day than ten years ago. In the same period imports into the United States from that country trebled.

Figures published by the Department of Commerce show that United States exports to Argentina in the last calendar year aggregated $55,000,000, compared with $5,000,000 in 1893 and $14,000,000 in 1903. Imports from Argentina into the United States rose from $5,000,000 in 1893 to $27,000,000 in 1913.—(*Canadian Journal of Commerce.*)

SOUTH AFRICAN WHEAT REQUIREMENTS.

Giving evidence before the Dominions Commission in mail week, Mr. J. M. Stephen, managing director of the South African Milling Company, said that, roughly, about twelve million bushels of wheat were required annually by South Africa, of which only about half was produced within the Union. About two million pounds worth of wheat was imported. The native's growing fondness for bread naturally caused an increased demand for wheat. Witness had not yet met a farmer who kept accounts or could say what was the average cost of producing a bushel of wheat.

Witness complained of the heavy shortages in the weight of shipments of imported wheat, Australia being the worst offender. The amounts involved were difficult to recover. In one case, where the loss was a thousand pounds, this was only recovered after the matter had been submitted to arbitration in England.—(*The African World.*)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators, Public Elevators, in the East and Afloat.

Week ending April 16, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R	586,601	197,128	124,000	68,945	976,674
Consolidated	858,733	391,736	91,771	310,549	1,652,789
Empire Elevator Co.	1,577,789	782,244	199,354	331,327	2,890,714
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co	658,756	106,269	37,706		802,731
Western Terminal Elevator Co	391,250	120,582	25	307,821	819,678
G. T. Pacific	2,375,946	1,619,855	198,783	617,350	4,811,934
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	1,581,724	502,031	194,650		2,278,405
Fort William Elevator	529,477	491,175	81,261	166,288	1,268,201
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co	4,647,670	1,936,629	587,790	750,605	7,922,694
D. Horn & Co	75,308	38,181	10,632	334,391	458,512
Dominion Government Elevator	1,025,414	219,477	76,653	453,431	1,774,975
Eastern Elevator	562,236	714,126	278,438	1,354	1,556,154
Total terminal elevators	14,870,904	7,119,433	1,881,063	3,342,061	27,213,461
Winter storage afloat	4,083,630	2,514,311	334,832	461,017	7,393,790
Total terminal storage	18,954,534	9 633,744	2,215,895	3,803,078	34,607,251
Depot Harbour		822,752	44,509		867,361
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	31,080	15,600			46,680
Midland Elevator Co.	1,633				1,633
Tiffin, G. T. P	79,581	24,065	36,081		139,727
Port McNicol	192,609	27,226	115,592	20,000	355,427
Collingwood	11,476				11,476
Goderich	212,825	68,003			280,828
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co			57,916		57,916
Commercial Elevator Co.	459	7,925			8,384
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1			121,570	66,068	187,638
" No. 2	99,929	112,274	263,104	177,812	653,119
Montreal Warehousing Co	78,897	64,635	343,570	13,793	500,895
St. John, N.B			24,997		24,997
West St. John, N.B	324,835		21,070		345,905
Halifax, N.S	57,883				57,885
Total public elevators	1,091,207	1,142,480	1,028,409	277,673	3,539,769
Winter storage afloat					
Total eastern storage	1,091,207	1,142,480	1,028,409	277,673	3,539,769
Grand total storage	20,045,741	10,776,224	3,244,304	4,080,751	38,147,020

Grades of Wheat, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended April 16, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Wheat—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 Hard	112,653	26,287	138,940
No. 1 Northern	7,377,463	624,860	8,002,323
No. 2 "	4,421,646	273,901	4,695,547
No. 3 "	1,374,238	103,746	1,477,984
No. 4 Wheat	220,225	4,373	224,598
No. 5 "	.....	.....	.....
No. 6 "	.....	.....	.....
Other	1,364,679	58,040	1,422,719
Totals, Wheat	14,870,904	1,091,207	15,962,111
			*4,083,630

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Oats—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1, C.W	31,672	9,293	40,9 65
No. 2, "	3,908,314	691,250	4,599,564
No. 3, "	2,236,854	386,554	2,623,408
Ex. No. 1 Feed	129,701	11,201	140,902
No. 1 Feed	.....	3,015	3,015
No. 2 Feed	.....	10,914	10,914
Other	812,892	30,253	843,145
Totals, Oats	7,119,433	1,142,480	8,261,913
			*2,514,311

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Barley—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 3, Extra	.....	833	833
No. 3	1,125,844	324,654	1,450,498
No. 4	497,888	421,269	919,157
Feed	30,307	.....	30,307
Rejected	188,007	24,655	212,662
Other	39,017	256,998	296,015
Totals, Barley	1,881,063	1,028,409	2,909,472
			*334,832

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Flax—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1, Northwestern Canada	3,077,651	92,699	3,170,350
No. 2, C.W	186,817	182,695	369,512
No. 3, C.W	29,568	.....	29,568
Rejected	.....	.....	
Other	48,025	2,279	50,304
Totals, Flax	3,342,061	277,673	3,619,734
			*461,017
Total quantity in Store	27,213,461	3,539,769	30,753,230
Grand total storage	.....	.....	38,147,020

* Winter Storage afloat, grades not obtainable.

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA,' or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, CALGARY, SASKATOON, and CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DU MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

366. **Asphaltum.**—A London firm engaged in selling bitumen and asphaltum asks for the addresses of Canadian companies who are working asphaltum deposits and are in a position to supply the article.

367. **Asbestos packing.**—South American firm inquires for asbestos packing.

368. **Electrical machinery.**—South American firm inquires for electrical machinery.

369. **Boots and shoes.**—A South American firm inquires for boots and shoes.

370. **Smoked hams.**—A South American firm inquires for smoked hams.

371. **Canned sardines.**—A South American firm inquires for the above.

372. **Cereal foods.**—A South American firm inquires for cereal foods.

373. **Apples.**—A South American firm inquires for apples.

374. **Stamped metal.**—A South American firm inquires for stamped metal.

375. **Galvanized pipes.**—A South American firm inquires for galvanized pipes.

376. **Building material.**—A South American firm inquires for building material.

377. **Harvesting machinery.**—A South American firm inquires for harvesting machinery.

378. **Phaeton.**—A South American firm inquires for a covered phaeton to hold six people.

379. **Wheels.**—A South American firm inquires for wheels, 1¼ inch.

380. **Windmills.**—A South American firm inquires for windmills.

381. **Boots.**—A South American firm inquires for boots.

382. **Beds.**—A South American firm inquires for beds.

383. **Cradles.**—A South American firm inquires for cradles.

384. **Safes.**—A South American firm inquires for safes.

385. **Furniture.**—An architects' and builders' indentor at Cape Town desires to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers of church, school, hall and office furniture, prepared to undertake export business.

386. **Paper.**—A New Zealand firm desires to get into communication with a high-class Canadian manufacturer of Kraft brown paper, for which they state there is an excellent opening in the Dominion.

387. **Salmon.**—A Manchester correspondent stated to have a large market for cheap salmon for the West African trade, desires to get into touch with Canadian packers.

388. **Woodenware.**—A large exporting firm in Newfoundland asks for names of Canadian manufacturers of washboards, clothes pins, &c. Correspondents should at once quote lowest f.o.b. prices Montreal.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, B.A., Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

Acting Trade Commissioner, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. *Cable address Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable address, Stadacona.*

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam. *Cable address, Watermill.*

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Mexico.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Cuarto num 6, Edificio Ranco Internacional é Hipotecario de México, Mexico, D.F. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, F.R.G.S., Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. M. Mussen, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Acting Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbeged No. 4, Christiana, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Parker, Wood &, Co., Buildings, P.O. Box 559, Johannesburg.

E. J. Wilkinson, Durban.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
Australia (Mr. D. H. Ross)	519
New Zealand (Mr. W. A. Beddoe)	624
Trinidad (Mr. Edgar Tripp)	626
Great Britain—Birmingham (Mr. J. E. Ray)	627
Canadian Trade Summary	630
British Agricultural Produce Imports	634
Canadian Produce Prices in England	635
Foreign Lumber Markets	635
Notes on Foreign Trade	641
Canadian Grain Statistics	646
Trade Inquiries	648
Canadian Trade Commissioner Service	649

Issued every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
For Index and List of Trade Officials see last page.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa. Monday, May 11, 1914. No. 537.

COLOMBIA.

Further Special Report by Commissioner H. R. Poussette in Series Dealing with Latin American Republics.

In approaching a consideration of the foreign commerce of the republic it would be advantageous to be equipped with some knowledge of the history and geography of the country. Although nothing can compare with a personal visit to South America and personal contact with the people, it is safe to say that without a certain amount of study it is quite hopeless to expect ever to understand Latin Americans. The relative position of the Republic to other States is governed by the Andes Mountains, the mighty cordillera, and stretch from the Straits of Magellan to the Carribean Sea. Separated as the people are by these immense natural barriers, which can only be traversed at certain places, and then only by bridle paths, the tendency is to prevent homogeneity, and thus the country remains, a collection of entities, loosely knit and with little common national purpose. The thoughtful men of the nation recognize the urgent necessity for improving the communications of the country, in order that the widely separated portions may be brought into closer communion with one another, and thus may be lessened the ever present danger of divisions.

POLITICAL INSTABILITY.

It must be understood with regard not only to Colombia but all the Latin American Republics that they made a bad start in the early years of the last century, and although high hopes were formed at that era, when they broke the dominance of Spain and attained their independence, few have up to the present been realized. It was unthinkable that a people with little education and absolutely no training in the art of self-government, should be able to settle down on the conclusion of a long and bitter struggle. The results of Spanish government are being felt to this day in the revolutions and political disturbances which disrupt the states, and disturb the peaceful development of national industries.

It is hoped that a short introduction may suggest a study of Latin American problems, and a better understanding of the character and temperament of these people. Contact will frequently demonstrate that whilst the Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic races have avoided many errors into which Latin Americans have fallen, they have on the other hand sometimes failed to acquire virtues which the latter possess. A realization of this fact will form the basis for future friendship and for closer commercial relations between Canadians and the people of South and Central America.

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS.

Perhaps the most urgent problem confronting Colombia is that of transportation. The principal means of communication is furnished by mules, whose load is usually limited to 100 kilos or 220 pounds. There is only one important road in the Republic, the Gran Carretera Central del Norte, which extends from the terminus of the Northern Railway towards the north, for a distance of some 200 miles. Therefore where there are no railroads, and no water transport, communication is confined to bridle paths, that wind their way up and down the mountains and hills, over the plains and through the forests, and whilst they may be fair in the dry season, are almost impassable in the wet season. It can be easily imagined how great must be the cost of carriage of merchandise, and how backward the condition of the country, when the means of travel have advanced but little beyond those of Europe in the middle ages and are inferior to those of England and France in the early part of the eighteenth century.

The Central Andean range forms the division between the valley of the Magdalena River and the Cauca Valley. The Magdalena forms the principal artery of commerce for the country it serves, but owing to its shallow draft, navigation is only practicable to stern-wheel steamers. It is by this river, in conjunction with four different railway systems, that Bogota, the capital, maintains its connection with the coast. It is hoped that direct railway communication will be established with the river. It is necessary to appreciate these conditions in order to understand the situation, and also to realize the need for faithfully carrying out the directions for packing all merchandise billed to the interior.

PROJECTED RAILWAYS.

At the present time there are less than 1,000 miles of railway to serve a country of 400,000 square miles and a population of approximately 5,000,000. That railways must and will be built, seems unquestionable. United States or Canadian engineers, by their experience, should be the most suitable to grapple with the problems that will present themselves.

An aerial railway has been projected and is now under construction, having the object of connecting Manizales with the Magdalena River, at Mariquipa, in the neighbourhood of Honda. This will be the longest aerial tramway in the world. Much is expected of it, and it is even predicted that it will reduce the cost of transport between Manizales and the river to one quarter. In any case it will be of immense benefit to the coffee growers of the Department of Caldas, and may be of no small assistance to the gold mining industry. The capital subscribed is £220,000. The preliminary survey was made by German engineers, but the material will be mostly purchased in the United Kingdom, according to the statement made by an authoritative member of the company.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

Fortunately for Colombia she has a small public debt, not more than $25,000,000, which in comparison with her immense natural resources is as nothing. The debt per capita is one of the smallest in the world, although in accepting that statement it must be remembered that the production per capita is also extremely low. As the commerce of the country develops and exports increase, a way will be found to remedy the present disabilities. At present there is a lack of sufficient currency to meet the needs of business, and as comparatively few cheques are used for the payment of debts, it constitutes no little inconvenience, and hampers commercial operations.

BANKING FACILITIES.

There is little doubt that to-day a strong foreign bank would be welcomed, and might be able to build up a profitable business.

The Germans with their accustomed boldness and enterprise have, in conjunction with some local capitalists, opened a bank in the Department of Antioquia known as the Banco Alleman Antioquena, and are reported to be doing well. They may well do so, as with money secured at low rates in Europe, and with high rates of interest obtainable in Colombia, only the most careless management could prevent the earning of substantial dividends. The existing banks are local in their organization, and are far from meeting the needs of the population. Investigation costs little, and considering the future, Colombia might easily repay so much on the part of a Canadian financial institution.

PRESENT COMMERCE SMALL.

The foreign commerce of Colombia is as yet of small importance, the total for 1912 being only $54,000,000, yet the increase over the preceding year is highly encouraging, as it amounts to no less than $14,000,000 or 26 per cent. In considering this question, Canadian exporters should not allow the present volume of trade to weigh with them unduly. This applies to all the republics, and especially to those which are as yet in a state of comparative undevelopment.

No one can travel through Colombia, Venezuela and a large part of Equador without coming to the conclusion that in the future these states will be the scene of a development that will rival the spectacular rise of such republics as Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil. Difficulties will have to be overcome, but these are not insuperable. The slow moving, but ever moving, force that will bring it about is the power of these countries to produce in abundance necessities that the world must have. It is not likely on the face of it that huge areas of immense fertility will be permitted to remain unoccupied. Recent history is altogether against such a supposition. The movement may come in ten years, or in fifty, but come it must, and possibly sooner than later.

EFFECTS OF REVOLUTION.

The last revolution from which Colombia suffered occurred some ten or eleven years ago and left the land in a complete state of exhaustion. From the accounts of those who passed through it, the most utter desolation reigned everywhere, and those who had the welfare of the country at heart suffered profound discouragement. As described by a native, a well known business man of Bogota, such was the pitiable condition that it seemed folly to think that the Republic could ever recover. To quote his words, 'the country seemed one that had best be left to its fate, and emigration appeared to be the only course.' But that is not the spirit that is most in evidence to-day. The Republic has had ten years of peace, and the result is patent to all.

It would not be difficult to calculate what another decade of such conditions must mean to Colombia. In 1909, the total foreign commerce amounted to $26,000,000, so that it doubled in three years. It must be admitted that some of this increase was due to the high price of coffee, which since has fallen, but allowing 30 per cent for the value of the rise (if it were a rise and not the average value which this staple is likely to assume), there is still ground for much satisfaction, as it leaves an expansion of 70 per cent in three years. Ten years more of peace should see the total foreign commerce of the country reaching to $115,000,000. The exports in the past year may not show an advance on the previous twelve months, owing to the lower price of coffee, and to the falling off in rubber, but that is a temporary condition.

POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENT.

It requires no expert knowledge to form some estimate of what the land would produce, if the transport problems were solved and settled conditions assured. On every hand, abundantly apparent, were neglected opportunities. The people need to

be uplifted, to be infused with some sort of ambition, in order that they may be won from their apathy. The mass of them are densely ignorant, and know but little of what is going on in the world around them; they are in fact a hundred years behind the times. Yet some of even the humblest of them gave the impression in conversation that they realized in a dim way that they were out of the march of civilization, and that to advance they must have capital, and hence, foreign assistance. The spread of railways would help to dispel this ignorance, and contact with virile people and the incoming of foreigners would by example tend to infuse them with an energy that up to now has been lacking. One of the exceptions to this condition is found in Antioquia, where the inhabitants are hardy, energetic and ambitious.

Considering the present conditions in detail, the outlook is not encouraging, but if viewed in a general way, and with due regard to what has been accomplished in the ten years of peace that have just concluded, the position is full of hope. The great mass of the people are peaceful and desire peace, but their temperament is less stable than that of the Northener, and they are susceptible to the influence of unscrupulous politicians, who make use of this factor to further their own selfish ambitions. The longer the present conditions prevail, the less likely are they to be disturbed.

COFFEE CHIEF PRODUCT.

The product that conduces more to the prosperity of the Republic than any other is coffee. It is grown on the uplands and lower mountain regions of certain districts in much perfection, and grades amongst the best in the world. In 1912, as stated elsewhere, it was exported to a value of nearly $17,000,000.

Much care is required in the selection of lands for the production of this valuable crop. For instance, they should be well-drained and well-watered and subject to a rainfall of not less than 75 inches per annum. The soil should be rich and porous. The best climate is a hot, moist one, situated at a good elevation.

Colombia ranks fourth amongst coffee producing countries of the world. There is practically a limitless future for this commodity, if consumption continues to increase at the rate which has been maintained during recent years. It is very doubtful if supply will ever outstrip demand, judging by present indications. The United States alone import in the neighbourhood of a billion pounds a year; more or less, fourteen times as much as is produced annually in the country under consideration.

The following figures may be interesting, as evidence of the expansion of the industry in the five years ending 1912, and as an indication of what may be expected in the future. In 1908, the exports amounted to $5,831,272; in 1911 they had risen to $9,475,448, and in the following year they reached $16,777,998; 1912 was nearly 300 per cent greater than 1908, and 75 per cent greater than 1911. That this was not due to the rise in price is shown by a comparison of the quantities. The figures for 1911 were 37,900 tons, whilst those for 1912 were 55,993.

BANANAS A STAPLE.

The next product, in order of importance, is the banana. These are grown principally in the Santa Marta district, on the Carribean Sea, in the northeastern corner of the Republic. The lands which are owned by a large fruit company are all irrigated. At first owing to political disturbances, the industry developed slowly but in recent years this has been comparatively rapid. It is claimed that the industry is most beneficial to the country, owing to practically the whole of the labour being native. The traffic returns of the Santa Marta railway afford perhaps the best criterion of what has been accomplished within the past decade. In 1903, the year in which the last civil war concluded, the traffic only amounted to £10,796. The following

year it had increased to £17,058, and in 1911 to £114,000. Although the land in this part is not unlimited, there is still room for expansion. But the Santa Marta district is only one of many parts that might show a similar record.

RUBBER INDIGENOUS.

Rubber is indigenous to Colombia, and this applies to the tree known as Heves, the most valuable of the species. The industry is under a cloud, suffering from the excessive competition of the eastern plantations, as is the case in the neighbouring republics.

In 1911, 577 tons of the value of $900,800 were shipped; in the following year this had dropped to 503 tons with a value of $736,400. But in view of the serious fall in prices experienced during the past year, the industry can hardly fail to languish. Fortunately for the Republic, the exports bear but a small proportion to the whole, less than 3 per cent; and there is happily, in divers other directions abundant opportunity for the absorption of the energy which has heretofore been directed towards the production of this commodity.

EXCELLENT COTTON.

The Republic can produce sea-island cotton, known to be one of the best species of the cotton genus. It is in fact indigenous to the soil. Owing to the constantly growing demand for this staple product, it can only be a matter of time when the industry will assume important dimensions, but that period has not arrived yet. From the susceptibility of the plant to disease and the necessity for an abundance of labour at certain seasons, it is probable that for the present cultivation will be compelled to give place to other products.

STOCK RAISING.

With the price of beef constantly rising, the Republic can look forward with much confidence to the future of the stock-raising industry within her borders. Cattle can be successfully bred, not only in the cooler zones of the higher altitudes, but also in the hot climate of the costal regions.

The shipment of hides gives some indication of the expansion. In 1908, the value was given as $1,212,947; in 1911 it had risen to $1,780,000; and in 1912 to $2,261,721. It will thus be seen that in five years the business has increased in value by between 80 per cent and 90 per cent, in spite of a larger domestic demand for use in the local tanneries. The full effect of peaceful years is now commencing to be realized, cattle are not only increasing in quantities, but the breed is slowly improving.

It would be difficult to place an estimate on the number of head that could be supported on the immense grass lands of this fertile country. The vast llanos, which are to be found about the head waters of the Orinoco towards the Venezuelan border, particularly one tributary, the Meta, are reputed to have grazing sufficient for ten to twenty million head. This is, of course, only an estimate, yet if the grass be suitable it is a question of simple calculation. These llanos are a long way from tide water, but the Meta River is said to be navigable almost up to the eastern slope of the Andes Mountains. One difficulty that has presented itself is the freedom of navigation for Colombian boats through Venezuelan territory. Diplomacy, however, should be equal to settling such a question when it finally becomes important.

TOBACCO.

Colombia produces a fair quantity of tobacco, the most of which is consumed locally. In 1911, 3,911 tons of leaf tobacco were shipped, and in 1912, 3,262 tons, the bulk of which finds its way to Germany.

The best tobacco is grown in the vicinity of Ambulema on the Magdalena River. The value of the leaf on the farm is from $80 to $90 a ton.

MINERAL WEALTH.

Amongst the minerals which are found may be mentioned, gold, silver, platinum, emeralds, copper, iron, lead, coal, salt and petroleum.

Colombia produces the finest emeralds in the world, and is the chief source of supply for these precious stones. The richest deposits are in the Muzo and Cosquez mines, situated in the Department of Boyaca, about a hundred miles to the northward of Bogota. The mining of these stones is a government monopoly.

Up to the time of the discovery of the Californian gold fields, it was to Colombia that the world looked for its principal supply of gold. The precious metal has been mined in the Republic for nearly 400 years. Gold was the lure that the early Spanish 'conquistadores' constantly followed; it influenced all their actions. It has been calculated by an authority that up to the year 1882, 877,774 kilograms had been extracted, or nearly 2,000,000 pounds avoirdupois. Since 1892 the yield has been three million ounces or a little more.

The richest auriferous deposits are to be found in the Department of Antioquia, the centre of which is about 74 degrees W. longitude and 6 degrees N. latitude. The metal has been mined there since the advent of the Spaniards, and probably for centuries previously by the Indians. In spite of the enormous quantities that have been extracted it is said on good authority that not a thousandth part of the deposits have been worked. This may or may not be, but it seems beyond doubt that the Republic will one day be the centre of a highly important gold mining industry. The mines are both quartz and alluvial.

MISCELLANEOUS MINERALS.

Petroleum has been discovered in various localities. At present it is being worked near Cartagena by a Canadian company, and another Canadian syndicate recently secured the rights to bore on a large area of land in the northestern portion of the Republic, near to the Venezuelan border.

Imports.

It should be stated that Colombia is a country of small commercial houses. For that reason it has proved to be the most difficult so far encountered on which to make a detailed report of the imports as affecting Canadian exporters. The largest houses are those engaged in the importation of textiles, which commodity bears a very large ratio to the total of all other articles, as may be seen by a glance at the statistics published below. In the city of Bogota, outside of the textile houses to which reference has just been made, there are very few importers of prominence, although it does not follow that some of the lesser ones may not be in a perfectly good position.

LOCAL MANUFACTURES.

There are a certain number of factories in and around Bogota, in some of which are manufactured articles, which with the help of a high tariff have succeeded in ousting the foreign made from the home market, in such articles as matches, candles, beer, clay, glass, tiles and flour. Boots are also being made in increasing quantities, cotton goods, chocolate, biscuits, etc. Though they do not dominate the market they have obtained an important share of the local trade.

Considering the distance at which Bogota lies from the sea, and the tremendous cost of freights, locally made goods will always have an advantage, and, one would think, could easily dispense with the assistance afforded through the tariff.

So far as Canada is concerned, the local industries in operation are less likely to compete with the commodities which can be exported from the Dominion than those of other nations, with the exception of flour, of which more will be said below.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The only section of the country in which ploughs can be said to have anything approaching a general use is that situated in the neighbourhood of Bogota. There some United States and a few of English make are in use. Agriculture is in a very primitive state in Colombia, as all down the Pacific coast and along the Carribean sea. But it is slowly improving. Sales of ploughs are increasing, and elsewhere will be found the names of several firms of standing, who are desirous of entering into communication with Canadian manufacturers with an idea of handling their goods. The demand is likely to be for the cheaper kinds at first.

Although wheat is grown on the Sabana, the name for the plateau of Bogota, there is little business in harvesting machines. At all events no inquiries were made for it. Nevertheless, it would be advisable for manufacturers to approach the firms who have sent in the inquiries for ploughs, so that in the event of a demand arising, they may be in a position to participate in the orders.

A few threshers are in use, but the remarks on harvesters apply more or less to them also.

WINDMILLS.

The demand for windmills is limited, and apparently they are not stocked by dealers. One of the largest importers of machinery in Bogota stated that it was not necessary to carry them in stock, as they could be sold from photographs or catalogue. This would indicate that the call for them has at no time been pressing.

DAIRY MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.

Dairying is still carried on in rather a primitive fashion Butter is not the common article of diet as in Canadian homes, oil supplying its place to a large extent. The number of foreigners is still unimportant, and there is not much encouragement for the dairy industry. The same may be said of cheese. Conversely, from the quality of the produce experienced, there is little inducement on the part of those who eat butter and cheese to consume these articles.

Some churns are imported from the United States, probably of the hand type. With any influx of foreigners, or an increase of wealth, the demand should quickly increase, although it may never be of large importance. Even in such a great cattle country as Argentina there were only in 1912 some 16 butter, 129 cheese factories, and 369 mixed establishments, which presumably made both. Dairying is not carried on to the same successful issue amongst Latin Americans as amongst the Northern races, and as witnessed in the perfection attained in the little country of Denmark.

MOTOR CARS.

The introduction of motor cars to Colombia is comparatively recent. The only ones seen were in the cities of Bogota, Medellin and Cartagena, so that the total number imported, up to the present, could hardly be large. Medellin possessed the greatest number, where they are practically entirely employed as taxicabs. One reason for the number there is that the railway from Botero has not yet been completed to the town, and there being a very fair road, automobiles form a rapid and easy way of completing that portion of the journey. However, as the gap is being rapidly reduced, and may by now be eliminated, they will cease to be employed for this service, and will have to depend on the taxi trade to a large extent. It is possible to drive out into the country for some distance from Medellin, which would indicate a small but steady demand in that centre. Until the roads in Bogota and Cartagena are improved, the business will continue to be limited, but, as mentioned elsewhere,

a movement seems to have been inaugurated that has for its object the improvement of streets and highways.

In Bogota, the most popular car is a medium-priced United States vehicle, made in Detroit. The agent stated that he was highly satisfied with the result of his venture, in handling this class of goods. That a future is expected for automobiles, is evidenced from the fact that several inquiries were made for a similar one to that mentioned above.

Except for an occasional expensive one, the demand will probably be for a low and medium-priced car, with a high clearance.

MOTOR CARS.

A few motor trucks were seen in the Department of Antioquia. Medellin is connected with the River Magdalena at Puerto Berrio by a railway owned by the government of the department, but which has a wide gap in it, caused by the mountain known as La Quiebra. Cisneros, the railhead on the river side of the mountain is connected with Botero, the railhead on the other side, by a very well built road constructed at great cost. Transport over this connecting link is performed by motor trucks, mule wagons and pack animals. There are but few motor trucks, and the wonder is that there are not a greater number, as they are most admirably adapted for such a service, and would, in the long run, be more economical, and very much more satisfactory than mules and horses. The department has, for some time, been considering the problem of joining the railheads, but up to the present has come to no decision as to whether to tunnel or adopt some other plan. It may be on this account that the carriers do not care to go to the expense of purchasing trucks, that might be rendered useless by the completion of the railway.

In spite of this, Canadian manufacturers might make an effort to introduce their products, or at least to make them known, so that they would be in a position to compete for orders in the event of such being placed.

HARDWARE.

General hardware is imported from the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States. It is practically impossible to discover from the statistics the volume of business, as this classification is mixed up with a number of others.

One of the most important items under this head is that of machetes, the Latin American name for an implement practically the same as a cutlass. These machetes are worn at the side of nearly every peon in the interior of the Republic. The highest quality are brought in from the United States, but the bulk of them apparently come from Germany. Although the latter are cheaper, still they appear to give every satisfaction to those who use them. The United Kingdom also participates in this business to some extent, but less than the United States, and very much less than Germany. No manufacturer could hope to succeed in this trade, unless prepared to cater specially for it.

WIRE FENCING.

Barbed wire is widely used for fencing purposes. The bulk of it is bought from the steel trust in the United States, which organization endeavours to control this branch of the steel trade in Colombia, as in most other Latin-American countries.

The demand for woven wire fencing is small at the present time, and it is difficult to know how far it will increase in the future. Certainly, there can be little hope that it will supplant barbed wire for the purpose of boundary fences, for many years to come, if ever. Ranchers recognize that barbed wire is most injurious to the hides of the cattle, which are depreciated in value when they come into contact with it. If a change were made, it would in all likelihood be to plain wire, rather than woven, on account of the lower cost.

WIRE NAILS.

Wire nails are imported from the United States and from Germany. The latter country ships them in 1, 2, 5 and 10-pound packages, which are apparently convenient for the trade. To compete in this business, prices would require to be close.

SPADES AND SHOVELS.

Shovels are imported mostly from the United Kingdom and Germany; the cheaper kind from the latter, the higher grade from the former. The United States seem to have no part in this trade. The best grade tool encountered in the Republic costs about 24s. f.o.b. Liverpool. As mining is on the increase it may be that this will tend to set up the demand for a higher class of shovel. In fact one dealer in Medellin stated that a satisfactory business could be done in a high-grade article. The ordinary country people buy only a cheap article, costing in the neighbourhood of 9s. f.o.b. Liverpool, or Hamburg.

CORUNDUM WHEELS.

Some corundum wheels are being imported from the United States. The orders are not large, owing to the small number of industrial establishments at present in the country.

EXPLOSIVES.

The trade in explosives is important, owing to the growth of the mining industry. The principal market for this commodity is in the Department of Antioquia, of which Medellin is the centre. The imports in 1911 amounted to $38,000 and in the following year to $94,000, thus showing an increase of nearly 150 per cent comparing one year with another. The trade seems to be divided between the English and German branches of the same parent company.

PREPARED ROOFING.

Two or three dealers called upon in various parts of the Republic stock prepared roofing. The whole of it comes from the United States. One firm stated that they had a fair sale for it in the mountainous parts, yet the total orders must be relatively small. It is difficult to say whether the demand for this is likely to improve or not; the local dealers do not seem competent to express an opinion on this point. The use of this product is little known. The average firm in Colombia is inclined to follow the lines of least resistance, and to sell those articles which are well known and for which there is a constant call. In the whole Republic two, or perhaps three, different makes were seen.

SPLIT WOOD PULLEYS.

Some split wood pulleys were found which came from Ohio. There is a small trade in them, and several inquiries are being sent in from interested dealers.

ENAMEL WARE.

The volume of business in enamel ware is considerable but is confined entirely to the cheaper grades manufactured in Germany.

SILVERWARE.

The trade in silverware is of some importance, as articles of this kind appeal to the ordinary Latin American taste. They are said to be popular for wedding presents. The trade at present is entirely in the hands of two of the leading manufacturers in the United States.

TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES.

As the trade in typewriters is of no little importance, it follows that for typewriter supplies it must be proportionately the same. The demand can be looked upon as a growing one.

PAINTS AND VARNISHES.

The imports of varnishes, colours and inks amounted in 1912 to $126,000, an improvement of $19,000 on the year before. This particular trade will increase as the country prospers, but, as may be seen, it is not now of much importance.

CEMENT.

The demand for cement is extensive. One of the most popular marks sold in the Republic is made in the United States. This latter country should have a decided advantage in such a commodity as this, owing to the cheaper freight rates which exporters enjoy as compared with European competitors.

A cement factory has been established in the Department of Antioquia. It will, no doubt, have some effect upon imports, but it will also add to the use of concrete reinforcements, and in consequence would tend to increase imports of structural steel.

WHEELBARROWS.

Wheelbarrows are imported into Colombia from the United States, although the business cannot be considered extensive. The extension of railroad building would doubtless lead to a wider demand for these vehicles.

CALCIUM CARBIDE.

The only part of Colombia in which active interest was shown by dealers in calcium carbide was in Medellin. The reason for this is, no doubt, that Medellin is the centre of the department in which the most of the mining is carried on. The chief demand for this commodity is for use in the mining industry.

One thing that, perhaps, militates against its extensive use is the fact that Latin Americans are fond of electric light, and consequently where cheap power can be furnished, lighting plants are being established, even in some of the smaller towns. The requirements of the motor and bicycle trade are relatively unimportant. It is probable that with the expansion of the mining trade, the demand for this article will increase.

Both American and Scandinavian carbide are being imported into Colombia, the latter being purchased through London. The price runs from about £15 per ton c.i.f. Puerto Colombia.

The high charges which calcium carbide has to sustain, act against it. Customs duty amounts to £3 10s. per ton. Freight from Puerto Colombia to Puerto Berrio, the river port on the Magdalena River, is £5 5s. per ton; railage from Puerto Berrio to Cisneros is $20 per ton, from Cisneros to Medellin, $24. In addition to this there is custom house tax $12, and other charges $2. It will thus be seen that the ultimate cost to the consumer, will come out at probably two and one-half, to three times the original cost in London, or New York.

LUMBER.

As may be seen by the statistics, the total imports into Colombia of wood for the year 1912, only amount to $317,000, although that showed a considerable increase over the previous twelve months. This item would include all classes of woods. So far as can be learned, the only timber imported into the country from the United States was Georgia pine, outside of a very little Oregon pine from the Pacific coast

of the United States, which comes by the port of Buenaventura. The figures below will show that in 1912, the United States only exported wood of all kinds to Colombia, to the amount of $111,000. This would include furniture, and any other articles into the composition of which wood enters.

WALL PAPER.

The trade in wall paper is not important. The bulk of the supplies come from the United Kingdom with a certain amount from Germany and the United States. The quality is of the cheaper grades, although a certain amount of the better are also imported. The width, which is important in some of the Latin American states, does not seem to matter much in this one, so that it is possible for the Canadian-made article to compete against the wider ones of England and Germany.

FURNITURE.

Imports of furniture for the interior are comparatively small, owing to the high cost of inland freight. The article for which there is the most demand is chairs, which are chiefly imported from Austria. A few are imported from the United States, but do not appear to be so popular.

Two or three inquiries were received for roll-top desks, although it does not seem feasible that there could be a large demand for them in the interior, owing to the high transportation charges. Roll-top desks are made locally of local wood, but are said to be much inferior to the United States make. At present there is no call for office filing devices, as the value of such articles is not yet understood in Colombia.

METAL BEDS.

Metal beds are imported from the United States and from the United Kingdom. One dealer stated that he preferred the latter, owing to their being finer, handsomer, lighter and better packed. However, this may be a matter of personal taste, and national prejudice. There are a great many people in Colombia who dislike anything American.

ELECTRICAL MATERIAL.

Electrical material is imported from the United Kingdom and the United States. The trade in this is likely to be an increasing one, owing, for one reason, to the expansion of the mining industry and for another to the increase in electric lighting plants. The statistics show that the increase for this material in 1912 was $75,000 as compared with the previous year, which was equal to a ratio of 75 per cent.

RAILWAY MATERIAL.

Up to the present Colombia has not imported a large quantity of railway material, as will be understood from reference to the paragraph on railways. However, if the prediction made there be correct, that is, that there is bound to be an extension of railway facilities, this Republic will present in the future a profitable field for some of the Canadian manufacturers of this class of goods. One trade inquiry is going forward from a dealer for forty and sixty-pound rails, and the same firm could also handle railway rolling stock.

The Republic purchased railway material in 1912 to the value of $1,031,711, which was an increase of over $300,000 on the year before.

Referring to the statistics it will be seen that United States have largely increased their business at the expense of both United Kingdom and Germany. It can be taken for granted that the railways controlled by natives of Colombia, that all things being equal, Canada would have a distinct preference over United States, owing to the national prejudice against the latter country.

BRIDGES.

There is a brisk trade in bridges throughout the Republic, due to the large number of streams and rivers which intersect it in every direction. One dealer stated that he ordered from two to four bridges per month from two different American companies. The bridges are, as a rule, small but taking the total trade, it must amount up, in the course of a year to a considerable amount of money, and is almost certain to continuously increase.

GAS BUOYS.

At the present time gas buoys are used very little in the ports, but it is a line of business which should expand as the country grows. Up till now Colombia has not spent much money on the improvement of her ports, but is commencing to realize the necessity for improving them, especially those on the Pacific coast where practically nothing has been done; and thus, as in other ways, the country is hampered for want of money

BOOTS AND SHOES.

There are several factories in the Republic manufacturing boots and shoes; as a consequence the import trade is cut into to a large extent. Boot and shoe trade can hardly be considered an important one owing to the great proportion of people who go barefooted or merely wear sandals or alpargatas.

However, as this country prospers and the possession of wealth or moderate means becomes more general, this trade will expand.

LEATHER.

Leather appears in the trade statistics under hides and skins, and manufactures thereof. Under this classification the importation amounted to $459,000 in 1912, an increase of some $149,000 over the year before; or about 47 per cent.

It is probable that the greater portion of this was for leather for use in the boot and shoe factories, and in the manufacture of saddles. As may be seen the United States have over one-half of the trade. At the present time doubtless this commodity is of little interest to Canadian tanners owing to the large domestic demand.

SUSPENDERS.

There is a very brisk demand for suspenders, particularly for one well known United States brand, which is also manufactured in Canada. Trade inquiries have gone forward from one of the largest firms who handle this class of goods. It is hoped it may be taken up by a Canadian maker as if he can compete with his American rival, it may be that he would receive a preference over the latter.

DRUGS.

The Republic imported in 1911, drugs and medicines to the value of $762,000, and in 1912 to the value of $838,000. Colombia does not differ from other Latin-American Republics in having a large number of chemists' shops. There is a good deal of disease amongst the people which leads them to try remedies in the hope of curing themselves.

Canadian manufacturers may find an opening for their patent medicines, particularly if they are willing to give some kind of assistance in advertising. The best medium for this would be the daily papers and leaflets, which of course must be in Spanish. As may be seen the United States do the bulk of the business in patent medicines, they being credited with nearly one-half of the value of imports under the section drugs and medicines. One travelling salesman, representing a Canadian house ,has been quite successful in the northern Republics, by his energetic action in lending personal assistance to the dealers. Apparently his plan of operations was

to make some sort of a house to house call, and according to the informant, he found this policy most successful.

WHEAT.

Wheat is produced on the Sabana of Bogota; although to judge from the bread which is made from it, it seems to be lacking in strength. Wheat entering Colombia is subject to three different classes of duty depending upon the locality to which it is consigned; for instance to Bogota, which is the centre of the wheat-growing area, it will be so high as to utterly preclude any possibility of competing with the local agriculturists; in the Department of Antioquia, where small quantity is grown, it is somewhat less; and at the costal ports in the vicinity of which none is produced, it is still much lower.

A fair amount of Canadian wheat is imported for the local mills, and is evidently well liked. One miller in Antioquia showed two samples, one Canadian and one American; the former was perfectly clean whilst the latter was the exact opposite. The miller, although an American, says that there was no comparison between the two, and he preferred Canadian wheat to any other. Another miller, who is also a large importer of grain, stated that he was very anxious to get in touch with Canadian exporters, as he would much prefer to deal with them than with those in the United States. He gave it, as his opinion, that Canadian grain certificates were perfectly reliable, whilst he considered those used in the United States as being valueless.

It is difficult to arrive at the amount of wheat imported into Colombia, but it must be fairly important. Argentine wheat is being imported, and it may be that it will yet make the strongest competition for Canadian grain as the exporters of that Republic have, of recent years, become very active and aggressive.

Canadian grain exporters, who may be interested in the trade of Colombia, should open correspondence with the importers who present trade inquiries, and the first letter should give all the information possible with regard to shipping, financing, &c., and it might be advisable to send some samples. The grain can be shipped through New York, but it may be also possible to send it over the West Indian steamers of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, who have offices in Halifax and St. John.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, who have recently made an arrangement with the United Fruit Steamship Co., should also be consulted.

FLOUR.

So far as can be learned, the only flour imported into Colombia would be that which enters through the Pacific coast ports for use in that part of the country bordering on the coast, and in the Cauca Valley. Several inquiries are going forward for this commodity. It is quite impossible to say in what quantity flour is being imported but probably not very large. One dealer in Buenaventura stated that he handled about 18,000 sacks of flour. The name of this firm is given, also several others located in the town of Cali, which is the business centre for the fertile Cauca.

In replying to these trade inquiries, it would be advisable to quote c.i.f. Buenaventura, and also to send some samples.

PRESERVED FISH.

Outside of salmon, very little preserved fish is imported into the Republic. Salmon is brought in from California and also from England. One dealer stated that he preferred one well known mark of the United Kingdom, as he says that it is harder, drier and less broken than other brands. The most popular seller is the red quality.

In packing salmon for Latin American markets it is well to remember that this should be covered with a bright, attractive label. The best colour for this is a red.

Very little cod fish is imported, and the only dealer who mentioned it, stated he purchased it in Spain; it may be that he bought it through a commission house, whose headquarters were in Spain.

BISCUITS.

There is a good brisk demand for soda crackers. The bulk of the business in this particular line is handled by a large United States company. This firm seems to have a control, but it may be merely owing to the fact that no other concern has attempted to compete with them. It is quite likely that if Canadian factories made up their minds to secure a share of this trade, that they would meet with success, particularly in this Republic, where national sentiment would favour them.

Ordinary biscuits are imported both from the United States and Great Britain. In the finer class of biscuits, British makers appear to have the preference, as they give much attention to the details of the trade. One dealer, speaking of an English manufacturer, stated that he absolutely refused to send out biscuits which he had found were unsuitable to the tropical trade as being unable to withstand the deteriorating influence of the climate, such business merely injured his name, and further that he would refuse orders for such goods.

HAMS.

There is a good demand for smoked hams, which are imported from Chicago. One dealer in Barranquilla stated that he imports in the neighbourhood of three hundred and twenty (320) hams per month.

In exporting to tropical regions, it is necessary to exercise great care in the packing, but, if the best methods are not known, the easiest way to learn them would be to ask for information from the local importers.

CANNED GOODS.

Canned goods, in the shape of vegetables and fruits, have a fair sale in the interior of the Republic, although it would be difficult for them on the coastal regions to compete against the natural fruit of the country. The California packers seem to be making an effort to capture this trade, as is more or less the case all over Latin America.

Quotations for this class of canned fruits and vegetables should be, if possible, c.i.f. port of entry.

CHEESE.

The imports of cheese are unimportant. In the interior, imported cheese would have to compete with the domestic article. Although the latter is of very poor quality, it is able to succeed to no small extent, owing to the protection afforded through the tariff.

CEREALS.

There is a fair demand for cereal foods, so one dealer reported. Apparently most of the trade is in the hands of a well known United States mark, which is also manufactured in Canada.

BUTTER AND OLEOMARGARINE.

Butter and oleomargarine have a fair sale, the latter comes from Chicago, and amongst a certain class, probably is as popular as butter; it is also employed for cooking purposes.

SCOPE OF THE REPORT.

The intention has been in preparing this report, to include every article which is likely to have a mutual interest, for Canadian exporters and Colombian importers. Although one or two may have been omitted, it can be taken for granted that they are not of much importance in the foreign trade of the country under review.

No reference has been made to textiles, which form so large a proportion of Colombia's imports, as no interest has been shown in foreign markets by the Canadian manufacturers of this commodity.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

The following tables are based on figures which appeared in the *Pan-American Journal*:—

IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.

	1911.	1912.
United Kingdom	$ 5,838,789 69	$ 7,838,878 65
United States	5,404,975 96	7,612,037 33
Germany	3,242,634 90	4,201,125 43
France	1,718,747 80	2,011,886 16
Italy	.....	596,880 48
Belgium	.....	570,918 91
Spain	397,733 47	476,968 86
Venezuela	.....	82,621 84
Dutch West Indies	.....	60,723 81
Panama	31,790 68	53,264 20
Other countries	1,474,190 86	459,317 33
Total	$ 18,108,863 36	$ 23,964,623 00

IMPORTS BY MAJOR GROUPS OF ARTICLES.

	1911.	1912.
Textiles	$ 8,025,856 43	$ 10,547,134 45
Foodstuffs and condiments	2,191,009 09	3,054,952 65
Metals	2,004,081 63	2,916,924 80
Transportation, railway cars, carriages wagons, &c	726,048 34	1,031,711 07
Drugs and medicines	762,208 83	838,348 53
Soft drinks, wines and liquors	628,595 70	835,772 25
Materials for the arts and trades	702,856 33	620,251 12
Lighting and fuel	371,447 17	564,063 38
Ceramics and stones	457,381 19	503,579 03
Paper and cardboard	453,701 60	477,522 20
Hides and skins and manufactures thereof	310,440 50	459,606 95
Agricultural and mining products	323,074 01	381,587 91
Woods	226,372 79	317,401 97
Electrical goods	100,089 69	175,638 63
Oils and greases	106,818 66	171,733 51
Perfumery and soap	97,388 89	152,169 87
Varnishes, colours and inks	104,345 76	125,862 11
Rubber, celluloid, &c	84,504 76	102,358 04
Explosives and combustibles	38,419 53	94,116 21
Tortoise shell, horn, &c	53,501 94	76,600 46
Musical instruments	55,767 66	69,622 64
Firearms, accessories and ammunition	48,991 98	57,438 88
Live animals	7,179 30	26,016 89
Miscellaneous	228,781 51	365,209 45
Total	$ 18,108,863 36	$ 23,964,623 00

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION.

The following statement shows the countries of import under the foregoing classifications for the years 1911 and 1912. In 1911, under 'Other Countries' are included all countries for which no figures are given:—

TEXTILES.

	1911.	1912.
United Kingdom	$ 4,202,733 58	$ 5,749,399 22
United States	1,089,945 04	1,667,131 53
Germany	1,194,529 47	1,382,289 12
France	897,992 62	902,917 46
Italy	.....	457,532 80
Belgium	.....	157,121 91
Spain	98,643 45	130,881 20
Panama	6,940 15	16,427 93
Venezuela	.....	13,704 05
Dutch West Indies	.....	13,169 60
Other Countries	535,072 12	56,559 63
Total	$ 8,025,856 43	$ 10,547,134 45

FOODSTUFFS AND CONDIMENTS.

	1911.	1912.
United States	$ 1,078,386 93	$ 1,573,257 30
Germany	540,132 28	774,072 75
United Kingdom	181,324 47	244,263 50
Belgium	.....	111,728 72
France	62,221 01	89,821 33
Spain	46,928 69	57,944 34
Venezuela	.....	24,485 38
Dutch West Indies	.....	23,804 75
Italy	.....	19,249 27
Panama	4,418 05	9,506 01
Other Countries	277,597 66	126,819 30
Total	$ 2,191,009 09	$ 3,054,952 65

METALS.

	1911.	1912.
United States	$ 679,628 47	$ 1,060,274 63
United Kingdom	652,501 33	893,320 10
Germany	487,204 14	686,131 37
France	92,038 89	145,719 26
Belgium	.....	68,417 55
Italy	.....	19,726 26
Panama	8,327 00	15,642 65
Other Countries	84,381 80	27,682 98
Total	$ 2,004,081 63	$ 2,916,924 80

TRANSPORTATION, RAILWAY CARS, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, ETC.

	1911.	1912.
United States	$ 441,112 72	$ 876,863 58
United Kingdom	151,109 75	99,635 11
Germany	60,810 22	17,058 62
France	8,890 75	16,008 11
Belgium	.....	6,577 59
Venezuela	.....	4,912 00
Other Countries	64,124 90	10,656 06
Total	$ 726,048 34	$ 1,031,711 07

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

	1911.	1912.
United States	$ 327,832 34	$ 390,546 66
France	154,004 63	150,492 72
Germany	127,912 16	150,090 51
United Kingdom	109,010 58	98,113 21
Belgium	.....	29,037 71
Other Countries	43,449 12	20,072 72
Total	$ 762,208 83	$ 838,348 53

HIDES AND SKINS AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.

	1911.	1912.
United States	$ 161,289 52	$ 232,219 92
France	55,963 32	75,827 08
United Kingdom	34,114 65	69,388 58
Germany	46,683 88	64,867 20
Spain	8,179 10	6,348 20
Other Countries	4,210 03	10,954 07
Total	$ 310,440 50	$ 459,606 95

WOODS.

	1911.	1912.
Germany	$ 69,950 52	$ 129,632 74
United States	87,763 78	111,595 76
France	21,185 03	31,477 47
Spain	25,336 06	20,099 23
United Kingdom	7,949 09	12,282 79
Other Countries	14,192 31	11,113 93
Total	$ 226,372 79	$ 317,401 97

EXPLOSIVES AND COMBUSTIBLES.

	1911.	1912.
United States	$ 21,913 79	$ 48,876 91
United Kingdom	10,736 36	41,319 97
Germany	2,570 27	2,425 42
Panama	2,105 60	778 10
Other countries	1,093 57	716 81
Total	$ 38,419 53	$ 94,116 21

IMPORTS BY PORTS OF ENTRY.

	1901.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Barranquilla	5,744,569 82	10,060,169 15	9,613,555 27	12,445,532 38
Cartagena	2,264,469 52	3,977,477 94	4,335,805 75	5,084,306 89
Buenaventura	1,031,941 00	1,278,380 65	1,853,537 45	3,839,770 51
Tumaco	764,761 04	970,546 29	1,052,494 22	1,171,372 83
Cucuta	474,426 09	518,271 79	692,981 45	768,468 02
Santa Marta	151,032 64	97,721 59	378,751 88	444,035 96
Ipiales	36,674 25	45,030 20	57,593 09	69,706 74
Riohacha	59,879 90	45,171 80	83,969 80	68,689 89
Arauca	33,292 44	23,801 72	21,846 96	44,420 51
Orocue		9,065 92	18,327 49	28,319 27
Total	10,561,046 70	17,025,637 05	18,108,863 36	23,964,623 00

Exports.

The exports for the years 1911 and 1912, by countries and destination, were as follows:—

	1911.	1912.
United States	$ 12,248,995 38	$ 15,832,882 08
United Kingdom	4,596,137 81	4,376,182 31
Germany	1,910,353 75	1,854,211 09
France	769,189 48	625,198 88
Spain	119,654 55	302,918 00
Panama	42,977 25	73,470 10
Other Countries	2,688,591 34	9,156,883 70
Total	$ 22,375,899 56	$ 32,221,746 16

The exports, by classes, were as follows:—

	1911.	1912.
Vegetable products	$ 14,375,300 82	$ 20,792,418 38
Mineral products	4,507,761 72	7,769,387 69
Animal products	1,960,409 76	2,258,701 03
Manufactured products	1,347,393 97	1,210,678 56
Live animals	92,852 64	150,605 60
Miscellaneous products	7,445 40	31,808 90
Currency	84,735 25	8,146 00
Total	$ 22,375,809 56	$ 32,221,746 16

CLASSIFICATIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.

	1911. Quantities.	1911. Value.	1912. Quantities.	1912. Value.
Vegetable products—	Tons.	$ cts.	Tons.	$ cts.
Coffee	37,900	9,475,448 89	55,993	16,777,908 28
Bananas	109,786	2,172,000 00	105,263	1,996,999 07
Tagua	10,990	737,419 00	11,599	754,707 71
Rubber	577	900,886 90	503	736,427 39
Leaf tobacco	3,911	332,935 00	3,262	442,461 15
Mineral products—	Kilos.		Kilos.	
Gold in bars	7,683	2,454,834 83	19,642	4,610,073 39
Gold dust	2,891	1,296,797 54		
Platinum	2,554	345,896 00	875	594,188 20
Animal products—	Tons.		Tons.	
Cattle hides	4,449	1,779,790 21	5.168	2,261,721 50
Manufactured products—	Kilos.		Kilos.	
Panama hats (Tumaco)	36,167	550,243 00	56,522	417,826 09
Panama hats (Suaza)	57,617	538,578 00	78,927	756,815 00

MARKETS FOR CANADIAN LUMBER.

Canadian Trade Commissioners Present Results of Inquiries as to Possibilities for Export Trade.

The Department of Trade and Commerce, through its trade commissioners, has not been unmindful of the trade and export necessities with respect to Canadian lumber, and more particularly lumber from British Columbia. In 1905 very full reports were obtained from Commissioner Ross upon the Australian market for lumber, and his report, dated October 21, 1905, was published in Weekly Report No. 97. Further inquiries were carried on by Commissioner Larke at Sydney, and a report thereon appeared in Weekly Report No. 291 of the year 1909. Further reports by Commissioners Ross and Larke will be found in Weekly Reports Nos. 310, 314 and 325 of the year 1910. In Weekly Report No. 325 a report on forestry appears from Commissioner Flood, dealing with the West Indian market. An important report was also made with regard to the lumber trade in South Africa by Commissioner Pousette, which appeared in the same Weekly Report No. 325. Further reports from the Trade Commissioners in Australia, New Zealand and Japan appear in Weekly Reports Nos. 377 and 413 in 1911. Reports and short references were made at the instance of Trade Commissioners in numbers of the Weekly Report 224, 431, 433, 445, 462, 468, 476, 478, 493, 515, 519, 520, 521, 522, 525, 526, 530, 534, 535 and 536.

Last year the Minister commissioned Mr. Pousette, Trade Commissioner of South America, to make a tour of the Latin American Republics, which he did, spending a year in making a round and going carefully and extensively into the possibilities of the lumber market in different parts of the country. Commissioner Pousette has since been instructed to visit different parts of Canada and has spent a portion of his time in British Columbia, conferring with important firms there with reference particularly to the South American market. In addition to this a circular letter was sent out on January 5, 1914, to the Trade Commissioners in Japan, China, New Zealand and Aus-

tralia, and this had specially in view the fact that Australia was the largest market for Pacific coast lumber, because of geographical position and favourable freight rate.

In view of the expected opening of the Panama canal, a circular letter was sent on April 2 to the Trade Commissioners in Great Britain and Europe, and also to the West Indies, and letters were written to the British Consuls at Milan and Genoa. Exhaustive inquiries are now in progress in response to these letters, and the result will appear as received in the Weekly Report. In No. 536, the first response to the circular letter of January 5 appears in the form of a report from Mr. Beddoe, Trade Commissioner in New Zealand. An important report from Mr. Ross will be found in this number, and also the preliminary report from the Trade Commissioner at Leeds.

JAPAN.

(Mr. Gordon B. Johnson.)

THE LUMBER MARKET.

While Japan is well timbered, particularly in the northeast section of the country called Hokkaido, which abounds in forests, the imports of lumber are considerable and are increasing. In 1910 Oregon pine, fir and cedar to the value of 749,940 yen ($374,970) were imported from the United States, Canada and other countries, which increased in 1911 to 813,741 yen ($406,870), in 1912 to 1,029,505 yen ($514,752), and in 1913 to 1,279,771 yen ($639,885). In 1913 teak to the value of 527,902 yen ($263,951) came into the country from Siam and British India, which is a large increase over 1911, but is a falling off from 1912. Of the pine, fir and cedar imported in the years under review, the United States supplied over 87 per cent and Canada about 10 per cent. Oregon pine (Douglas fir) is used in Japan in construction work of all kinds, in buildings, bridges and other structures, and the demand is increasing.

There does not appear to be any reason why this disparity between United States and Canadian exports of lumber to this country should continue if Canadian producers are anxious to get the business.

LACK OF KNOWLEDGE.

Among the lumber importing firms in this country, both foreign and Japanese, there is a good deal of conflicting opinion as to the reason why Canadian lumber is so little used, while United States lumber from Portland, Seattle and Tacoma comes into the country. While some attribute it partly to higher prices, and others to delay on the part of manufacturers in the execution of their orders, all seem agreed in the opinion that the difficulty of securing freight space on steamers, and then only at irregular intervals, is the real stumbling-block in the way of the development of this branch of Canadian trade. Lack of knowledge on the part of consumers in regard to Canadian lumber, and therefore lack of demand for it, also contributes. Japanese traders are more or less conservative as in other countries and when their needs have been satisfactorily met by certain import houses, and trade has been flowing along well-defined and long-established channels, they are unlikely to desire any change except for good reasons. While this attitude is likely to check the import of Canadian lumber at the outset, in the long run it will be an advantage, as business once established will be likely to be maintained, assuming that prices are at least as low as American prices, and quality and the fulfilling of specifications are up to the mark.

While the native houses in Japan are almost exclusively built of wood, imported lumber is little used except for flooring, joists, rafters and beams for modern buildings of foreign style, in bridge work, and in ship building for decking and midship timbers. Telegraph and telephone poles and railway ties are procured from native

woods. Flooring used is tongued and grooved, 1 inch in thickness by 2 inches to 6 inches in width, ranging from 12 feet to 24 feet in length. Ship timbers are 6 inches by 8 inches, 20 to 32 feet long. Decking in demand is 2 inches by 5 inches to 4 inches by 6 inches, length 30 feet to 50 feet. Heavy timbers range from 12 inches square to 25 inches square, from 25 feet in length up.

Lumber imported into Japan for the four years 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913 is shown in the following table:—

PINE, FIR AND CEDAR.

	1910. *Yen.	1911. Yen.	1912. Yen.	1913. Yen.
Great Britain	441	1,394	16,086	27,718
United States	672,853	741,231	954,601	1,012,742
British America	70,258	68,712	51,982	230,351
Other Countries	6,188	2,404	6,836	8,910
	749,740	813,741	1,029,505	1,279,721

*1 Yen. = 50 cents (Canadian currency.)

JAPANESE EXPORTS OF OAK AND BAMBOO.

The exports, apart from bamboos, railway ties and match sticks, were for 1910 of the value of 3,426,000 yen, and rose in 1911 to 4,160,000 yen, and in 1912 were of the value of 4,142,000 yen, most of which were taken by China, Belgium, Germany, the United States and France, in the order named. In this connection it is interesting to observe that Japanese oak is now finding its way into the Eastern States in the form of tongued and grooved flooring, where it under sells the local product. It is also being used in Canada by one of the railway companies in the construction of box cars.

IMPORT DUTIES.

The Japanese import duty on lumber cut, sawn or split is as follows:—

A. Kwarin, Tagayasan (Baryxylum rufum, Lour) tsuge or box wood, red or rose wood, red sandal wood and ebony.. .. .. 50 sen per 100 kin = 25 cents per 132 lbs. = 19 cents per cwt.
B. Lignum vitae.. .. .. Free.
C. Teak.. .. .. 4:20 Yen per cubic metre = $4.95 per thousand feet board measure.
D. Mahogany.. .. .. 10 per cent ad valorem.
E. Oak.. .. .. 5 per cent ad valorem.
F. Pine, fir and cedar:—
1. Cedar not exceeding 20 centimetres in length, 7 centimetres in width and 7 millimetres in thickness, (17⅞-inch x 2¾-inch x 9/32-inch).. .. .. Free.
2. Others:—
(2) Not exceeding 65 millimetres in thickness.. .. .. 3:10 Yen per cubic metre = $3.65 per M board measure.
(b) Other.. .. .. 1:80 Yen per cubic metre = $2.12 per M board measure.

In other words the duty on pine, fir and cedar (with the exception of cedar of a size 17⅞ inches x 2¾ inches x 9/32 inch or less, which is free) not exceeding 2½ inches in thickness, is 3.10 yen per cubic metre (=423·77 board feet) or $3.65 per M board measure, and on pine, fir and cedar over 2½ inches thick, is 1.80 yen per cubic metre, of $2.12 per M board measure.

PULP AND PAPER.

Japan is a most promising field for the Canadian producers of pulp and paper, who have up to the present done little to supply this market. While the Japanese policy, as is customary in other countries, is to shut out foreign manufacturers as far as posible by a high import duty, and allow the raw material, or material partly manufactured, to escape free or by a comparatively low duty. Nevertheless in the case of printing paper, on which the duty is many times greater than on pulp, the imports are of considerable proportions, as will be seen by the following table:—

	1910.		1911.	
	*Kin.	Yen.	Kin.	Yen.
Great Britain	10,198,379	1,191,673	7,089,209	865,300
France	—	—	—	—
Germany	6,189,007	456,219	1,893,459	164,053
Belgium	9,382,923	949,088	7,922,982	816,515
Austria-Hungary	1,295,819	112,208	1,353,349	116,999
Holland	302,316	32.688	27,429	2,930
Sweden	3,155,839	216,658	1,543,089	103,365
Norway	1,436,371	112,192	864,589	65,855
Russia	995,975	64,865	461,411	29,324
United States	2,845,802	317,109	2,042,486	231,542
Other Countries	1,280	115	31,255	1,872
Total	35,803,711	3,446,815	23,229,258	2,397,755

	1912.		1913.
	Kin.	Yen.	Yen.
Great Britain	11,177,751	1,360,652	1,428,167
France	126,854	11,735	345
Germany	9,542,648	959,588	1,111,310
Belgium	3,623,335	361,470	400,122
Austria-Hungary	452,405	39,709	72,810
Holland	58,202	6,947	253
Sweden	880,105	71,185	209,600
Norway	386,795	26,074	36,261
Russia	—	—	—
United States	1,057,934	120,574	171,889
Other Countries	6,884	689	14,517
Totals	27,312,913	2,958,623	3,445,274

*100 kin = 132 lbs. 1 Yen = 50 cents.

CONSUMPTION OF PAPER.

The consumption of paper of all kinds is rapidly increasing. This is very marked in the case of printing paper, the Japanese production of which rose steadily from a value of 5,600,000 yen ($2,500,000) in 1905 to 12,462,000 yen ($6,231,000) in 1911. The imports of printing paper have increased in the same period, amounting in 1905 to 1,886,000 yen ($943,000) and in 1911 to 2,397,000 yen ($1,198,500), in 1912 to 2,958,000 yen ($1,479,000) and in 1913 to 3,445,000 yen ($1,722,500). The production of paper of all kinds, apart from what is called Japanese paper, which is not considered in this report, rose in value from 7,150,000 yen ($3,575,000) in 1902 to 18,985,000 yen ($9,492,500) in 1911, and imports of all classes of paper rose from 3,715,000 yen ($1,857,500) in 1902 to 7,072,000 yen ($3,536,000 in 1911).

It will thus be seen that about 27 per cent of the paper consumed in Japan, printing and other, is imported from Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, the United States, Sweden and Norway, the importance of which countries in this respect is in the order named. High-grade printing paper particularly is in demand from abroad, while on the other hand qualities selling at about 5 cents per pound have about ceased to come into the country owing to competition offered by the mills here. News print in rolls and packed flat, is manufactured in Hokkaido, and almost entirely supplies the local demand. While production of paper in Japan is rapidly increasing, the consumption is going ahead at a still faster rate, so that increasing imports may be looked for.

PAPER FACTORIES IN OPERATION.

The eighteen factories in Japan mainly engaged in the manufacture of printing paper, and which in 1912 produced over 90,000 tons of a value of over 12,000,000 yen ($6,000,000), use for this purpose chemical and mechanical wood pulp in almost equal proportions, the figures for that year being 48,366 tons of sulphite pulp, 354 tons of soda pulp and 48,032 tons of ground.

Most of this was imported, and the imports are increasing, as the following figures show:—

PULP FOR PAPER MAKING.

	1910. *Kin.	Yen.	1911. Kin.	Yen.
Great Britain	2,219,249	115,569	1,375,355	66,477
Germany	29,223,170	1,596,141	24,171,520	1,285,130
Belgium	34,698	2,583	2,290	113
Austria-Hungary	8,648	576	17,309	1,229
Sweden	25,790,522	1,285,718	22,749,971	1,121,030
Norway	1,403,582	67,224	2,896,697	145,769
Denmark	838,768	48,340	1,783,477	87,073
United States	735,468	49,492	692,635	49,679
Canada	—	—	—	—
Other Countries	16,667	861	305	18
Totals	60,270,772	3,166,495	53,689,559	2,756,518

	1912. Kin.	Yen.	1913. Kin.	Yen.
Great Britain	2,043,661	111,333	4,811,331	268,378
Germany	39,720,013	2,337,654	36,718,898	2,176,454
Belgium	91,862	5,136	2,410	182
Austria-Hungary	170,062	8,829	74,632	4,935
Sweden	25,111,016	1,367,364	21,394,781	1,254,025
Norway	7,399,194	430,604	6,504,923	381,927
Denmark	1,171,754	58,737	1,095,020	66,113
United States	683,241	33,965	2,211,572	113,622
Canada	350,584	18,338	6,875,985	354,146
Other Countries	163,596	7,901	68,420	8,750
Totals	76,904,983	4,379,861	79,689,562	4,246,605

*100 kin = 132 lbs. 1 Yen = 50 cents.

CANADIAN CONTRIBUTIONS OF PULP.

Canada supplied to this country in 1912, pulp to the value of $9,000, and in 1913 the figures were $177,000, a gratifying increase. Imports consist chiefly of 'Easy bleaching' and 'Strong,' and in a lesser degree, 'Bleached.' Canadian pulp has not as good a reputation as the European article. Pulp made from bamboo is now used to some extent with apparent success.

With such immense areas in British Columbia covered with Douglas fir suitable for chemical pulp and of Sitka spruce, an excellent pulpwood, and with Ontario, Quebec and the Eastern Provinces in possession of almost inexhaustible supplies of spruce and balsam fir, it is a matter for regret that Canada supplies so little of the great and growing demand for pulp in this country, although the figures for 1913 indicate an upward movement. Referring to the table, it will be seen that Germany, Sweden and Norway have almost the whole of this trade. While Eastern Canada is handicapped by its great distance by water from the Orient, the opening of the Panama canal will put Montreal in at least as favourable a position in regard to distance as these European countries, so that not only British Columbia, but Ontario, Quebec and the East should be in a position to take a share of it. In this connection it may be noted that a statement recently printed in Canadian newspapers indicates that a Japanese steamship line are arranging to establish a service from Japanese ports through the Panama canal, with Montreal as the terminus, has been denied by the head office of the company in Japan. The Japanese Government has, however, introduced a bill in the House of Representatives to provide, in addition to subsidies for

other lines, a subsidy of 1,600,000 yen ($800,000) annually, when the service is fully established, for one of the Japanese steamship companies, for a new route through the Panama canal to New York, calling at Seattle. Eight vessels of 10,000 tons each will be used in the new service, it is understood, and will sail once every three weeks.

DUTY ON PULP.

The duty on mechanical pulp is 22 sen per 100 kin, or $1.67 per ton, and on all other pulp is 27 sen per 100 kin, or $2.04 per ton.

On printing paper not exceeding 58 grammes in weight per square metre (44 lbs. 12 ozs. per 500 sheets of 1,086 sq. in. each = 11 lbs. 14 ozs. per 1,000 square feet) the duty is 1 yen per 100 kin, or 75 cents per cwt., and on all other printing paper not classified as art paper, or coloured, the duty is 2 yen per 100 kin or $1.50 per cwt.

CHINA.

(*Mr. Gordon B. Johnston.*)

LUMBER IN CHINA.

While complete statistics in regard to the lumber trade in China are not available, the imports are considerable, Japan and the United States having most of the trade. Oregon pine is used in the construction of modern buildings principally in the treaty ports, and in railway work. China itself is a country almost entirely denuded of timber, the native supply being mostly confined to Fooshow poles, used largely for piles in foundations, although considerable quantities are sawn up into boards. These poles range from 8 to 20 feet in length and are seldom over 8 inches in diameter. Bamboos are also used in large quantities, and are grown in the country. With constantly increasing railway construction in China and progress along modern lines apparently assured, the demand for imported lumber seems bound to increase, and Oregon pine, already well known, will be in demand.

An effort has recently been made to induce the chief engineers of the various railways under English management, to specify Canadian in addition to Australian, Japanese and American wood when inviting tenders for the supply of railway sleepers (ties). In general the effort has been met in a sympathetic manner, the answer received plainly showing that Canadian ties would have a good chance in this market if quality and price are as good as from other sources. A wood largely used for this purpose in the past is Australian Jarra, an extremely hard wood, in which holes for spikes are drilled before they leave the storeyard. The wood is so hard that spikes cannot be driven unless holes for their reception have already been bored. The writer saw Jarra sleepers laid down eight years ago in broken rock ballast, and on walking along the line a few days ago they appeared to be as sound as the day they were put down. Renewals on this line in that period have been nil. The life of the Jarra sleeper is reckoned to be 18 to 25 years in good rock ballast. While these sleepers are probably the best that can be procured anywhere, their cost is high.

Interviewing one of the largest English firms in the Far East at Shanghai, who import large quantities of railway material, the manager of the lumber department stated that his firm would much prefer to import Canadian railway sleepers and lumber rather than United States, merely for reasons of sentiment. This is a point not to be overlooked, and illustrates that British connection has a commercial as well as a sentimental value. The same sentiment prevails in Japan both among English houses and Japanese, and everything else being equal, Canadian products have a better chance here than American.

SLEEPERS FOR INDIA.

There is a large market in India for railway sleepers. An engineer employed by the Indian Government and representing the Indian Government Railways and two private companies, travelled recently to the Pacific coast and through to the Eastern States to buy a million sleepers. They were required to be of the best quality and creosoted to resist the encroachments of the white ant, which is common in the tropics and attacks every known wood unless thoroughly treated in this manner.

This engineer was making his fifth trip to America for this purpose, and was not very hopeful of getting what he required on the Pacific coast, or even in the Eastern States, without a great deal of trouble, if at all. It appears that, in addition to the wood being often cracked and split, the creosoting is usually badly done, the wood not being thoroughly impregnated with the oil, and the latter itself more often than not being of inferior quality. Manufacturers who can produce a sleeper of good quality, properly creosoted and of reasonable cost, will find in India a large market for years to come. Specimen sleepers might be sent to the Indian Government Railways for inspection.

AUSTRALIA.

(Mr. D. H. Ross.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER IN AUSTRALIA.

For reasons given in my letters of March 6 and 20, I have been unavoidably delayed in complying with the request contained in your letter of January 5 last, to which was attached an excerpt from a letter sent to you by the Hon. W. R. Ross, Minister of Lands for British Columbia.

Exhaustive inquiries have been made in Melbourne and Sydney with a view of ascertaining why British Columbia exports of Douglas fir to Australia are decreasing, while shipments from the Pacific coast ports of the United States have substantially increased. Taken as a whole, the importing of Douglas fir into Australia, from both the United States and Canada, has for some time been unsatisfactory business to the Australian trade. Many of the large saw millers in Australia have recently ceased importing cargoes. They have gone out of the cargo business as they have found it pays them better to buy in 'parcels' or part cargoes often when actually on the voyage.

The cause of the change in the old established procedure is simply that the American shipper (*i.e.*, the brokers in the business with representatives at Sydney and Melbourne) have found it more profitable to gamble on the freights than to make a profit on the lumber itself.

The bulk of Douglas fir comes to Australia on time chartered steamers—every day's delay counts materially either in loading, bunkering and discharging—and because United States ports provide quicker facilities for loading than British Columbia ports it makes it more profitable for the shipping or selling brokers to load cargoes at Washington State and Oregon ports.

RATE OF LOADING.

A leading firm in Sydney (of undoubted reputation and integrity) when interviewed in relation to the comparative rates of loading steamers in British Columbia and United States ports, stated:—

'Hitherto we have not been successful in exceeding an average of 200 M feet board measurement per working day on the British Columbia side, whereas Puget Sound and Columbia River frequently load steamers up to 400 M feet per working day. We may add that our last cargo from Puget Sound averaged 300 M feet per working day, although handicapped by having to follow another large steamer at the same mills.'

It is obvious, if quotations for the timber are similar at British Columbia and United States ports—and other expenses are on a parity—that if a steamer, engaged on a time charter, can load at least 50 per cent quicker at one port, this port will get the business. The Hastings Mill (B.C.) has recently loaded at the rate of 250 M feet per working day, which shows improved facilities.

INCREASING IMPORTS OF DOUGLAS FIR.

The large and increasing imports of Douglas fir (known here as 'Oregon') into Australia are chiefly from Columbia River and adjacent ports, where an inferior grade of lumber (in comparison with that from British Columbia) is furnished. It is sold at attractive prices to the Australian buyer and, naturally, he overlooks the quality because the business is profitable. From inquiries made in various reliable sources, the quality of the British Columbia lumber is admittedly superior to the bulk received from the present principal sources of supply in the United States. Some importers expressed the opinion that 'it only requires a series of regular supplies from mills in British Columbia to establish a name for quality and cutting that would create a constant demand for Canadian Douglas fir.' Further, 'with the experience of regular shipments, Canadian lumber mills and collieries would better their facilities for loading and despatch.'

PUGET SOUND AND BRITISH COLUMBIA PORTS, PORT CHARGES.

It appeared to be possible that the pilotage, dues and harbour charges were less in United States than in British Columbia ports, and this might have some bearing upon the situation. Going into this aspect thoroughly, it is found that the advantage was with British Columbia. The figures relating to one steamer were produced upon which the harbour charges in Puget Sound amounted to $241.87, whereas similar charges in British Columbia were $162.03—a difference of $79.84 in favour of the Canadian port. Yet, stevedoring is said to cost $1.25 at Vancouver as against $1.15 at Puget Sound ports per 1 M B.M.

COAL FOR STEAMERS' BUNKERS.

It is clear that expedition in loading lumber and coaling are most important factors in making time chartered steamers profitable to the firms engaged in the Pacific coast-Australian lumber trade. Exception is taken to the time lost by steamers in proceeding from the lumber loading ports in British Columbia to Nanaimo or Comox for bunker coal. To this must be added the extra cost of British Columbia coal in comparison with that obtainable at Seattle. The statements contained in the following excerpts from a letter dated San Francisco, December 15, 1913, to a leading firm of lumber importers at Sydney, N.S.W., could easily be verified or refuted by those interested in British Columbia. The excerpts are as follows:—

'The company furnishing Seattle coal are mixing two grades of soft coal, which are apparently giving excellent satisfaction. We hear even that it is more satisfactory than the soft coal obtainable in British Columbia.

'The writer has just returned from Seattle, and while there called at the bunkers and saw them coaling a tramp steamer. They were putting it aboard as fast as she

could trim it and they tell me they can coal four steamers at a time and deliver to each steamer as fast as 240 tons per hour, which of course is faster than a steamer can trim it. Their facilities for loading are the best, and as they can berth four at one time and their price is $4.25 per ton, there is no question but what it is more advantageous for any steamer loading on the Sound to bunker in Seattle rather than to go to British Coloumbia.

'We understand the steamers using this coal have had satisfactory passages to Australia, which might easily be confirmed at your end.

'The coal company advise the writer that in several instances a steamer has worked at her loading mill up to 6 p.m., then moved to the bunkers and taken on sufficient coal for her Australian trip and got back to her loading mill so as to commence work at 7 o'clock the next morning. Thus she lost no time in coaling and also escaped pilotage necessary in going to British Columbia.

'*Note.*—Current price of Comox coal is $5 per ton. Time is lost bunkering at Nanaimo or Comox with steamers loaded at British Columbia ports.'

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

The following is a record of actual transactions on account of an Australian firm dealing in large importations of Douglas fir. In both instances, the payment was made under bank letter of credit for drafts at sixty days sight on London, with documents attached. The difference of two cents in favour of San Francisco over Vancouver may be considered normal, as it fairly represents (over many transactions) the difference in exchange between the two interested lumber selling centres.

San Francisco—
16th June, 1913.. .. .. $ 6,838 84 at 4:83 60 D/s dft.
Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

Vancouver, B.C.—
16th June, 1913.. .. .. $ 3,542 73 at 4:81 60 D/s dft.
Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Return steamer cargoes from Australia to Pacific coast ports. The time chartered steamers engaged by lumber selling brokers (chiefly at San Francisco and in Australia) for the Australian trade must secure return cargoes. At the present time, when competition in selling lumber is especially keen. it is claimed that practically all the profit to the charterers is that derived from the sale of Newcastle, N.S.W., coal to either Honolulu or United States ports on the Pacific. Coal is now duty free in the United States whereas Australian coal is dutiable on importation into Canada at 53 cents per ton. Free admission of coal influences its discharge at various ports in the United States, and once the steamers are in those territorial waters the inducement is to load there also.

SAILING VESSELS IN LUMBER TRADE.

While carrying of lumber from Pacific coast ports to Australia is largely accomplished by cargo steamers, yet there is a diminishing number of sailing vessels engaged in the trade. The 'sailers' are chiefly owned in San Francisco and Puget Sound ports and, as a consequence, the owners prefer loading outward cargoes and discharging inward cargoes at home ports. Certainly the average freight rate on sailing vessels is higher from British Columbia than from United States ports. Any development of British Columbia exports will be in the direction of quickly loading lumber on steamers capable of carrying over 3,000,000 feet B.M., therefore the question of using sailing vessels in the trade is hardly worth serious consideration. Obviously, sailers will be chartered from time to time—especially to ports in Australia requiring limited quantities—but their bearing upon large exports is infinitesimal.

OBSTACLES IN WAY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER EXPORTS.

A perusal of the foregoing paragraphs will show that the obstacles to be overcome by British Columbia lumber shippers are briefly recapitulated thus:—

1. Better loading facilities in United States Pacific ports and the obvious saving to charterers of steamers.
2. Better facilities for loading bunker coal at a less cost than in British Columbia ports.
3. Slightly more favourable bank exchange in the United States.
4. Better opportunities for disposal and discharge of return cargoes of Australian coal at United States ports.

SUGGESTED REMEDY.

As outlined in a previous paragraph, the quality of British Columbia Douglas fir is, admittedly, superior to that exported from Puget Sound and Columbia River ports to Australia. The cutting and preparation of lumber in British Columbia is, on the whole, stated to be quite equal to that shipped from the United States although, in both cases, there is said to be room for improvement.

The great disability is that shipments of superior British Columbia lumber have not arrived in Australia with sufficient regularity to demonstrate that the quality deserves the special recognition of importers. Once this superiority is recognized by the trade, it would seem reasonable to anticipate that the ruling quotations on British Columbia lumber would be somewhat higher than United States rates.

The question is what assistance can be rendered to increase the exports of British Columbia lumber to Australia? This question was discussed in all its aspects, with a leading Sydney firm of importers of Douglas fir. They would prefer obtaining their supplies from British Columbia, but, to meet opposition, they have lately been compelled to purchase the greater part of their requirements at United States ports (the reasons for which are already stated).

A lumber importer stated that statistics furnished, under date of February 1, 1914, by the secretary of the Pacific Lumber Inspection Bureau, Seattle, in regard to the British Columbia exports of lumber to Australia show the following marked contraction:—

	Ft. B. M.
1912 exports from B.C. to Australia	25,153,174
1913 " "	9,967,980
Decrease in B.C. exports in 1913	15,185,194

It is stated that the total exports of Douglas fir from United States Pacific coast ports and British Columbia ports in 1912 and 1913 aggregated as follows:—

	Ft. B. M.
1913 total U. S. and B. C.	238,773,612
1912 "	199,074,325
Increase 1913 over 1912	39,699,287

These figures cannot be verified here, but the statistical data could likely be obtained on application to the Lumber Bureau at Seattle.

The Douglas fir schedules disclose a very serious loss in trade to British Columbia, and it must not be overlooked that the returns do not include lumber exported from Californian ports to Australia, which comprises redwood, yellow pine, sugar pine, &c., amounting to about 40,000,000 feet B.M. per annum.

PRESSING NEEDS.

The pressing needs at British Columbia ports are better facilities for quick loading and bunker coaling (at Seattle coal rates).

In the opinion of the Sydney importers, it only requires a series of regular supplies of British Columbia Douglas fir in the chief Australian markets to establish a name for its quality and cutting. This should create, in due time, a demand for British Columbia lumber (as apart from Puget Sound and Columbia River) that would not require a continuation of the subsidy.

LEEDS.

(Acting Trade Commissioner.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER.

With a view to ascertaining the prospects of securing a wider outlet for British Columbia lumber, ten of the leading timber importers in Leeds and Hull have been invited to give an expression of opinion upon the subject. At present, lumber from British Columbia is sold in this country by agents in London and Liverpool, and the wider introduction and demand is, to a large extent, stated to be a question of price.

There is a consensus of opinion that the opening of the Panama canal will prove decidedly advantageous to the lumber export trade of British Columbia in expediting shipments to this country. The cost of transport will be reduced and thus lower the price of timber to the buyer, and this it is expected will induce him to use the wood more freely, but any great demand will be a matter of some time in coming to a head.

DOUGLAS FIR.

Of British Columbia lumber, the wood which appears to be best known to firms here is Douglas fir, although hitherto there has not been much of a market for same owing to the competition from pitch pine. One firm, writing on this subject, state that whilst short in the grain compared with pitch pine, the long lengths obtained, however, prove a very great attraction to some buyers.

Douglas fir is used for various joinery purposes where long clean timber is required. It is also used for rollers in the textile machinery trade and for this purpose is imported in the form of squares. For other purposes, it is shipped in planks, sawn logs and half timbers.

One correspondent states that he saw this timber extensively used when in Australia.

SPRUCE AND CEDAR.

From inquiries made, it would appear that spruce is chiefly imported into Liverpool and other west-coast ports, the market for this timber in Hull being limited.

Red cedar is believed to be a very fine timber, though probably not very well known, and there should be an outlet for this on the coast.

In regard to spruce: one firm who import this timber via Liverpool report that it is used for purposes where wood is required in scantlings and strips to be light in weight and yet stand a good deal of strain. It is further mentioned that it is now being used in the construction of æroplanes, which purpose it admirably serves.

FIRMS INTERESTED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER.

In investigating the prospects for British Columbia lumber, it was suggested to timber men here that should they be interested in hearing from British Columbia exporters, their names might be included in this report, and the following firms have expressed themselves as being interested in this direction: Illingworth, Ingham & Co., Ltd., 50 Black Bull street, Leeds; Richard Wade, Sons & Co., Ltd., Garrison Side, Hull; Horsley Smith & Co., Ltd., Queen's Dock, Hull; T. W. Allen & Sons, 15 Charlotte st., Hull.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(*Mr. W. J. Egan.*)

Cape Town, March 31, 1914.

TRANSVAAL MINING.

Canadian mine owners may find the following brief resume of conditions in the Transvaal of interest:—

'Comparing the first half of 1913 (January 1 to June 30) with the corresponding half of 1912, there was an increase in 1913 of 906,435 tons in the ore hoisted, of 1,004,396 tons in the ore milled, of £424,254 in the output of gold, of £251,802 in working costs, and of £264,541 in working profit. Comparing next the second half of each year (July 1 to December 31), there was a decrease in 1913 of 1,368,157 tons in the tonnage hoisted, of 862,325 tons in tonnage milled, of £1,794,444 in the output of gold, of £1,046,262 in working costs, and of £753,531 in working profit. These figures indicated that had the conditions of the first half of the year prevailed throughout the whole of the year 1913, the continued and steady progress, which had marked the gold mining industry in the past would have been fully maintained. Taking each year as a whole, there was a decrease in the tonnage hoisted of 461,722 tons, an increase in the tonnage milled of 142,071 tons, a decrease in the output of gold of £1,370,190, in the working costs of £794,460, and in the working profit of £488,990.

RESULTS OF 1913 COMPARED WITH 1912.

Summarizing the year's results and comparing them with 1912, the value of the gold produced from the Witwatersrand gold mines in 1913 was £35,812,605, against £37,182,796 in 1912. Working costs averaged 17s. 11d. per ton crushed, as compared with 18s. 8d. for 1912, and the value of the gold recovered was 27s. 9d. per ton crushed, as against 29s. for 1912. The production of gold from outside districts showed a decrease of £29,330, being £1,545,435 in 1913, against £1,574,765 for 1912. The total value of the gold production of the Transvaal for 1913 was £37,358,040, against £38,757,560 for 1912, a decrease of £1,399,520. The dividend distribution of the two years compared more favourably. In 1912, the amount distributed was £8,291,477, which was equal to 21·39 per cent of the gold won, whereas in 1913 the dividends paid out amounted to £8,596,532 or 23·01 per cent of the total produced.

OSTRICH FEATHERS.

For the past few months the price of South African ostrich feathers has been on the decline. It may be explained that while the production of ostrich feathers is almost entirely confined to Cape Province, the Cape Town market is comparatively small, the large centre being at Port Elizabeth in the Cape Province.

Several dealers in Cape Town were interviewed and the result of interviews may be stated as follows:—'Broadly speaking Whites have depreciated during the past six months by 25 per cent, Blacks by 20 per cent, but Drabs, Spadonas and Tails have not been materially affected. The best qualities in White have suffered the most and these have depreciated by about 40 per cent. Generally speaking the Cape Town dealers thought the outlook was poor and if this were so, the slump would

mean a great deal to South Africa as last year the Cape Province exported more than $15,000,000 worth of feathers.'

An entirely different opinion, that is, as regards the future has been given before the Dominions Royal Commission at Port Elizabeth. This witness pointed out that during the past seven years, when over-production has been constantly talked of, the market had been a wonderfully steady market and in a return showing prices since 1865, it was shown that the lowest price in the past seven years was in 1912, when it averaged £2 12s. 6d. per pound, and the highest was during 1910 when it reached £3 1s. 4d., and last year although the production was nearly 100 per cent greater in weight than seven years before, the average price was £2 17s. 9d. per pound, and to-day it is roughly 30 to 40 per cent lower. The reason given for the slump was that it was entirely due to prevailing fashions and there was every reason to have faith in the future of the trade, as the industry was on a stable basis and the vested interests were such, both here and in Europe, that control of fashions could and would be exercised, and if not in hatwear, there would be many other productions for feminine wear which would serve as a regular market for ostrich feathers.

The evidence given at Port Elizabeth and the interviews here bring to the point a statement which is familiar to Canadian producers, and that is that the slump in the feather trade will be of value to the community generally as it will induce the farmer to go in for more mixed farming which, while not as profitable, will be much more reliable.

THE WATTLE INDUSTRY.

It is hoped that the following statement based upon a recent article in the *Agricultural Journal* of the Union of South Africa, will be of some service to various industries in Canada:—

Although regulations do not render grading compulsory, the majority of the wattle growers of Natal are sufficiently alive to the interests of their industry to welcome such provision as will tend to secure uniformity in the shipment of bark. Whilst the future of the wattle industry is promising, such future will only be assured by a careful study of the requirements and the changes which take place in the economics of the tanning industry. One of these requirements is the grading of wattle bark exported, a measure that has become almost as necessary as the grading of maize. It is simply a following of the principle which all modern producers realize —that uniformity brings better prices.

If the position of the wattle industry at the present moment is considered, it amounts to this: the production of bark is on the increase, whilst the market for bark is at least stationary and possibly becoming restricted. Wattle bark was formerly employed somewhat extensively in England, and the tanning material it provides is an excellent one mixed with other substances. Tanners, however, have got so much into the habit of using prepared extracts that they will now hardly be troubled with the extraction of solid materials, with which it is difficult to obtain liquors of the concentration which is now required. In fact, Hamburg is now practically the sole market for raw bark. What the future of the wattle industry will be if we continue to export bark, and bark only, it would be difficult to prophesy, but the indications at the present time certainly point to a gradual lowering of price as the production increases. And who knows when the German tanners may drop raw bark in favour of prepared extract, as the English tanners have done.

That is the position as we find it to-day; and the matter now resolves itself into this: Cannot the preparation of extract be undertaken in South Africa for export, without at the same time a complete cessation of the shipment of raw bark? The export of extract would relieve the Hamburg market of large supplies of raw bark. This would tend to raise the price of raw bark, and at the same time secure markets in England, America and elsewhere for our produce in the shape of extract. The question is well worthy of careful consideration.

WORLD'S SUPPLY OF TANNIN EXTRACTS.

The scarcity of tanning materials in the world's markets is receiving serious consideration, and experiments are being conducted in India and the tropics generally with a view to the establishment of large plantations of tannin-bearing trees. The production of hemlock bark in the United States has fallen from 900,000 tons per annum to 600,000 tons in 1909. The quebracho extract industry in the Argentine is also gradually becoming more difficult to maintain. Quebracho would be the principal competitor of wattle bark, but the supply is a diminishing one, as the trees are not, we believe, being replanted, and prices are constantly rising. In order to give some idea of the immensity of the extract industry, it may be stated that the United States consumes £4,400,000 worth of tannin materials every year. Of this quantity about £3,000,000 worth consists of hemlock bark and about £1,000,000 quebracho extract. England imports about 100,000 tons of quebracho extract every year. The world's consumption of vegetable tanning materials is difficult to arrive at, but it has been estimated to represent not less than 15 millions sterling per annum.

The relation of South Africa's output of wattle bark to the world's consumption of tanning materials may be roughly calculated. Last year South Africa produced approximately 60,000 tons of dry bark. This represents about one-tenth of the output of hemlock in the United States, and only about 2½ per cent of the world's consumption. When it is considered that the supplies of hemlock and quebracho are gradually lessening, it will be seen what an opportunity there is for South Africa to step in with her new product—wattle extract. Apart from Natal, there are some thousands of acres planted with wattles in the low veldt of the Transvaal, whilst small plantations also exist in the Cape Province And there are doubtless extensive areas not yet planted which would be suited to the growth of the Acacia mollissima.

EXTRACT INDUSTRY FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The possibilities of the establishment of a wattle extract industry in South Africa has long been the subject of investigation by the Natal Wattle Growers' Union, and the information in their hands seems to prove that the shipment of liquid extract from South Africa to the European market is not feasible, owing to expense in procuring suitable casks and the heavy freight on such goods. As regards solid extract, it has been thought that this could not be satisfactorily made on a commercial scale owing to the precipitation of a portion of the tannins on redissolving the solid extract.

This naturally is a most important point; and in order to obtain authoritative opinion, the Department of Agriculture wrote last year to one of the heads of certain well known leather industries' laboratories in England. This gentleman replied: 'I feel certain that such an extract can be prepared and ought to be a profitable manufacture, and much of the small twig and branch bark might be utilized which at present is not worth the cost of stripping. . . . There are, no doubt, practical difficulties in manufacturing on a commercial scale a good solid extract of wattle bark, but I can speak confidently as to these being surmountable, because I have recently had two such extracts submitted for my examination, both of commercial quality, and one of them of great excellence and free from insoluble matter.' (With regard to the last point it may be observed that ordinary quebracho extract contains very considerable quantities of insoluble matter, and it has been necessary to elaborate processes by which this matter can be kept in solution.)

This pronouncement was made some months ago, and since then it has been ascertained that certain gentlemen in South Africa, who have expert knowledge of the processes involved, as well as the necessary plant, are contemplating the erection of a factory which will deal with green bark and prepare a solid extract for export. Preliminary negotiations are now proceeding and the public will doubtless have a definite announcement placed before it at no distant date. Wattle growers will join in wishing this enterprise every success, for upon its success or that of some similar undertaking will depend in a very great measure the future of the wattle industry in South Africa.

HOLLAND AND SOUTHERN GERMANY.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. T. Lithgow.)

ROTTERDAM, April 20, 1914.

CONDITION OF WINTER CROPS.

During the autumn sowing of 1913, dry weather prevailed and the winter crops were sown under favourable conditions.

The crops were little affected by the winter, which was on the whole, dry and, in consequence of the very mild weather in February they began to develop early. This development was arrested by the wet, cold weather of March. In the last few days, however, the crops have begun to grow very strongly. Generally, the crops have wintered well, and the condition is likely to be good. However, attention must be drawn to some less favourable features.

On the clay grounds, in almost all parts of the country, some plots of winter cereals were damaged by snails, in some instances to such an extent that the land had to be ploughed up. On undrained lands the results of the pest can still be seen along the trenches and on wet ground. In the province of Groningen a general complaint is made of the strong development of weeds in the winter grain, especially barley, which made it necessary to plough up some plots.

Further, in this province a disease has developed in the two-year-old caraway, which is probably caused by the larva of the yellow root fly. Consequently, many fields of the over-seasoned caraway have been ploughed up, and the remainder is mostly hollow. In the one-year-old caraway also the disease has appeared, but to a much less extent.

DAMAGE BY FLOODS.

Owing to the high level of the rivers and the abnormal rainfall in March, the water was too high in many districts for a considerable time, and in some localities it is not yet normal. Vast areas of grass lands have been especially injured by the high water; the growth of the grass has been retarded and the time when the cattle can be brought into the meadows delayed. Also many low lying grain fields have suffered from the high water level. From various districts it is reported that the drainage leaves much to be desired. This applies to a large part of the province of Overijssel, the district between the large rivers, Delfland, Walcheren, &c. In Friesland the soil is too wet in many fen polders, while the low lying land in this province is still inundated. The high lying pasture lands are in very fine condition.

It may be observed that spring work has been considerably delayed by the heavy rainfall in March.

Winter Wheat and Winter Barley.—The average condition is good in all districts except in western North-Brabant, where it is reported as fairly good, and in Limburg the condition of winter barley is only moderate to fairly good.

Winter Rye.—The condition is good everywhere, in the northern provinces very good. In western North-Brabant and on the sandy grounds in Limburg the condition is fairly good.

Rape Seed.—The condition is good or very good everywhere.

Caraway.—This crop is fairly good in Groningen, everywhere else good. The area under caraway seed seems to be smaller than last year, although the difference will not be great.

Grass Lands.—The condition of pasture lands is favourable in most districts, in Friesland on the clay very good. The condition is fairly good in the Neder-Betuwe and the Tielerwaard, also in western North-Brabant.

Clover.—The condition is moderate on the sand in North-Holland, fairly good in the Over-Betuwe, Lijmers, and county Zutphen. Everywhere else the clover is on the whole good, or very good.

CANADIAN SAILINGS TO FOREIGN PORTS.

The Department publishes each month a list of steamship sailings by Canadian lines to British and other foreign ports. The explanation of the form in which these appear as under is simply that under the heading of countries are arranged the ports of destination for the various steamship lines, the ports of departure, and the names of vessels and dates of sailing.

The following information is for the month of June:—

Australia.

To Sydney—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, *Marama,* June 10; from Victoria, *Marama,* June 10.

To Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney—The New Zealand Shipping Company: From Montreal, *Anglo Egyptian,* June, 1914.

To Trieste—Austro Americana SS. Co. Limited: From Montreal, *Giulia,* June 20.

British West Indies.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara—The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.: From St. John, *Chaleur,* June 7; from Halifax, *Chaleur,* June 19.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara—The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.: From St. John, *Chignecto,* June 21; from Halifax, *Caraquet,* June 5.

To Turk's Island, Santiago, Cuba and Jamaica—Pickford & Black: From Halifax, *Anita,* June 25.

To Santiago, Cuba and Jamaica—Pickford & Black: From Halifax, *Boston,* June 11.

China.

To Shanghai and Hong Kong—Canadian Pacific Railway Company's SS. Line: From Vancouver, *Empress of Russia,* June 11; *Empress of India,* June 25.

To Hong Kong—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Antilochus,* June 10.

Colombia.

To Savanillaa and Cartagena (transfer at Trinidad)—Royal Mail Steam Packet Company: From St. John, *Chaleur,* June 7, *Chignecto,* June 21; from Halifax, *Caraquet,* June 5, *Chaleur,* June 19.

Fiji.

To Suva—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, *Marama,* June 10; from Victoria, *Marama,* June 10.

France.

To Calais—Thomson Line: From Montreal, *Cairntorr,* June 9; *Jacona,* June 30.

To Havre—Allan Line: From Montreal, *Ionian,* June 7; *Sicilian,* June 14; *Scotian,* June 21; *Corinthian,* June 28.

To Havre—Compagnie Generale Transatlantique: From Montreal, *La Touraine,* June 27.

Hawaii.

To Honolulu—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, *Marama,* June 10; from Victoria, *Marama,* June 10.

Germany.

To Bremen and Hamburg—Canada Line: From Montreal, *Breslau,* June 5; *Gothland,* June 12.

Great Britain.

To Avonmouth—Dominion Line: From Montreal, *Englishman,* June 13; *Manxman,* June 27.

To Bristol—Canadian Northern Steamships, Ltd.: From Montreal, *Royal George,* June 2; *Royal Edward,* June 16; *Royal George,* June 30.

To Glasgow—Allan Line: From Montreal, *Grampian,* June 6; *Scandinavian,* June 13; *Hesperian,* June 20; *Corsican,* June 27. Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Antilochus,* June 10. Donaldson Line: From Montreal, *Athenia,* June 6; *Letitia,* June 13; *Cassandra,* June 20; *Saturnia,* June 27.

To Hull—Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd.: From Montreal, fortnightly sailings.

To Leith—Thomson Line: From Montreal, *Hurona,* June 2; *Iona,* June 16; *Devona,* June 23.

To Liverpool—Allan Line: From Quebec, *Alsatian,* June 4; from Montreal, *Victorian,* June 9; from Quebec, *Calgarian,* June 18; from Montreal, *Virginian,* June 23. Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Antilochus,* June 10. Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd.: From Halifax, *Digby,* June 18; *Durango,* June 18. White Star-Dominion Line: From Montreal, *Megantic,* June 6; *Canada,* June 13; *Laurentic,* June 20; *Teutonic,* June 27.

To London—Allan Line: From Montreal, *Ionian,* June 7; *Sicilian,* June 14; *Scotian,* June 21; *Corinthian,* June 28. Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Antilochus,* June 10. Cunard Line: From Montreal, *Ausonia,* June 13; *Andania,* June 20; *Ascania,* June 27. Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd.: From Halifax, *Rapphannock,* June 12; *Shenandoah,* June.

To Manchester—Manchester Liners, Ltd.: From Montreal, *Manchester Corporation,* June 6; *Manchester Shipper,* June 13; *Manchester Spinner,* June 20; *Manchester Commerce,* June 27.

To Newcastle—Thomson Line: From Montreal, *Hurona,* June 2; *Iona,* June 16; *Devona,* June 23.

Holland.

To Rotterdam—Canada Line: From Montreal, *Breslau,* June 5; *Gothland,* June 12.

Japan.

To Yokahama, Kobe and Moji—Canadian Pacific Railway Company's SS. Line: From Vancouver, *Empress of Russia,* June 11; *Empress of India,* June 25.

To Yokohama, Kobe—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Antilochus,* June 10.

Italy.

To Naples—Austro Americana SS. Co., Limited: From Montreal, *Giulia,* June 20.

New Zealand.

To Auckland—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, *Marama,* June 10; from Victoria, *Marama,* June 10.

To Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, Dunedin—The New Zealand Shipping Co.: From Montreal, *Anglo Egyptian,* June, 1914.

Panama.

To Colon (transfer at Trinidad)—Royal Mail Steam Packet Company: From Halifax, *Caraquet,* June 5, *Chaleur,* June 19; from St. John, *Chaleur,* June 7, *Chignecto,* June 21.

Portugal.

To Lisbon—Austro Americana SS. Co., Limited: From Montreal, *Giulia,* June 20.

Venezuela.

To Carupano, Ciudad Bolivar, Porto Cabello, Pampartar and La Guiara (transfer at Trinidad)—Royal Mail Steam Packet Company: From St. John, *Chaleur,* June 7, *Chignecto,* June 21; from Halifax, *Caraquet,* June 5, *Chaleur,* June 19.

60817—3½

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account furnished by the High Commissioner's office, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended April 18, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year:—

		Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living:—			
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves		239	38
Sheep and lambs		–	–
Swine		–	–
Horses		298	46
Fresh meat:—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)	Cwts.	202,040	295,713
Mutton " " "	"	111,470	200,472
Pork " " "	"	10,962	13,240
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	"	20,083	23,063
Salted or preserved meat:—			
Bacon	"	106,291	100,868
Beef	"	216	238
Hams	"	22,508	23,750
Pork	"	3,468	4,556
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,122	1,926
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	31,504	10,359
Dairy produce and substitutes:—			
Butter	"	75,752	71,985
Margarine	"	29,523	25,243
Cheese	"	39,400	14,926
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	–	–
" cream	"	139	157
" condensed	"	18,268	22,797
" preserved, other kinds	"	319	35
Eggs	Gt. Hnd.	457,816	307,509
Poultry	Value £	12,637	11,670
Game	"	4,021	2,562
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	8,249	4,997
Lard	"	33,033	27,573
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—			
Wheat	"	2,986,400	2,106,600
Wheat-meal and flour	"	226,500	177,100
Barley	"	239,900	114,400
Oats	"	612,000	445,600
Peas	"	33,725	12,529
Beans	"	16,390	5,290
Maize or Indian corn	"	551,300	389,800
Fruit, raw:—			
Apples	"	95,395	58,714
Pears	"	2,678	2,457
Hay	Tons.	2,293	228
Hops	Cwts.	1,097	4,316

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended April 15, 1914:—

Cheese—			
Bristol	67s.	—70s. 6d.	per cwt.
Liverpool	66s. 6d.	—70s.	"
London	68s.	—71s.	"
Glasgow	–	–	
Butter—None reported.			
Bacon (Sides)—			
Bristol	67s.	—69s.	"
Liverpool	66s.	—68s.	"
London	68s	—71s.	"
Glasgow	–	–	
Bacon (Cumberland cut)—			
Bristol	–	–	
Liverpool	70s.	—73s.	"
London	–	–	
Glasgow	–	–	
Hams (long cut, green)—			
Bristol	75s.	—79s.	"
Liverpool	75s.	—79s.	"
London	76s.	—80s.	"
Glasgow	–	–	

Foreign Animals Market, Deptford.—No sales reported.
Foreign Animals Market, Birkenhead.—No sales reported.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

SCOTTISH GRAIN TRADE.

The development of the milling industry in Scotland in recent years has lessened the importation of flour and increased that of wheat. Flour is imported from Canada, the United States, Australia, Germany, Russia and Austria, and wheat comes from Canada, the United States and Russia.

Canadian and United States flour, made from spring wheat, leads that of all other countries in quality and price, and Australian winter wheat is said to produce better flour of that class than competing countries. Germany is a competitor to be reckoned with in the flour market here, having the advantage of cheap labour and a rebate on exported flour manufactured from imported wheat.

Imports in the trade here booked heavy shipments some months ago when the prices in the United States markets were considered low. These prices were followed by a further decline which caused importers to add to their already large stocks, with the result that all the storehouses are filled to their utmost capacity and flour is a glut in the market.

The following table shows the imports and exports of grain in the coastwise and foreign trade, by rail, and to and from Ireland in 1912 and 1913:—

Articles.	1912	1913	Articles.	1912	1913
Imports.			Exports.		
Wheat.....quarters..	1,125,202	1,162,798	Wheat.....quarters..	134,397	115,565
Flour.....sacks..	1,236,208	1,178,747	Flour.....sacks..	827,471	729,396
Barley.....quarters..	281,229	383,835	Barley.....quarters..	173,468	101,164
Oats..... " ..	345,776	362,973	Oats..... " ..	36,788	104,093
Oatmeal... 280 pound sacks..	150,773	139,083	Oatmeal....280 pound sacks..	102,279	75,824
Beans.....quarters..	90,468	130,997	Beans.....quarters..	33,174	30,048
Muttor and Indian pulse, quarters.....	39,660	26,303	Muttor and Indian pulse, quarters.....	8,173	5,619
Peas.....quarters..	92,302	77,384	Peas.....quarters..	32,320	29,280
Maize..... " ..	431,380	516,467	Maize..... " ..	145,503	143,100
Rye..... " ..	63,300	74,302	Rye..... " ..	15,867	23,260

FRUIT IMPORTS INTO GLASGOW.

The great bulk of the fresh fruit imported into Glasgow consists of well known varieties of apples from Canada and the United States. The Glasgow market supplies all consumers throughout Scotland, and weekly shipments are forwarded regularly to fruit dealers throughout the north of Ireland and the north of England. The wide field that the Glasgow market is called upon to supply accounts largely for the remarkable expansion of the apple trade that has taken place in recent years. The approximate quantity that is imported annually is about 500,000 barrels.

North American apples are preferred in Great Britain to any others. The quality, the regularity of varieties, the sizes, and the nature of the packages are considered superior to any known in the old world.

Apples are consigned to Glasgow in barrels and in boxes. The standard barrel of Ontario, Canada, containing about 140 pounds of fruit, is the one most preferred. Next to that is the barrel used by the growers in Western New York. Following that comes the barrel from the new England States, then the Hudson River barrel, and lastly the Nova Scotia barrel, the least favourable regarded of all.

Apples in boxes containing about 40 pounds of fruit have been received in the United Kingdom, especially in Glasgow, for some years past, and have been greatly appreciated. The apples are regarded as the finest quality procurable, and sell accordingly. They come for the most part from Oregon, Washington and California, being carried across the continent and shipped at New York, Boston and occasionally Montreal. The business in these western box apples is well established, and the Panama canal will doubtless be utilized in the trade when it is opened and when refrigerator ships are put on. If it is found that this effects economy in shipping, the business will be still further developed.

The prices of apples delivered vary according to the nature of the season. British Columbia is the only serious competitor of the United States, and there is very little difference between Canadian values and those established is Oregon and Washington. Details of the apple trade are well understood here, as it has been in existence many years.

California oranges are regularly imported, chiefly to London. The fruit is exceedingly fine, but up to the present the quantity consumed in this country has been limited, as it has been found unable to compete with Europe and certain parts of Asia Minor.

The customary terms of sale are either a fixed price f.o.b. shipping port or on cars, or by consignment. The terms of sale on consignment are a consolidated charge for cartage, warehousing, and all expenses, amounting to 12 cents per package, with a commission of 5 per cent.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

GERMAN FISHERIES IN 1913.

According to the report of the Imperial Statistical Bureau, the total quantity of fish caught by German vessels and landed in Germany last year amounted to 2,400,000 cwt., valued at £1,610,000, compared with 2,483,000 cwt. and £1,590,000 in 1912. Of the total the Baltic fisheries furnished 688,000 cwt., worth £517,000, against 774,000 cwt. and £528,000 in 1912. The North Sea furnished 1,712,000 cwt., valued at £1,093,000 in the previous year. The 'North Sea' includes all fishing grounds outside the Baltic, as Iceland and the White Sea. Of the fish specified as taken in the Baltic, herrings head the list with 70,079 cwt. and £35,912—considerable decreases from 1912. Sprats come next with 50,941 cwt., but with a value much greater than the herrings—viz., £42,435. This is doubtless owing to the demand for sprats for the tinning and smoking factories, and to the inferior quality of the herrings. The other Baltic items are: Eels 26,200 cwt. and £97,125; cod, 24,589 cwt. and £13,150; plaice, 23,654 cwt. and £16,999. But there is an entry 'other fish' representing no less than 490,810 cwt. and £309,563.

THE NORTH SEA CATCH.

This, as mentioned, includes fish from Iceland, &c. The quantities and values of the more important are as follows:—

	1913.		1912.	
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Cod	585,700	289,104	615,933	277,053
Haddock	431,814	316,839	523,439	364,110
Saith and pollock	189,623	66,263	131,294	48,881
Whiting	101,497	49,424	93,353	39,363
Herring	77,741	41,110	30,636	15,321
Plaice	70,843	68,725	65,389	65,025
Skates and rays	24,007	8,866	22,613	7,474
Hake	18,545	15,866	17,037	13,561
Ling	31,784	16,148	36,701	17,898
Catfish	15,124	8,206	15,982	8,560
Lemon soles and witches	15,072	13,469	18,170	15,015
Turbot	8,806	36,611	6,524	28,580
Gurnards	13,356	7,444	14,518	7,762
Halibut	7,729	24,686	9,199	25,729
Soles	3,188	22,826	2,483	18,893

The above does not include the deep-sea herring fishing, the product of which was 456,325 sea-packed barrels (*kantjes*), of a value of £572,575, as compared with 311,573 *kantjes,* valued at £429,630, in 1912. The aggregate value of the German sea fisheries last year was thus about £2,182,000—a very goodly amount.—(*Fish Trades Gazette.*)

PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

Of the thirty-five foreign nations which have officially notified the management of their intention to participate in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, Argentina leads with an appropriation of $1,300,000; China follows with $700,000; Japan and Canada, each $600,000; Brazil, $500,000; Italy, $400,000; Turkey, $300,000; Cuba, $250,000; Chile, $180,000; Sweden, $160,000; others being Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, the Netherlands, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Salvador, Spain, Uruguay, Denmark, New Zealand, Persia, Venezuela, Australia, Siam, and Bulgaria. Many of these latter mentioned have passed enabling acts authorizing the commissioners to spend whatever sums are necessary.—(*United States Consular Reports.*)

CANADIAN TIMBER TRADE.

In their wood market report for the past quarter, Messrs, Denny, Mott, and Dickson, Ltd., make the following remarks concerning imported Canadian timber: Waney

pine—The market remains quiet, with few inquiries. Oak—The reduced railway inquiries serve to narrow the volume of demand and weaken prices, and although the special dimensions and quality required for railway contracts command a special premium, the accumulation of the more ordinary sizes is an adverse factor to the merchant. Elm—The demand remains sluggish, but price remains firm. Spruce—Stocks continue excessive, and with their constant replenishment by liner shipments importers continue to be overstocked. Cargo business for forward delivery remains very quiet, as with the present indifferent consumption there is not much encouragement for merchants to contract forward. Pitch pine—The stocks on March 31 show some reduction; at the same time the consumption leaves much to be desired. Importers are generally committed for forward delivery at lower rates than can now be arranged, and the outlook at the shipping ports and for freights is firmer.—(*Canada.*)

EFFECT OF TROUBLES IN MEXICO.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul at Colima (Mr. D. G. C. MacNeill) on the trade of that district in 1913, which will shortly be issued:—

Owing to the continuance of political disturbances, trade both foreign and domestic, has suffered severely, although less in Colima than in the neighbouring States and Territories. The heavy increase in customs duties, both for import and export, the high rate of exchange and the rapidly increasing poverty among consumers, have all militated against the growth of trade that emerged from its infancy only a few years ago. Wholesale houses have almost entirely suspended foreign orders and are merely disposing of goods already on hand. It should be borne in mind, however, that this state of affairs is not going to continue indefinitely, and that when peace is restored there will be a very heavy demand for foreign goods, which, with the opening of the Panama canal, will be easily and rapidly delivered on the west coast. Agricultural implements, cotton goods, linens, porcelain, glass, silks, paper, steel tools, &c., bar, tube and sheet iron, tin plate, copper and iron wire will all be in big demand; also barbed wire for fences is steadily growing in favour.

United Kingdom merchants are recommended to familiarize themselves with the rates and facilities of the new trade route via the canal.—(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE.

The following summary table has been prepared at the Board of Trade showing the total imports and exports of merchandise of the principal countries for which the particulars can be given up to January, 1914, inclusive, and referring in all cases to the same period, viz., the one month ended January. The corresponding figures for 1913 and 1912 are added for comparison:—

	Imports One Month ended January.			Exports (Domestic) One Month ended January.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia	7,976,000	10,293,000	12,320,000	9,643,000	9,521,000	10,621,000
Germany	40,732,000	46,665,000	44,773,000	30,198,000	36,978,000	39,389,000
Belgium	13,927,000	15,983,000	15,168,000	9,856,000	10,634,000	9,843,000
France	25,408,000	28,498,000	29,725,000	15,464,000	16,743,000	16,225,000
Spain	3,065,000	3,966,000	3,769,000	3,341,000	3,543,000	3,252,000
Italy	10,296,000	10,793,000	10,547,000	6,699,000	7,234,000	7,235,000
Austria-Hungary	11,117,000	10,634,000	11,090,000	8,003,000	8,787,000	8,161,000
Egypt	2,166,000	2,588,000	2,539,000	3,873,000	4,058,000	3,865,000
United States	29,914,000	33,971,000	32,170,000	41,675,000	46,723,000	42,015,000
Japan	4,706,000	5,508,000	6,144,000	3,195,000	4,676,000	5,250,000
British India	9,997,000	11,648,000	12,549,000	12,472,000	14,747,000	14,671,000
Canada	7,947,000	10,843,000	8,413,000	4,014,000	3,982,000	5,184,000
Australia	7,305,000	6,198,000	7,011,000	5,830,000	6,135,000	8,082,000
British S. Africa	3,315,000	3,492,000	3,438,000	2,019,000	2,567,000	2,567,000
United Kingdom	57,370,000	60,536,000	58,420,000	40,417,000	45,446,000	47,806,000

—(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

BRITISH IMPORTS OF MEAT.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has furnished the following return of the registered supply of fresh and refrigerated meat from abroad in the United Kingdom in the months of March 1913 and 1914, showing the countries of consignment:—

	Beef.		Mutton.		Pork.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	85
Sweden	91	154	–	–	516	575
Denmark	29	395	–	–	629	1,642
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	35
Netherlands	124	460	1,154	372	42,898	105,020
Belgium	–	–	–	–	512	3,219
France	–	–	256	326	9	–
China	–	–	–	–	585	–
United States	411	–	–	–	324	–
Uruguay	28,456	63,339	11,592	6,131	–	–
Argentine Republic	621,693	678,311	151,437	102,961	–	–
Channel Islands	4	–	–	–	32	25
Australia—						
South Australia	172	7,060	765	1,153	–	–
Victoria	3,343	30,490	49,341	128,232	–	–
New South Wales	482	15,066	45,995	76,854	–	–
Queensland	32,214	87,942	21,751	14,752	–	–
New Zealand	10,789	40,378	216,248	217,102	24	28
Canada	1,431	–	–	–	–	–
	699,239	923,595	498,539	547,883	45,529	110,629
Deduct to correct—						
Uruguay	–	6,666	–	2,528	–	–
Argentine Republic	–	1,612	–	–	–	–
South Australia	–	–	714	–	–	–
	699,239	915,317	497,825	545,355	45,529	110,629

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East.

Week ending April 23, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R	1,005,954	353,397	135,428	68,945	1,563,724
Consolidated	859,146	397,331	91,771	310,548	1,658,796
Empire Elevator Co	1,585,376	790,495	202,067	335,803	2,913,741
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co	736,322	101,943	39,545		877,810
Western Terminal Elevator Co	405,704	128,451	25	326,924	861,104
Black & Muirhead					
G. T. Pacific	2,609,463	1,789,280	202,198	637,863	5,238,804
Grain Growers' Grain Co	1,590,954	498,817	194,650		2,284,421
Fort William Elevator	544,718	545,752	81,261	178,829	1,350,560
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co	4,765,222	2,107,898	619,741	783,332	8,276,193
D. Horn & Co	84,283	39,156	11,241	357,030	491,710
Dominion Government Elevator	1,332,300	354,008	108,131	516,767	2,311,206
Eastern Elevator	635,689	733,863	283,976	1,354	1,654,882
Total terminal elevators	16,155,131	7,840,391	1,970,034	3,517,395	29,482,951
Depot Harbour		670,175	44,509		714,684
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co	31,080	15,600			46,680
Midland Elevator Co	1,633				1,633
Tiffin, G. T. P	49,901	16,265	35,081		101,247
Port McNicol	149,438	19,327	113,472	20,000	302,237
Collingwood	9,476				9,476
Goderich	126,625	44,453			171,078
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co			158,555		158,555
Commercial Elevator Co	997	3,396			4,393
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1			121,570	66,068	187,638
" No. 2	96,731	76,829	256,654	177,812	608,026
Montreal Warehousing Co	72,310	52,602	343,765	20,485	489,162
St. John, N.B					
West St. John, N.B	105,102		21,070		126,172
Halifax, N.S	23,892				23,892
Total public elevators	667,185	898,647	1,094,676	284,365	2,944,873
Total quantity in store	16,822,316	8,739,038	3,064,710	3,801,760	32,427,824

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended April 23, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Wheat—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 Hard	125,885	25,286	151,171
No. 1 Northern	8,003,203	380,827	8,464,030
No. 2 "	4,737,116	157,853	4,894,969
No. 3 "	1,457,910	47,296	1,505,206
No. 4 Wheat	253,829	4,373	258,202
No. 5 "	.....	.....	
No. 6 "	.....	.....	
Other	1,497,188	51,550	1,548,738
Totals, Wheat	16,155,131	667,185	16,822,316

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Oats—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1, C.W	24,402	10,711	35,113
No. 2, "	4,242,876	543,446	4,786,322
No. 3, "	2,500,119	313,520	2,813,639
Ex. No. 1 Feed	137,003	6,200	143,203
No. 1 Feed	.....	5,767	5,767
No. 2 Feed	.....	4,674	4,674
Other	935,991	14,329	950,320
Totals, Oats	7,840,391	898,647	8,739,038

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Barley—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 3, Extra	.....	833	833
No. 3	1,146,325	396,296	1,542,621
No. 4	551,643	241,681	793,324
Feed	31,407	.....	31,407
Rejected	200,335	22,535	222,870
Other	40,324	433,331	473,655
Totals, Barley	1,970,034	1,094,676	3,064,710

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Flax—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1, Northwestern Canada	3,245,429	100,495	3,345,924
No. 2, C.W	191,354	182,695	374,049
No. 3, C.W	30,681	.....	30,681
Rejected	.....	.....	
Other	49,931	1,175	51,106
Totals, Flax	3,517,395	284,365	3,801,760
Total quantity in Store	29,482,951	1,944,873	32,427,824

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA,' or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, CALGARY, SASKATOON, and CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DU MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

389. **Cordage.**—A hardware firm in Barbados desires communication with Canadian manufacturers of rope, cordage, &c.

390. **Boots and shoes.**—A manufacturers' agent in Barbados desires an agency for Canadian boots and shoes.

391. **Lumber.**—A well-established commission house in Barbados inquires for Canadian exporters of lumber.

392. **Fish.**—A commission firm in Barbados desires to get in touch with Canadian exporters of fish.

393. **White beans.**—A firm in Antwerp wishes to enter into correspondence with Canadian exporters of white beans.

394. **Dried and evaporated apples.**—A firm in Rotterdam desires to obtain quotations from Canadian exporters of dried and evaporated apples.

395. **Salmon.**—A Nottingham firm inquires for exporters of canned salmon.

396. **Canned fruit and vegetables.**—A Grimsby firm inquires for exporters.

397. **Bacon and cheese.**—A Grimsby firm is open to purchase bacon and cheese.

398. **Wood splints.**—A Staffordshire firm inquires for exporters of splints suitable for match making.

399. **English seed oats.**—A Warwickshire firm inquires for Canadian importers.

400. **Seeds.**—A Chester firm inquires for exporters of the following seeds: Timothy grass, alsike clover, white clover, red clover, mammoth red clover, lucerne or alfalfa.

401. **Peas.**—A Bath firm inquires for exporters of seed garden peas.

402. **Seeds.**—A Warwickshire firm inquires for samples and quotations of clover and grass seeds.

403. **Peas.**—A Gloucester firm inquires for exporters of Canadian garden peas.

404. **Peas.**—An Evesham firm inquires for exporters of Canadian garden peas.

405. **Peas.**—A Leicester firm is open to purchase Canadian seed peas.

406. **Seeds.**—A Leicester firm inquires for exporters of clover grass and all kinds of horticultural and agricultural seeds.

407. **Seeds.**—A Norfolk firm is open to purchase all kinds of agricultural seeds.

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters. Canadian firms and business men may feel as free to communicate with these officials as they are to correspond with our own Trade Commissioners:—

(Abbreviations.—C.G., Consul General; C., Consul; V.C., Vice-Consul.)

Austria-Hungary:
Trieste, C.G., J. B. Spence.

Belgium:
Antwerp, C.G., Sir Cecil Hertslet.

Brazil:
Bahia, C., W. H. M. Sinclair.
Rio de Janeiro, C.G., Sir Roger Casement, C.M.G.

Chile:
Valparaiso, C.G., E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.

China:
Harbin, C., Henry E. Sly.

Colombia:
Bogota, C.G., P. C. H. Wyndham.

Ecuador:
Quito, C., G. W. E. Griffiths.

Egypt:
Alexandria, C.G., D. A. Cameron, C.M.G.

Italy:
Genoa, C.G., W. Keene, M.V.I.
Milan, C., Joseph H. Toowsey.

Mexico:
Mexico, C.G., C. E. W. Stringer.

Netherlands:
Amsterdam, C., C. Joyce Broderick.

Panama:
Colon, V.C., H. C. Chalkley.
Panama, C.G., Sir Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G.

Peru:
Lima, C.G., Charles Louis de Graz.

Portugal:
Lisbon, C., Philip A. Somers Cocks, C.M.G.

Russia:
Moscow, C., Henry C. Grove.
St. Petersburg, C., Arthur W. Woodhouse.
Vladivostock, C., R. M. Hodgson.

Spain:
Barcelona, C.G., J. F. Roberts, C.M.G.
Madrid, C., A. Jackson.

Sweden:
Stockholm, C., Henry M. Villiers, M.V.O.

Switzerland:
Geneva, C., R. E. A. de Candolle.

Turkey:
Constantinople, C.G., Harry C. A. Eyres.

Turkey-in-Asia:
Smyrna, C.G., H. H. Barnham, C.M.G.

Uruguay:
Monte Video, V.C., T. D. Dunlop.

Venezuela:
Caracas, V.C., Guy B. G. Smith.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, B.A., Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

Acting Trade Commissioner, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. *Cable address Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable address, Stadacona.*

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam. *Cable address, Watermill.*

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, F.R.G.S., Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Acting Trade Commissioner, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Acting Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbeged No. 4, Christiana, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Parker, Wood &, Co., Buildings, P.O. Box 559, Johannesburg.

E. J. Wilkinson, Durban, 41 St. Andrew's Buildings, Durban, Natal.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
Colombia (Mr. H. R. Poussette)	651
Markets for Canadian Lumber	668
Japan (Mr. G. B. Johnson)	669
China (Mr. G. B. Johnson)	673
Australia (Mr. D. H. Ross))	674
Leeds (Acting Trade Commissioner)	678
South Africa (Mr. W. J. Egan)	679
Holland and Southern Germany (Mr. J. T. Lithgow)	682
Canadian Sailings to Foreign Ports, June	683
British Imports of Agricutlural Produce	686
Canadian Produce Prices in England	687
Notes on Foreign Trade	687
Canadian Grain Statistics	694
Trade Inquiries	695
Canadian Trade Commissioner Service	697

Issued every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
For Index and List of Trade Officials see last page.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa. **Monday, May 18, 1914.** **No. 38.**

JAPAN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. Gordon B. Johnson.*)

YOKOHAMA, April 24, 1914.

JAPANESE TRADE RETURNS.

'According to the Department of Finance, the foreign trade of Japan (excepting Formosa and Korea) during the three months ending on March 31 was 153,882,000 yen* in exports and 198,837,000 yen in imports, and indicating an excess of imports over exports to the amount of 44,955,000 yen. When compared with the same period of last year, the above figures show an increase of 15,564,000 yen in exports and an increase of 8,884,000 yen in imports. A feature of the report is that although trade expanded as above, the proportion of increase of exports was larger than the increase of imports, the former being 11·2 per cent and the latter 4·6 per cent. In the export trade, refined sugar, waste silk, handkerchiefs, dried cuttle fish and fancy mattings, showed a little falling off, but the report of cotton yarns, raw silk, habutai, cotton tissues, coal, copper, all kinds of hosiery, hemp and other braids, rice and umbrellas increased when compared with the first three months of last year, while in the import trade sugar, wool, kerosene, cotton, satins, grey shirtings, printed cotton goods, woollen cloths, serges, dried indigo, pig iron, oil cakes showed a heavy decrease, but a marked increase was seen in the imports of cotton, ginned cotton, wheat, rice, hemp, machinery, phosphorite, rod iron, iron pipes and beans. The export of Japanese goods to the Asiatic continent showed an increase as compared with the same period of last year, but a decrease was seen in the amount of imports into Japan from that part of the world, and the same condition applied to the trade with Europe. There was an increase both in exports and imports in the trade with North and South America as well as with Australia and other places.'

* 1 yen = 50 cents.

MORE WHEAT IMPORTED.

The increase in wheat imports during this period is of particular interest to Canada and is an indication of what may be reasonably expected in the future, that wheat imports will increase from year to year, as has been the case for a number of years past. While flour also comes into the country from abroad in considerable quantities, the high import duty on this commodity is apparently having the desired effect from the Japanese point of view, and the total imports have remained fairly stationary for several years, notwithstanding an increased consumption, although it is satisfactory to note that Canadian flour is used here in increasing quantities, and the superior quality of flour manufactured from hard wheat is becoming better known.

There can be little doubt that if Canadian producers care to take advantage of the opportunities offered in this market, the next few years will see an increase in the exports to Japan, not only of wheat and flour, but of lumber, pulp, paper, fish and other articles.

As showing the trend of the times it may be stated that a powerful Japanese firm, who have branches in many parts of the world, and handle nearly a quarter of the entire trade of Japan, have recently opened a branch in Vancouver, with a view to sharing in the trade that is bound to develop between the two countries. That such a firm should think it worth while to enter Canadian trade is significant, and is of importance from the Canadian point of view.

PROSPECT FOR SILVER.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.'s circular, dated London, March 19, says:—

'The final report of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, viewed as a whole, appears to endorse the lines upon which the currency system of India is being developed.

'Any endeavour to force upon the people of that country a particular form of currency, whether gold, silver, or notes, is distinctly deprecated.

'This pronouncement is so emphatic and definite, that a reversal of the present practice of meeting the absorption of silver coin by a fresh coinage of rupees, seems to be most unlikely.

'In this regard, the report may be considered as favourable to silver, for it is the considered judgment of a well qualified commission after an exhaustive inquiry, and is therefore a weighty reminder to the world that the populous countries of the east must purchase largely for coinage, and continue to figure as substantial factors in the silver market.

'The importance of this conclusion will be recognized when it is remembered that a large silver demand must take place for Asia, whether its currency systems be based on, or maintained on a par with gold, or whether the countries possess a silver standard alone."

In view of the fact that Canada is one of the largest producers of silver in the world, the above opinion expressed by a well known authority, that the constant demand throughout the countries of Asia for silver for coinage purposes must continue to have an important effect on the price of silver, is of importance to the silver-mining industry.

GERMANY.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. C. F. Just.)

HAMBURG, April 30, 1914.

THE GERMAN MARKET FOR FISH.

Unlike the inhabitants of most marine countries Germans are not particularly a fish-eating race. In the presence of the enormous shipping interests of the German Empire, practically the growth of the past twenty-five years, one is apt to forget that Germany is geographically rather a continental than a maritime country, and that, from the point of view of deep sea fisheries, Germany has an effective sea-coast line on the North Sea of barely 300 miles and, further, that the land-locked waters of the Baltic are at best a poor fishing ground.

The yield of Germany's national fishing industry is barely one-sixth of that of the United Kingdom; even the French fisheries are three times as important. In 1913 the value of the catch of the German fisheries was only $10,700,000, the proportion contributed by the Baltic fisheries forming under one-fourth of the total.

On the other hand, the imports into Germany of fish of all kinds are considerable, and are steadily increasing. For 1913 their value is returned at $35,700,000 against $24,800,000 in 1909, in the former year there were also exports valued at $2,800,000. A total consumption, however, of fish of the value only of $45,000,000 by a population of to-day nearly 68,000,000 is somewhat disappointing. Apart from a few considerable towns on the North Sea and Baltic coasts, the districts carrying large populations of the industrial type are located at considerable distances inland. (Berlin, the nearest, is 250 miles from the seaboard.) Of recent years, however, much has been done to overcome this and other drawbacks by organizing the deep sea fisheries, by introducing a co-operative system of sales at stores owned by the companies at inland points, and the provision by the State of cheap rapid railway transit, all of which has helped to stimulate the consumption of fish, and has thus provided a set-off to the rapidly rising cost of meat. In this connection, German municipalities also contract for supplies of cheap fish of the second and third grades which are sold on specific days at a little more than cost to the poorer classes.

POPULARITY OF THE HERRING.

An examination of the statistics of the German fisheries, and of the imports of fish shows that the herring fresh and salted takes by far the most important place in the fish diet of the nation. This is specially true of the pickled herring, and the consumption of this fish is officially estimated at 3¾ kilograms (8 lbs.) per head of the population.

In 1912 the value of the pickled herrings consumed was $12,500,000, the German catch supplying about one-sixth of this total.

The German fish-preserving factories put up herring in a dozen different ways as a delicacy. Some are smoked, others are canned after being simply fried or baked in flour or sliced and cooked in a jelly, or prepared in the well known Bismarck style, viz.: filetted and pickled in vinegar, flavoured with peppercorn and bay leaves, the latter are extremely popular, and are exported in considerable quantities.

LABRADOR HERRING.

At the time of writing it is interesting to hear that an experiment is to be made with Labrador herring in the German market, a shipment being on the way from Newfoundland. The rise of 30 per cent in the price of herring during the last ten years seems to warrant the trial, provided the quality of fish be satisfactory.

ANCHOVIES IN BRINE.

Pickled anchovies which mainly come from Holland are also treated in a similar manner, very few being put up in oil. Of course, the fresh or simply salted and smoked varieties are consumed by the people, the more elaborately prepared fish appealing only to the better placed classes, and are on sale at the grocers' stores and 'Delikatessenhandlungen,' stores selling high class provisions, all over the Empire.

MILD CURED SALMON.

These establishments retail also the smoked salmon, a favourite delicacy in Germany, the consumption of which is steadily rising. The fish preserving factories cure salmon which is imported as 'mild-cured,' *i.e.*, pickled, in tierces containing 600 to 800 pounds of fish.

The imports of mild-cured salmon in 1913 reached 5,600 metric tons as against 3,750 tons in 1909. Practically the whole of these imports come from the North American continent, and almost entirely from the West Coast. The United States is given in the official statistics as the sole country of origin of these imports, for the reason probably that all the mild-cured salmon from the West Coast comes overland, and is shipped via New York, although we know that many thousands of tierces are shipped to Germany from British Columbia. The curing houses insist on the fish being of high colour, of good, firm quality, and of as large a size as possible; smaller sizes are uneconomical to cure, and fetch also a smaller price.

The mild-cured salmon trade is in comparatively few hands. The business required considerable capital to finance, and involves bank advances at high rates of interest. The importer pays cash for his goods before shipment, and the risks of deterioration, coupled with the high expenses are serious items. The practice of the trade is to sell the fish to the curing houses, and to allow three months credit, the curers take the fish as required from cold storage importers in the free ports of Hamburg and Bremen.

Smoked salmon uncut is sold to the retailers from as low as 80 pf. (19 cents) per pound, good average qualities costing M. 1.40 (24 cents) per pound. The curing houses also supply salmon cut by machinery in extremely thin slices in 4 lb. cans at M. 1.40 to M. 1.80 per pound. The imports in 1913 are held by the trade to have been beyond the requirements of the market, and smoked salmon consequently is lower in price to-day than at any previous period. One leading importer here stated that he had mild cured salmon and frozen salmon warehoused in the free port valued at $250,000, this gentleman is of the opinion that no sensational increase can be looked for in the consumption of smoked salmon, the factors governing the trade being against such a possibility, but no doubt a steady expansion may be expected. He emphasized moreover the necessity of only putting up the very best fish.

FROZEN SALMON.

German statistics do not give separately the imports of frozen salmon, but a reliable authority in the trade states that the imports last season from the West Coast of America were probably 25 thousand cases of 2½ cwt. Here again there is an over-supply with the result that the wholesale price to-day was not more than 70 pf. (16·7 cents) per pound, the lowest on record, against the previous lowest price of 75 pf. (18 cents) per pound.

It is understood that the market for frozen salmon is subject to the same, if not greater limitations than the mild-cured, owing to the heavy expenses involved, the risk of deterioration, and further the competition of fresh fish, and the natural prejudices and conservatism of the consumer. No very rapid development can therefore be expected. The 'steelhead' variety is regarded as the most suitable fish for this trade, and is preferred to the 'silverside.' The greater proportion of the fish imported comes from the Columbia River, but Fraser River 'steelheads' have also given great satisfaction recently. The necessity of shipping only the very finest fish is apparent as the fish are purchased solely on their appearances and size, the market being almost entirely among the hotels and restaurants.

Frozen Siberian salmon from the Amoor River offered here a short time ago made a great loss, selling as low as 40 pf. (9½ cents) per pound. The fish proved to be lean in quality, and small in size.

CUSTOMS' DUTIES.

Fresh fish, also frozen fish, can be imported into Germany free of duty, pickled fish pay a rate of M. 3.00 (71½ cents) per 100 kilos, a tare of 10 per cent being allowed for packages.

CANNED FISH.

With perhaps the sole exception of lobsters the German market for canned fish must be pronounced as unsatisfactory, and the appended table of the imports of canned fish of all kinds show how limited is the consumption.

The German customs' duties on canned fish are so high, namely, M. 60 to M. 65 per 100 kilos as to be practically prohibitive, and consequently articles of the canned fish class which in the United Kingdom, United States and other countries are regarded as a primary necessity, and have become an important item in the dietary of the working classes are placed quite out of the reach of those classes in Germany.

CANNED LOBSTERS.

The trade in canned lobsters is well established, and in spite of the increasing prices and the heavy duty, German imports are nearly two-thirds of the consumption of the United Kingdom.

SARDINES.

Sardines are a delicacy in Germany, and the exact figures of the imports cannot be ascertained as sardines with all other canned fish imported into Germany are lumped together. The consumption, however, is estimated to be about 2,500 tons. It may be pointed out in this connection that owing to the national taste for pickled fish and also for reasons of economy, the anchovy pickled in brine is used as a substitute for the sardine in oil. Pickled anchovies are imported from Holland and the imports in 1913 amounted to 2,200 tons, the duty on pickled anchovies is M. 3.00 (71½ cents) per 100 kilos, as against M. 60 ($14.28) on canned sardines. At the same time there are considerable re-exports of canned sardines from Hamburg. In 1912 these re-exports amounted to 5,000 tons, and the re-packing, sorting and labelling of the goods takes place in the bonded warehouses of the free port. The variety of markets served by the Hamburg shipping is so great that the merchants in the trade are in a position to handle sardines of almost any kind, and it is a matter of regret that the Canadian sardine factories have been unable, as yet, to deal with the inquiry that has sprung up here for the Canadian article.

CANNED SALMON.

It is doubtful whether the total consumption in Germany of canned salmon exceeds 15,000 cases a year. The duty is M. 60 ($14.28) per 100 kilos, or nearly 18 marks ($4.28) per case. Outside of the seaports, and of one or two of the largest centres canned salmon is rarely seen on sale, it is regarded wholly as an article of luxury, and sells at from M. 1.00 to M. 1.25, and even M. 1.40 for the 1-lb. can. The largest importer in Hamburg who has a turn-over of only 4,000 cases, states that of this quantity 1,000 cases are disposed of for ships' provisions, and therefore free of duty and that the remainder sells slowly and with difficulty in small parcels. For all practical purposes canned salmon is not in demand, and the price of the article is an insuperable difficulty to introducing it among the working classes, which in other countries have proved to be the backbone of the canned salmon trade.

As to pink salmon it appears that several of the Hamburg dealers recently made attempt to push this cheaper article but without any success, the price at which it could be offered being still much too high. It is interesting, however, to know from these attempts that there is no prejudice against pink salmon because of its colour. The famous Rhine salmon is of a pale pink, and in the popular mind accordingly the colour of all salmon should be pink. It is a question therefore even were the circumstances favourable whether the introduction of red salmon as at present packed would not meet with greater obstacles than would the 'pink' variety precisely on account of its colour. It cannot be doubted that the potentialities of the German market for canned salmon are great, as great probably as they have been demonstrated to be among the industrial classes of the United Kingdom, provided always that the question of duty could be overcome, and the price of the article adapted to the circumstances of the consumer. In the opinion of brokers and others best able to judge there can be little progress made until the main obstacles, namely, the question of duty, is removed.

STATISTICS OF CANNED FISH IMPORTS.

Countries.	Quantities.		Values.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Canned Sardines, Salmon and other Canned Fish and Fish Preparations.	(100 kilogr.)	(100 kilogr.)	(Marks.)	(Marks.)
France	5,088	5,171	1,145,000	
Norway	1,997	2,085	300,000	Details not available.
Portugal	8,302	9,252	1,204,000	
Spain	17,658	16,228	2,207,000	
Total	35,605	35,606	4,856,000	5,118,000
Canned Lobsters and Cray Fish.				
Denmark	2,721	1,325	1,279,000	
France	1,002	861	471,000	
Great Britain	242	.....	92,000	Details not available.
Norway	2,652	2,736	1,261,000	
Canada	1,644	1,840	585,000	
Newfoundland	4,200	4,023	1,495,000	
United States	357	251	127,000	
Total	13,175	13,013	5,441,000	5,374,000

		Quantities in 100 Kilos.						Values in 1,000 Marks.					
		Imports.			Exports.			Imports.			Exports.		
		1912.	1911.	1910.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1912.	1911.	1910.
1	Herrings, spratts, fresh	1,331,543	1,336,825	1 146,935	85,876	95,127	66,412	23,327	20,068	17,481	1,875	1,653	1,211
2	Haddock, cod and other seafish, fresh	408,123	330,098	302,269	58,518	58,831	51,867	22,764	18,636	16,644	4,032	3,769	3,244
3	Herring pickled in brine	1,811,603	1,776,668	1,918,435	7,487	7,156	6,403	44,121	39,514	39,708	207	166	159
4	Salmon, simply prepared pickled	46,081	45,492	42,275	765	611	545	7,603	7,279	6,764	212	165	137
5	Sardines and other fish and fish preparations, crabs, etc., in cans	35,605	30,000	40,000	6,567	.....	.....	5,215	3,750	5,000	1,060	.....	.....
6	Anchovies, simply prepared, pickled	34,664	18,338	16,660	76	103	171	3,075	2,269	1,592	10	13	22
7	Stock fish and clip fish	11,813	10,661	9,854	14,066	11,634	4,095	662	959	985	859	626	248
8	Eels, bloaters, spratts and other fish simply prepared, smoked and otherwise prepared as delicacies	43,204	36,902	30,230	15,331	20,777	17,895	2,531	1,846	2,116	1,096	1,301	1,114
9	Caviare, fish roes	3,750	3,953	3,602	4,067	4,570	3,505	9,351	9,068	8,602	350	325	279
10	Oysters	10,732	10,295	9,659	216	170	79	1,204	1,103	661	14	11	8
11	Mussels and other shell fish	21,628	21,835	22,520	26	53	26	260	262	270	1	2	1
12	Sea tortoise, turtle	46	36	12	13	7	1	9	7	2	2	1	0
13	Lobster, cray fish, canned, etc.	13,175	12,943	13,001	21	18	13	5,441	4,875	4,730	8	6	5
14	Shrimps, common crab and other	721	630	763	68	12	53	64	55	75	3	1	4
14a	Sea crabs and shell fish prepared other than by boiling or pickling	46	14	13	9	20	37	10	3	3	1	2	3
14b	Total	3,772,734	3,634,690	3,556,228	193,106	199,089	151,102	125,637	109,694	104,633	9,730	8,041	6,435
15	Add—Value of German fisheries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,567	36,593	36,166			
16	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167,204	146,287	140,799			
17	Deduct—Exports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,730	8,041	6,435			
18	Net total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157,474	138,246	134,264			

CORRECTION TO REPORT.

In Commissioner C. F. Just's report on German imports from Canada, published in Weekly Report No. 535, a typographical error unfortunately occurred in regard to the imports of wheat.

It was stated that in 1912, Canada improved her position in this connection by 2,300,000 tons over 1911. The quantity should read 230,000 tons.

HOLLAND AND SOUTHERN GERMANY.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. J. T. Lithgow.*)

ROTTERDAM, May 1, 1914.

FISHING TRADE PROSPERITY.

Some interesting facts and figures regarding the fishing trade of the Netherlands during the past year were given at the Vlaardingen Chamber of Commerce, by the chairman.

It was clear from his remarks that the year 1913 was very favourable for sea fishery and few ship owners have any complaints to make. True, the working costs are constantly on the increase, and there is some difficulty in getting good crews, which in the future may endanger the productiveness of the trade, but in 1913 with its abundant catch of herring this possibility did not have any influence, the general results being very satisfactory. The winter fisheries gave better prospects than in 1912, but it was mainly the large herring catches which secured such favourable results, though prices were 80c. per ton lower than in 1912. The lower price was compensated for by the enormous demand. Naturally, larger catches resulted in an increased business for the allied branches of fishery supplies. It was to be regretted that at the end of the season disputes about wages threatened to endanger the trade, the speaker added. Fortunately, the differences were soon arranged, so that no serious consequences ensued. It is a notable fact that this year the Vlaardingen fish market has been helped by the establishment of a trawl-fishing company. The chairman further intimated that the Commission for the Herring Trade has taken steps to obtain unity in the measure of kegs, a question which seems to present great difficulties.

THE HERRING FISHERY IN 1913.

The herring fishery statistics for the year 1913 show that the catches brought into Holland by 561 luggers amounted to 622,521 tons, by 101 smacks to 60,720 tons, and by 55 steam and motor vessels to 111,446 tons of herring, making a total of 794,687 tons and 717 ships, as compared with 533,960 tons and 720 ships in 1912, 673,154 tons and 754 ships in 1911, 784,491 tons and 721 ships in 1910, and 804,120 tons and 729 ships in 1909.

COAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The imports of coal into Holland in 1913 again showed a considerable increase, being 13,712,527 tons, as against 12,393,660 tons in 1912, and 11,356,202 tons in 1911.

The figures for the past seven years are given herewith:—

	Imports. Tons.	Exports. Tons.
1907	9,145,737	3,098,830
1908	7,134,967	2,138,791
1909	9,405,306	3,246,857
1910	10,347,138	4,015,929
1911	11,356,202	4,742,889
1912	12,393,660	4,621,061
1913	13,712,527	5,106,287

The excess of imports over exports last year amounted to 8,606,240 tons, the exports being coal in transit for other continental countries.

SHIPPING TRAFFIC.

During the past week 253 ships entered the Nieuwe Waterweg, of which 230 were bound for Rotterdam. Some 223 vessels entered the waterway in the corresponding week of last year, including 205 destined for Rotterdam. The aggregate figures since January 1 last are as follows:—

		Ships.	Net Tons.
Nieuwe Waterweg,	1914	2,801	3,233,946
	1913	2,780	3,103,790
Rotterdam	1914	2,570	3,147,700
	1913	2,558	3,033,245

ROTTERDAM-CANADA MORTGAGE BANK.

A large amount of Dutch money is invested in Canada, especially on farm mortgages in the western provinces. The security and returns have been very satisfactory.

The report of the Rotterdam-Canada Mortgage Bank, just published, shows a gratifying result for the shareholders, and complete confidence is expressed in the future development of the west. The report for the third financial year of the bank, just presented at the general meeting, intimates that no change was introduced into the share capital of $400,000, on which 10 per cent has been paid up. The issue of bonds was a little behind last year, a fact which was attributed to the unfavourable state of the market. Up to December 31, 1912, $2,585,660 in bonds has been issued, while bonds to the amount of $540,840 were placed during 1913. The total amount of the bonds created and countersigned by the trustee amounted, on December 31, to $2,859,000.

On December 31, 1912, 1,180 mortgages to an amount of $2,270,528 had been issued. In 1913, 316 mortgages totalling $508,200 were issued. On December 31, 1913, 1,477 mortgages to an amount of $2,642,216 had been issued by the company, the value of the property being estimated at $7,373,541, so that the average amount advanced on a mortgage was about $1,790 or 35·78 per cent of the estimated value.

The profit and loss account shows a balance of profit of $42,188, which enables the company to pay a dividend of 5 per cent.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. J. E. Ray.*)

GLASGOW, April 29, 1914.

INQUIRIES FOR SEEDS.

Several inquiries for Canadian seeds have been received this week from Scotch importers. The products of a few firms in Canada appear to be well known in Glasgow, and there is a general desire to increase purchases. The kinds of seeds inquired for are: Perennial rye grass, alsike clover, timothy, red clover, cow grass, trefoil and linseed.

NEW PROCESS FOR PRESERVING EGGS.

A new process for preserving eggs, the invention of a Glasgow egg merchant, is of sufficient interest to be brought to the notice of Canadian dealers. After treatment, the eggs are guaranteed to retain their freshness for twelve months. Shipments have already been made to India, Africa and South America with thoroughly satisfactory results. The testimonies of the recipients were all accompanied by additional orders for the eggs thus preserved. The main test consisted of a consignment from Glasgow to Rangoon and back. On their return, some of them were submitted to independent examiners who expressed great surprise at the retention of flavour and quality.

The inventor intends to visit Canada in June for the purpose of placing his process before firms likely to be interested.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CANADIAN TIMBER.

The following paragraphs on the above subject appear in the current issue of the *Timber Trades Journal*:—'The majority of the Canadian shippers who make an annual visit each winter to this country have now returned home, and though perhaps they have not had reason to congratulate themselves on the net result of their endeavours, they have the satisfaction of knowing that things might have been much worse. Owing to various causes, prices have not been so satisfactory, but manufacturers have made a good clearance of their stocks. The upper qualities of pine deals have been disposed of very well (at reduced prices, however, on last year's figures) and stocks in the Ottawa district being light, buyers on this side should be able to do well with their purchases.

'No doubt it would surprise the man in the street to hear that Ulster's troubles are having their effect on Canadian spruce, but the fact remains, nevertheless, that Belfast merchants, who are large buyers of this material, are fighting shy of purchasing except from hand to mouth, and until the political position is more settled in that quarter the spruce market will not find relief there. Allowing for the difference in freights the results to shippers should be equal to that of last year's trading. Unfortunately there seems to be generally a lack of confidence in the trade, and the sooner this pessimism is overcome, the better for everybody.

'Sales of Canadian timber have been fairly heavy but again on a lower level than that obtained last year. Waney pine is now at a price that it can favourably compete with teak for ships' decks. Although shipbuilders have been busy for some time, the present deplorable condition of the freight market is not conducive to active construction of cargo carriers, and too much must not be expected from these consumers—at least for the present. Hardwoods have kept their prices fairly well, and there appears to be a pronounced scarcity of birch timber.

'Whether the market for pitch pine has arrived at a stage where it will take a turn for the better is a question which at present is being debated by buyers on this side. The market in the States can, we think, be fairly described as firmer, whilst stocks at the shipping ports are within moderate compass. The manufacture of timber of late has not proved a profitable venture, and we learn that in some directions the mills have for the present ceased manufacturing logs. Freight is, of course, an important element in the cost of pitch pine, and here the influences seem to be making for firmer rates. Buying at some centres cannot very well be long deferred, and the general tendency seems, we think, to point to some hardening of values in the near future.'

GREAT BRITAIN.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike.)

Manchester, April 22, 1914.

TRADE IN MARCH.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of March are the first for some months to show all round increases. The imports during the month were valued at £66,935,228, an increase of £5,592,784 compared with March, 1913. The exports totalled £44,518,661, an increase of £2,828,714. There was a fall of nearly one million sterling in respect of imported grain and flour.

COTTON SPINNING.

The International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, in accordance with its annual practice, has collected statistics showing the stocks of cotton in spinners' hands on March 1. Returns have been received in respect of 132 million spindles out of a total of 144 million spindles, and the total of the stocks on hand was 4,862,494 bales. This is larger than the total at same date of any of the last five years, and constitutes a record.

BRITISH SUPREMACY IN FINE GOODS.

The extent to which the manufacture of fine goods is in British hands is shown by inference from the tables published. The spindles returned as being engaged on Egyptian cotton number 20,321,935, and of these 13,879,269 are in Great Britain. France comes second with 1,543,859, Germany third with 1,463,108, and the United States fourth with 758,000.

ESTIMATED WORLD'S SPINDLES.

The tables published further show the total estimated number of spinning spindles, as follows:—

Great Britain	55,971,501
United States	31,519,766
Germany	11,404,944
Russia	9,111,835
France	7,400,000
India	6,397,142
Austria	4,941,320
Italy	4,600,000
Japan	2,414,544
Spain	2,200,000
Belgium	1,518,134
Switzerland	1,383,572
Holland	499,994
Portugal	482,000
Sweden	550,000
Denmark	93,448
Norway	55,772
Canada	860,000
Brazil, Mexico, &c.	3,300,000

NEW SPINDLES.

There are 1,079,035 spindles in course of construction, of which 337,174 are in Great Britain, 334,693 in Japan and 146,744 in Germany. Of Japan's total 2,414,544 spindles, the ring spindles amount to 2,365,094.

COTTON WASTE.

Cotton waste has been the subject of serious consideration and the methods of the German and Austrian spinners have been pointed out as being in advance of any method adopted in this country.

Quantities of cotton waste are shipped abroad every year, but many of the markets are largely supplied by continental waste spinners—because the continental spinners treat the material in bulk, whereas in Great Britain it is treated in small quantities.

IMPROVED METHODS.

Quantities of material are washed, dyed and bleached in the raw by specially devised apparatus in the continental mills, and the cost of production is materially reduced thereby. At one mill at Bury, continental methods have been adopted, but there is no information available as to the success of the venture.

SUN HEAT AS POWER.

In the course of a paper on 'The Utilization of Solar Energy,' read recently at the Institution of Electrical Engineers, London, the lecturer described the results of his 48 trials of engines for using sun-produced steam. It was shown that 14·5 per cent of radiant energy of the sun was reflected by our atmosphere and 15·5 per cent was absorbed in passing through the atmosphere, leaving 70 per cent to be transmitted to the earth's surface. The maximum average amount of heat that a perfect sun heat absorber could absorb would be 4,440 h.p. per acre—a figure which had naturally excited the cupidity of inventors and others in the past. The lecturer's own experience showed that about 250 square feet of sunshine was required per brake horse-power, but even this would allow for nearly ten million engines each of 100 brake h.p.

ELECTRICAL TREATMENT OF MILK.

Professor J. M. Beattie, the Liverpool city bacteriologist, has presented his report upon the operations of the Earle Road Milk Depot, where, for some months past, experiments have been conducted in the electrical treatment of milk for the purpose of destroying bacteria. The professor's conclusions are that the electrical treatment of milk will destroy disease-producing bacteria. The main milk-souring bacteria are either completely destroyed or may be neglected as far as the keeping power of the milk is concerned for ordinary household use. The milk is not sterilized in the strictest sense of the word, but there is a reduction in the total number of bacteria by 99·93 per cent over a series of 15 daily examinations.

The milk will keep perfectly sweet for at least three or four days after treatment, a period long enough to cover distribution and household use. The chemical constitution of the milk seems to be unimpaired and the taste is not altered in any way. In two cases in which the control supply was tuberculosis the electrically treated milk was non-tuberculous. The bacteria which remain both in their number and in their nature are not harmful and the milk is perfectly satisfactory as a food for infants.

PAPER AND PULP FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

Direct shipments of paper and pulp from Newfoundland to this port are increasing year by year. In 1913 the growth of the industry broke all records and it is anticipated that by June, 1914, the total export will be of the value of £850,000. The total which reached the United Kingdom in the last fiscal year was paper valued at £400,000 and pulp at £70,000.

GRAIN DISPATCH AT THE DOCKS.

The new grain elevator at the Manchester docks is proving a great success and the rapidity with which vessels can be discharged is remarkable. The *Manchester Shipper* arrived in the canal in March with a cargo of wheat weighing 4,000 tons; and notwithstanding the fact that the grain was in several holds and the vessel had to be turned round, the discharging was completed in twenty-seven working hours.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. C. Dyer.*)

LEEDS, April 22, 1914.

CEMENT FROM SUGAR BEET WASTE.

In European countries where sugar beet is grown, a systematic study has of late been made by beet factories as to ways and means of utilizing the by-products. One successful method of using waste matter has been perfected by a French firm and may be described in detail for the benefit of sugar-beet factories in Canada.

In the process of sugar boiling—in the early stage of the refining process—a considerable amount of scum is produced. This is bulky, and partakes somewhat of the character of molasses; however, it is not rich in saccharine matter, but, on the contrary, contains chiefly water and lime in the form of carbonate. Hitherto this scum has been useless; but, having regard to the fact that carbonate of lime can be reduced to its crystalline form, when it becomes very fine powder, it was thought it might be found valuable in the manufacture of cement.

It has been shown that out of 70,000 tons of beet treated for production of sugar, 9,000 tons of scum is produced, which leaves a solid residue of 4,000 tons, 5,000 being moisture and saccharine. To this 4,000 tons of carbonate of lime, 1,100 tons of clay is added. This gives the primary bulk of 5,100 tons, and when this raw material has been treated 3,162 tons of excellent cement results.

PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.

The method of procedure is approximately this: The scum is pumped from the sugar boilers into large tanks; it is then in the form of a viscous mass. This is allowed partly to dry in the tanks, when the clay is finely divided, and this or powdered schist is added. The mixture is then run into special receptacles with beating mixers, where it is amalgamated for about an hour. Samples are then taken, and any deficiency of lime or clay is made good, and the process goes on until a satisfactory mixture is obtained. Then the mixture passes by means of continuous belts to a rotary furnace which is lined with refractory bricks. Some economical method of heating the furnaces must be effected in order to reduce the cost of production.

The burning of the cement is a comparatively short process, though it is one of some nicety, as the process must not be carried too far. When sufficiently burned, the clinker is removed from the furnaces to pulverisers, where it is reduced to as fine a powder as possible. As above stated, there is a loss of nearly 2,000 tons out of 5,000 tons, this being represented partly by moisture and partly by irreducible solids. These, however, may be utilized for rough mortar. The cement is found to be well appreciated on the market and to fetch a fair price.

The process is stated to be a mere manufacturing one and not a patent and the plant necessary for such manufacture is not elaborate or costly.

LEATHER EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES.

Since the reduction in the United States tariff, exports of leather from the various centres of production in the United Kingdom are showing a decided increase. In Leeds, where manufacturers specialize more in upper leathers, several orders have lately been obtained direct or through buyers who have visited this district on behalf of wholesale firms.

The increased demand forthcoming from the United States for English leather, however, is not proving to be an altogether unmixed blessing, as, in view of this alternative outlet, footwear manufacturers here are having to pay more for their leather than formerly.

CANNED TOMATOES.

Canned foods of Canadian canning, such as apples, pears, salmon and lobster, are well known on this market, but canned tomatoes of Canadian canning are only seen intermittently. At present, the bulk of the imports come from Italy, although formerly certain brands from the United States were sent here.

To give some idea as to the present prices ruling, one wholesale firm is offered Italian canned tomatoes at 4s. 1d. (99 cents) per dozen cans, landed at Hull. A can of tomatoes usually averages about three pounds in weight and they are shipped two dozen in a case.

MARKET FOR COD OIL.

A large quantity of cod oil is sent to this district from Norway and Newfoundland and it would be pleasing to hear from Canadian firms able to export this commodity. The finest grade is used for edible purposes, and other grades, obtained from subsequent pressures, find an outlet for industrial use. Leather manufacturers buy this oil for the purpose of filling leather to obtain greater flexibility and weight.

Oil merchants here express their readiness to consider offers from Canadian exporters and would require the oil to be shipped in barrels holding an average of 40 gallons.

TRADE IN FEATHERS.

Bedding manufacturers in this country obtain their feathers from various centres, the chief cources of supply being China, Japan, Russia and Norway. What will more particularly interest Canadian firms, however, are scalded chicken feathers which are sent to the London market from the United States. These feathers are sent in small bales of about 150 pounds and an average price may be stated as £16 per ton. Quantities of duck feathers from the Hudson Bay district are also sold to consumers in this country.

TURKEYS—SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

It is estimated that about two million turkeys are annually consumed in the United Kingdom, of which rather less than 25 per cent are imported. A serious factor in the trade is that the number of turkeys is decreasing. Even in America—the original home of the turkey, many of the Eastern States, where, at one period, the breeding of these birds formed an important industry, report a decline and in consequence there is a serious shortage and high prices. Last December, several thousand turkeys were bought in London by United States firms and shipped to New York for the Christmas trade.

In spite of the steadily growing demand there has not been any increase of production in the United Kingdom within recent years. In Ireland, the adult turkeys enumerated in 1913, were fewer by 6,094 than in 1912 and the decline in young birds was 71,506. The number of turkeys in the United Kingdom with the latest year in which a record was taken, is as follows:—

	Adults.	Young Turkeys.
Ireland (1913)	170,428	963,046
England (1908)	146,000	395,000
Wales (1908)	26,000	61,000
Scotland (1908)	27,000	42,000
Totals	369,428	1,461,046

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. E. Ray.)

BIRMINGHAM, April 21, 1914.

GREAT BRITAIN'S MINERAL WEALTH.

The Home Office has just issued an advanced proof (subject to correction) of the tables relating to the output of coal and other minerals in the United Kingdom, and the number of persons employed at the mines during 1913. The output of coal from mines under the Coal Mines Act, which was 260,398,578 tons in 1912, rose last year to 287,411,869 tons, an increase of 27,013,291 tons. The total is the highest on record.

There was a total of 1,127,890 persons employed at mines under the Coal Mines Act, an increase of 38,800 on the previous year. The output of some of the principal minerals, other than coal, under the Coal Mines Act, were: clay and shale, 457,244 tons; fireclay, 2,585,763 tons; ironstone, 7,709,624 tons; oil shale, 3,280,143 tons; sandstone, 144,923 tons.

Under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, the total output of minerals in 1913 reached 3,256,283 tons, as compared with 3,024,621 tons in the previous year. The total last year included 1,881,853 tons of iron ore, 356,316 tons of limestone, 214,573 tons of rock salt, 236,494 tons of gypsum, 133,984 tons of clay and shale, 95,271 tons of slate, 89,718 tons of sandstone, and 17,294 tons of zinc ore.

IMPORTS OF BEEF AND MUTTON.

During the first quarter of the present year Great Britain imported 18·56 per cent more beef from the dominions and elsewhere than during the corresponding period of 1913, and the largest quantity ever imported during a similar period.

The imports during the first quarter of the past three years were:—

Period.	Quantity Imported. cwt.	Declared Value. £
January to March, 1912..	1,647,561	2,903,569
January to March, 1913..	2,081,382	3,783,707
January to March, 1914..	2,468,829	4,983,487

The quarter's imports of salt beef from the United States amounted to 8,644 cwt., or 27·81 per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1913. The quantity of fresh beef received from the United States was exceedingly small. Australia's contribution of beef amounted to 348,895 cwts., or 180 per cent more than during the first quarter of 1913. Imports from the latter country exhibit a remarkable increase. During the first quarter of the year 1912 the supply was only 22,589 cwts., valued at £33,349, while the supply for the first quarter of the present year is valued at £524,262. Supplies from New Zealand advanced during the same period from 22,479 cwts. to 59,426 cwts.

The declared value of the live cattle and beef imports was £4,998,962, or 31·53 per cent more than during the corresponding period of 1913. This constituted the highest total of declared value recorded for the period during the past twenty years.

The total number of sheep imported during the quarter was 1,709, all of which were received from the United States.

Mutton imports during the quarter also exhibited a slight increase, the declared value for 1914 being £2,901,587, compared with £2,800,604 in the same period of 1913. Australia contributed one-third more than in the first quarter of 1913, New Zealand

supplied 8·96 per cent less, the Argentine 21 per cent less, Holland 12·17 per cent less, and Uruguay 79·32 per cent less than during the corresponding period of 1913. The total declared value of live sheep and mutton imported during the quarter was £2,904,597, or 3·71 per cent greater than in the same period of last year. This sum was also a record for the quarter.

IMPORTS OF HORSES.

The number of horses imported for the first quarter of 1914 was 2,551 at a declared value of £94,132, giving an average per head of £36 18s.

From the United States 73 head were received, being an increase of 102 per cent over the number received during the corresponding period of 1913. Only one horse was received from Canada, valued at £160, as against none in the same period 1913.

LIVE STOCK EXPORTS.

The value of live stock exported during the period under treatment was £425,956, which was higher than during a similar period in any of the last twenty years and 26 per cent greater than in 1913.

During the quarter record prices were established for cattle. In the month of March 283 head were shipped, at an average of £113 14s. 3d., a sum not equalled during the last twenty years.

LIVE STOCK DISEASES.

The returns for the week ending April 11 shows that there were 13 outbreaks of anthrax, as against 15, 18 and 17 in the three preceding years; the total since the opening of the year (15 weeks) is 287, as against 200 in 1913, 361 in 1912, and 299 in 1911. Of glanders there was 1 outbreak in the week, as against 1, 1 and 6; the total since the beginning of the year is 29, as against 50, 53 and 59. Of parasitic mange there were 35 outbreaks, as against 48 and 57 in the two previous years; the total for the 15 weeks is 1,028, as against 1,127 and 1,657. There was 1 sheep scab outbreak; the numbers in the three preceding years were 2, 3 and 2; the total since January is 139, as against 110, 147 and 287. Swine fever outbreaks numbered 72, as against 41, 50 and 40; the total since the beginning of the year is 927, as against 546, 939 and 615. Glanders is reported from 1 English county; anthrax from 5 English and 7 Scottish counties; swine fever from 27 English and 1 Scottish counties; sheep scab from 1 Welsh county; parasitic mange from 19 English and 1 Scottish counties.

WEST INDIAN JOTTINGS.

Special Commissioner Watson Griffin, now in the West Indies, contributes the following items regarding Dominica:—

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN.

The Treasurer of Dominica says that fully 80 per cent of the certificates of origin made out by Canadian shippers under the preferential tariff arrive some time after the goods come to hand, and in some cases when they do arrive they are wrongly made out. Since the correct form to be used was published in Weekly Report No. 525 there are not nearly so many cases of filling out the wrong form, but in a few cases Canadian manufacturers continue to use the wrong form. The Treasurer of Montserrat also said that he had the same trouble with Canadian certificates of origin.

All the widely separated West Indian colonies included in the preferential agreement having taken the trouble to agree upon the same form of certificate for the convenience of Canadians and the form adopted being exceedingly simple, it seems strange that all Canadian exporters to the British West Indies do not use it. Whether the certificate of origin arrives too late or comes in good time wrongly made out the importer must pay the full tariff until he produces the correct certificate, after which he gets a rebate to the extent of the preference. The delay in getting the certificate of origin not only causes annoyance to the merchant importing, but it makes a great deal of additional work for the customs departments of the different colonies as records must be kept, and a great deal of time is also spent in discussing the matter with the importers and repaying them the amount of the preference when the correct certificate arrives.

It has been decided in Trinidad that if Canadians continue to send wrong certificates of origin or fail to send certificates of origin with the bill of lading, the importer will be obliged to pay the full duty without hope of rebate.

West Indian merchants state that when doing business through New York commission merchants they are allowed to remit after delivery of goods, being given favourable terms as regards time of payment. They are persuaded to buy Canadian goods direct on the ground of the preference, but they find that they not only have to accept sight drafts before getting delivery of the goods, but often have to pay the full duty because the Canadian exporter has failed to send a certificate of origin or has made it out incorrectly, and while they ultimately get back the amount of the preference they think they should not be subjected to this annoyance.

Canadian exporters to the West Indian colonies should bear in mind three very important points that may materially affect the development of trade in these colonies:—

1. See that the certificate of origin is correctly made out.
2. Make sure that the certificate of origin is sent with the bill of lading.
3. Take care that the draft is not presented by the bank for acceptance before the arrival of the goods. If possible the English and American custom of sending the draft on the same ship as the goods with the name of the ship marked on the draft should be adopted.

In case of shipments by the Canadian steamers from Halifax or St. John if the shipper would ask his banker to arrange with a bank in St. John or Halifax to ascertain from the Royal Mail Packet Company at the port of shipment the name of the ship on which the goods go out and see that the draft goes on the same ship a cause of much resentment might be removed. When as often happens the importing merchant receives a draft for acceptance long before the goods arrive he is apt to get angry and damn everything Canadian. As a Trinidad merchant put it: 'The Canadian drafts come too soon and the Canadian certificates of origin come too late.'

ROAD MACHINERY FOR DOMINICA.

If a Canadian manufacturer of road machinery would send an expert representative to Dominica, there might be an opportunity for business. Dominica is likely to soon undertake an extensive scheme of road construction. The island at present has not a single good road and many sections of it are entirely without transportation facilities. Owing to the extensive cultivation of limes and the high prices obtained for them the owners of some of the large estates are becoming wealthy and even the peasant proprietors are very prosperous, but many of the estates are very badly in need of roads to carry their products to market.

The British Secretary of State is strongly urging the adoption of a comprehensive scheme of road construction, and the general sentiment of the taxpayers in the island being strongly in favour of such a programme it is almost certain to be

undertaken in the near future. At present all road work is done by hand and even for the improvement and maintenance of roads already established it would be economical to use road-making machinery. As an illustration of the need of roads in some sections of the island it is stated that in one district where at least $300,000 have been expended during the last twelve years in the development of lime estates, most of which are just coming into bearing, the cost of transporting fruit and lime juice is so prohibitory that it may be necessary to allow limes to rot on the ground although at present prices they would make fortunes for the estate owners if they could be got to market. It is stated that in this district the cost of carrying a cask of lime juice to Roseau, the shipping point, is from nineteen shillings to twenty-one shillings.

Canadian manufacturers of road machinery who think of supplying the requirements of Dominica should note that it is a land of hills and valleys, that most of the hillsides are fertile and suitable for cultivation or for growing limes, cocoa, coffee and oranges at quite high elevations and that it will consequently be necessary to construct roads on hillsides as well as in the valleys. The general opinion seems to be that the roads should have easy grades and be suitable for motor cars. At present most of the roads are only bridle paths and not very good bridle paths although they are used by horses, mules and donkeys.

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended April 22, 1914:—

Cheese—			
Bristol	67s.	—70s.	per cwt.
Liverpool	66s.	—70s.	"
London	68s.	—71s.	"
Glasgow	–	–	
Butter—None reported.			
Hams (long cut, green)—			
Bristol	75s.	—79s.	"
Liverpool	75s.	—80s.	"
London	78s.	—81s.	"
Glasgow	–	–	
Bacon (Sides)—			
Bristol	67s.	—69s.	"
Liverpool	66s.	—67s.	"
London	68s	—71s.	"
Glasgow	–	–	
Bacon (Cumberland cut)—			
Bristol	–	–	
Liverpool	70s.	—73s.	"
London	–	–	
Glasgow	–	–	

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended April 25, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

		Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living:—			
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves		33	43
Sheep and lambs		–	–
Swine		–	–
Horses		87	276
Fresh meat:—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)	Cwts.	148,563	205,602
Mutton " " "	"	66,764	188,085
Pork " " "	"	9,961	16,728
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	"	16,169	21,371
Salted or preserved meat:—			
Bacon	"	98,852	99,707
Beef	"	1,664	357
Hams	"	23,360	15,988
Pork	"	5,902	3,307
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	1,941	2,421
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	16,763	26,422
Dairy produce and substitutes:—			
Butter	"	96,991	84,253
Margarine	"	30,126	31,948
Cheese	"	19,502	50,031
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	–	–
" cream	"	197	1,427
" condensed	"	25,847	21,364
" preserved, other kinds	"	54	342
Eggs	Gt. Hnd.	383,180	355,146
Poultry	Value £	7,091	5,261
Game	"	3,864	3,346
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	11,615	4,338
Lard	"	49,960	36,732
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—			
Wheat	"	2,214,700	2,157,200
Wheat-meal and flour	"	360,700	214,700
Barley	"	315,900	130,000
Oats	"	486,700	320,400
Peas	"	48,088	12,218
Beans	"	4,820	14,230
Maize or Indian corn	"	637,200	322,000
Fruit, raw:—			
Apples	"	58,030	17,848
Pears	"	5,543	363
Hay	Tons	3,697	326
Hops	Cwts.	1,287	4,213

UNITED STATES COMMERCE, 1913.

Review of Export Trade for Past Year of Particular Interest to Canada.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, has issued an admirable review of foreign commerce as above, and the export section is of peculiar interest to Canadians because of the example it affords of the possible development of Canadian trade. The figures quoted are remarkable, and the following statement covers comments from a Canadian point of view and extracts from the publication referred to.

In the table reproduced below under the heading of 'exports' the production of the United States is given under 'domestic' and re-exported goods appear under the word 'foreign.' The period from 1880 to 1900 is covered by two entries indicating exports in decades, and a per capita table is added. The figures following 1900 indicate the exports for each year. It will be noted that the export in the year 1913 is the largest on record, amounting to $2,466,000,000, and having steadily risen from an average export of $858,000,000 for the decade ending 1890. The increase amounts to 187 per cent in the period of twenty-three years, and the per capita result has risen from $13.43 to $24.66. The increase in exports for the period of twenty years from 1880 to 1900 amounted to 67 per cent and the gain from the period 1900 to 1913 amounted to 77 per cent.

EXPORTS.

Domestic. Million Dollars.	Foreign. Million Dollars.	Total. Million Dollars.	Per capital. Dollars.
824	12	836	16.43
845	13	858	13.43
1,371	23	1,394	17.76
1,460	27	1,487	18.53
1,355	26	1,381	16.85
1,392	28	1,420	16.96
1,435	26	1,461	17.14
1,492	27	1,519	17.48
1,718	26	1,744	19.75
1,854	27	1,881	20.91
1,835	26	1,861	20.32
1,638	25	1,663	17.82
1,710	35	1,745	18.28
2,014	36	2,050	21.15
2,170	34	2,204	22.41
2,429	37	2,466	24.66

EXPORT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The following extract from the publication referred to presents a striking record of the development of manufactures as against the export of agricultural products:—

'The exports of the United States illustrate the changing character of our commerce and of the occupations of our people. Agricultural products, which formed, in 1880, 84·3 per cent of the total domestic exports, were, in 1913, 46·1 per cent of the total. Manufactures, exclusive of foodstuffs, which were, in 1880, 14·78 per cent of the exports, were, in 1913, 48·8 per cent. Agricultural exports increased 61·5 per cent during the period in question, while those of manufactures increased 87·3 per cent. The actual figures are: Exports of agricultural products in 1880, 694·3 million dollars and, in 1913, 1,121·3 million; exports of manufactures, in 1880, 121·8 million dollars, and, in 1913, 1,185·1 million, the increase in agricultural products being 427 million dollars, and that in exports of manufactures considerably more than 1 billion dollars.

'Manufactures form a steadily and rapidly increasing share of the exports of domestic products, and foodstuffs form a steadily decreasing share.'

In 1880 the export of foodstuffs formed 55·77 per cent of the total exports of domestic products, and in 1913 they provided only 20·72 per cent. The total exports of manufactures for further use in manufacturing was, in 1880, 29 million, and in 1913, 409 million, and of finished manufactures, in 1880, 93 million, and in 1913, 776 million.

'This transition of the United States from an exporter of natural products to an exporter of manufactures has been a steady movement during the last third of a century. Crude foodstuffs which formed, in 1880, 32·3 per cent of the exports, gradually diminished in their proportion, save in one or two exceptional years when unusually large wheat crops gave a sufficient surplus to bring the percentage above the normal level, and were, in 1912, but 4·6 per cent of the total, against 32·3 per cent

in 1880. In 1913, however, their percentage was slightly larger, 7·49 per cent, due to a large wheat crop and unusually heavy exports of that article. Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured show a less rapid decline in the proportion which they form of the total exports, especially during the period from 1800 to 1900, when there was but little change, the average share which they formed of the total exports being about 25 per cent. In the early part of the present century, however, the sudden decline in the available supply of meats for exportation reduced rapidly the share which this group, foodstuffs wholly or partly manufactured, formed of the total, this share having fallen from 24·26 per cent in 1902 to 20·22 per cent in 1906, 15·16 per cent in 1910, anad 13·23 per cent in 1913.

'The share which manufactures for further use in manufacturing form of the grand total of domestic exports was, in 1880, 3·52 per cent; in 1890, 5·5 per cent; in 1900, 11·18 per cent; in 1910, 15·66 per cent, and in 1913, 16·83 per cent; and that of finished manufactures, in 1880, 11·26 per cent; in 1890, 15·68 per cent; in 1900, 24·2 per cent; in 1910, 29·19 per cent, and in 1913, 31·97 per cent.

'DECLINE IN EXPORTS OF FOODSTUFFS.

'The share which the United States supplies of the requirements of foreign countries in the three great groups of articles—foodstuffs, manufacturers' materials, and manufactures—is rapidly diminishing as to the first group, foodstuffs; is apparently not materially changing in the second group, manufacturers' materials; and is increasing in the third group, finished manufactures. The principal food articles which the United States has supplied to the outside world are wheat and its products, and meats, and both of these show a marked decline, while the world demand has meantime increased through the growth in population. Wheat exports, which amounted to 186 million bushels in 1900, 216 million in 1901, and 235 million in 1902, were but 87 million in 1910, 69 million in 1911, and 80 million in 1912, while the unusually large crop of 1912 permitted an exportation of 143 million in 1913, all of these figures including flour in terms of wheat. In meats the decline, when stated in values, has not been as distinctly perceptible, except in fresh beef exports, owing to the fact that prices have sharply advanced. In fresh beef, which until recently formed an important item in this group, the decline has been very rapid, the total quantity of fresh beef exported in 1913 having been but 7⅓ million pounds, against 255 million in 1903 and 329 million in 1900.

'The group, manufactures for consumption, includes a much larger number and greater variety of articles than any other group. Even in this case, however, it is practicable to indicate, roughly at least, the principal articles in which the growth has occurred. Finished manufactures of iron and steel, especially machinery, cars for railways, agricultural implements, automobiles, manufactures of india rubber, and manufactures of wood all show rapid gains. Exports of cotton manufactures have not increased with as great rapidity as other factors in this group, the total value thereof exported in 1903 having been 32 million dollars and in 1913, 53¾ million. Refined mineral oil forms a larger percentage of this group than any other single article, the total exports thereof increasing from 61 million dollars in 1903 to 130 million in 1913. Automobiles increased in value of exports from a little over 1 million dollars in 1903 to 31 million in 1913; agricultural implements, from 21 million to 41 million; india rubber manufactures, from 4¼ million to 12½ million; railway cars, from 3⅜ million to 15⅓ million; leather manufactures, from 8 million to 21½ million; and miscellaneous machinery, not including agricultural implements and automobiles, from 51 million dollars in 1903 to 130 million in 1913.

'EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

'The record of our exports to the various sections of the world shows a marked change and a wider distribution. Exports to Europe formed, in 1880, 86·1 per cent

of the total, and in 1913, 60 per cent; those to North America, in 1880, 8·3 per cent, in 1913, 25 per cent; to South America, in 1880, 2·8 per cent, in 1913, 5·9 per cent; to Asia, in 1880, 1·4 per cent, in 1913, 4·7 per cent; to Oceania, in 1880, less than 1 per cent, in 1913, 3·2 per cent; and to Africa, in 1880, 0·6 per cent, and in 1913, 1·2 per cent. Even for the 10-year period, 1903-1913, the change in distribution is distinctly marked, the percentage of the total exports to Europe having been, in 1903, 72·5 per cent, and in 1913, 60 per cent; to North America, in 1903, 15·1 per cent, and in 1913, 25 per cent; and to South America, in 1903, 2·9 per cent, and in 1913, 5·9 per cent, while in exports to Asia, Oceania and Africa the change is less pronounced. Exports of crude foodstuffs to Europe fell from 152 million dollars in 1903 to 139 million in 1913; while to North America they increased from 17½ million to 33⅓ million. Foodstuffs wholly or partly manufactured, consisting chiefly of flour and meats, show comparatively little change in the exports to Europe, being 261 million in 1903 and 225 million in 1913. A marked increase, however, occurred in their exports to North America, the total having been 29 million dollars in 1903 and 61⅜ million in 1913. Crude materials for use in manufacturing go chiefly to Europe, the total thereto in 1903 having been 360 million dollars and in 1913, 594⅜ million. To North America the exports of this group increased from 37 million dollars in 1903 to 97¾ million in 1913, and those to Asia from 9 million to 30¼ million dollars, the principal article of this group exported to Asia being raw cotton sent to Japan. Manufactures for further use in manufacturing, exported to Europe increased from 109 million dollars in 1903 to 263⅜ million in 1913; to North America, from 20 million to 95½ million; to South America, from 4 million to 28 million; to Asia, from 2 million to 9⅛ million; and to Oceania, from 3⅛ million dollars in 1903 to 10 million in 1913, the percentage of increase in exports of this group to North and South America being more rapid than that in similar exports to Europe.

'In the group, manufactures ready for consumption, the change has been even more sharply defined. The total value of this group exported to Europe in 1903 was 130 million dollars, and in 1913, 239½ million, having almost doubled; while to North America the total increased from 96 million to 302 million, having more than trebled; to South America, from 27 million to a little less than 100 million, having practically quadrupled; to Asia, from 36½ million to 60 million; to Oceania, from 22¾ millon to 58 million; and to Africa, from 14¾ million dollars to 17 million. Thus the percentage of increase in exports of manufactures ready for consumption has been more rapid in the trade with North and South America than in that with any of the other grand divisions of the world. Of the finished manufactures exported in 1903, 39·76 per cent of the total went to Europe, and in 1913 but 30·85 per cent; to North America, in 1903, 29·41 per cent, and in 1913, 38·89 per cent; and to South America, in 1903, 8·21 per cent, and in 1913, 12·84 per cent.

TWELVE LEADING MARKETS.

'Twelve principal countries of the world form the market for four-fifths of our exports—the United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, France, Netherlands, Italy, Cuba, Belgium, Japan, Mexico, Argentina and Brazil. To the United Kingdom alone the exports in 1913 amounted to 597 million dollars, or practically one-fourth of the grand total of 2,466 million exported in that year; to Canada, 415 million dollars, or practically one-sixth of the total; and to all British territory, including Great Britain and her colonies, 1,134 million dollars, or 46 per cent of the total exports.

'Exports to the United Kingdom do not show as rapid gains as those to other parts of the world, the totals for 1903 and 1913 having been 524 million and 597 million dollars, respectively. To Canada the growth in exports is much more rapid, from 123 million dollars in 1903 to 415 million in 1913; to Germany, from 194 million to 332 million; to France, from 77 million to 146 million; to the Netherlands, from 18 million to 126 million; to Italy, from 35 million to 76 million; to

Cuba, from 22 million to 71 million; Belgium, from 47 million to 67 million; Japan, from 21 million to 58 million; Mexico, from 42 million to 54 million; Argentina, from 11 million to 53 million; Brazil, from 11 million to 43 million; British Australasia, from 33 million to 52 million; Spain, from 18 million to 31 million; Russia, from 16 million to 25 million; and those to China, from 19 million dollars in 1903 to 21 million in 1913.

'The above figures, comparing the value of our exports to each of the principal countries taking three-fourths of the total, illustrate sharply the relative growth in the movement to American countries. While the exports to the United Kingdom show but slight gain (14 per cent) and those to other principal countries of Europe an increase of approximately 75 per cent, those to five principal countries of America—Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Argentina and Brazil—show an increase of over 200 per cent; those of Japan, about 175 per cent; those to British Australasia, 58 per cent; and those to China, but about 10 per cent.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES TO EACH PRINCIPAL COUNTRY.

'Meats are important in the list of exports to the United Kingdom, having aggregated 63¾ million dollars, though this total is being materially reduced by the rapid diminution of the available supply of fresh beef for exportation, for which the United Kingdom was practically the sole market in former years, the fresh beef exported from the United States to the United Kingdom having fallen from $12,060,183 in 1909 to $12,677 in 1913. Even in pork products the reduction has been less distinctly marked than that in beef, the figures of 1913 showing a considerable decrease in the movements to Great Britain, bacon from 203 million pounds in 1909 to 138 million in 1913, and the value from 22¾ million dollars to 17¾ million. Lard shows a decline from 197 million pounds in 1909 to 168 million in 1913, though the value shows practically no reduction. Wheat exported to the United Kingdom amounted to 44 million dollars' value in 1909 and 41½ million in 1913; copper in pigs, ingots, &c., another important factor, nearly 18 million dollars in 1913; unmanufactured tobacco, 17½ million dollars; mineral oils, 22 million dollars; boards, deals and planks, 13⅝ million dollars; glazed kid leather, 7 million dollars; photographic goods, including motion picture films, of which the United States is the world's largest manufacturer, 6½ million dollars; sewing machines, 3 million dollars; and typewriters, 2½ million dollars. Cattle, of which the value exported to the United Kingdom in 1909 was $17,094,215, showed in 1913 a total export to that country of but $164,680.

'*Canada.*—Canada ranks second among foreign countries as a market for American goods, and the variety of articles forming the 415 million dollars' value of exports thereto is very great. Manufactures as a whole form by far the largest part of this grand total, machinery alone amounting to 36 million dollars; automobiles, 12½ million; and agricultural implements, 7 million dollars. Coal is also an important factor in the exports to Canada, the 1913 figures amounting to 53 million dollars, of which a little more than one half was bituminous. Lumber in considerable quantities is sent to Canada, the single group, boards, deals, planks, &c., showing a total value of 13 million dollars; while other important articles exported to that country in 1913 include cotton goods, 10 million dollars; boots and shoes, 3 million; chemicals, drugs and medicines, 5 million; railway cars, 4⅔ million; electrical machinery, appliances and instruments, 8⅔ million; brass and manufactures thereof, 4⅔ million; steel sheets and plates, 10⅔ million; copper and manufactures thereof, 7¼ million; refined mineral oils, 8½ million, chiefly naphthas, gasoline, &c.; books, maps, &c., 5 million; and furniture, 2 million dollars. Among the important food products exported to that country in 1913 were breadstuffs, 7¾ million dollars, of which corn alone was 4¾ million dollars' value; oranges, slightly less than 3 million; other fruits, nearly 6 million; meat and dairy products, 6½ million; and vegetables, nearly 3 million dollars.

'*Japan.*—Raw cotton forms by far the largest factor in our exports to Japan, amounting to 25 million dollars out of a total of 58 million. Next in importance are iron and steel manufactures, aggregating nearly 11 million dollars' value, the principal items in this group being machinery, 3⅜ million; pipes and fittings, 1⅜ million; steel rails, 1¼ million; sheets and plates, 1⅛ million; and locomotives included in the above figures relative to machinery, 1⅛ million dollars. Of wheat the total amounted to 3½ million dollars; of wheat flour, 3⅛ million; electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, 2⅛ million; illuminating oil, over 4⅜ million; and leather, cars, and carriages, and unmanufactured tobacco, each about three-quarters of a million dollars in value.

'*Mexico.*—Manufactures of all classes and in great variety form the bulk of the exports to Mexico, which in 1913 amounted to 54⅛ million dollars. The more important items included mining machinery, pipes and fittings, pumps and pumping machinery, builders' hardware, steel rails and other manufactures of iron and steel, making a total of 15½ million dollars; boots and shoes, 2 million; copper and manufactures thereof, 3 million; electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, 2 million; cars and carriages, over 1½ million; breadstuffs, 1⅜ million; cotton goods, 1 million; lard and lard compounds, 1⅛ million; cotton-seed oil, 1½ million; and lumber, 3 million dollars.

'*Argentina.*—Manufactures form a large proportion of the 53 million dollars' worth of merchandise exported from the United States to Argentina in 1913. Agricultural implements amounted to 6⅛ million dollars; automobiles, 1¼ million; other cars and carriages, 3 million; twine, 2 million; builders' hardware, engines, sewing machines, iron sheets and plates, and various other manufactures of iron and steel to the value of 10½ million; boards, deals and planks, 5⅜ million; other lumber 2⅛ million; soap, 1½ million; and furniture, three-quarters of a million dollars.

'*Brazil.*—The character of merchandise forming the 43 million dollars' worth of exports to Brazil in 1913 is similar to that above enumerated with reference to Argentina, and included in that year, illuminating oil, nearly 3 million dollars; locomotives, 2⅛ million; steel rails, 1 million; sewing machines, 1⅜ million; other iron and steel manufactures, 8¾ million; electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, 3 million; automobiles, 1 million; cars and carriages, 3¾ million; flour, 3 million; and boards, planks, and other lumber, over 1½ million dollars.

'*Australia.*—Manufactures formed the bulk of the 43⅛ million dollars' worth of merchandise exported to the Commonwealth of Australia in 1913. The largest items included steel rails, wire, sheets and plates, tools and other manufactures of iron and steel, with a total value of 12½ million dollars; illuminating oil, nearly 2 million; naphthas, benzine, gasoline, &c., 1¼ million; automobiles, nearly 2 million; electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, 1 million; agricultural implements, over three-quarters of a million; leather and manufactures thereof, 1 million; cotton goods, nearly 1½ million; boards, deals and planks, 4 million; and unmanufactured tobacco, 3 million dollars.

'*China.*—Exports to China show marked fluctuations and a distinct decline in recent years. In the period immediately following the Russo-Japanese war very large quantities of cotton goods were imported into China, especially for supply of the markets in Manchuria, and this was followed by large imports of copper for use in the manufacture of coins by the various provinces. The demand for copper, however, practically terminated with the suspension of additions to the coinage of China, and the demand for cotton goods rapidly declined, first, by reason of the over importations of this class of merchandise in 1905 and 1906, and, second, owing to the rapid increase in manufactures for exportation of cotton goods in Japan. The value of cotton cloths exported from the United States to China was in 1905 practically 28 million and in 1906 about 30 million dollars, while in 1913 the total was but 5½ million. The value of copper ingots, bars, &c., exported to China in 1905 was 10 million and in 1906, 3½ million dollars, while in 1913 it was but $1,023.

Mineral oils, for which China has for many years been a steady market, show but a slight increase in recent years, amounting in 1913 to but 6 million dollars, against 8⅜ million in 1908. Exports of tobacco were valued at 1 million dollars; cigarettes, 1 million; lumber, 1 million; and miscellaneous manufactures of iron and steel, 2 million dollars.

'American manufacturers of cotton goods have found extreme difficulty during recent years in retaining their foothold in the markets of China, owing in part to the rapid increase in the surplus of cotton goods, produced at a low labour cost, which Japan has for exportation and in part to the fact that her manufactures have decided advantages in the markets of China by reason of proximity and the further fact that the class of goods manufactured for the people of Japan, an oriental people, are suited to the climate and customs of China and are offered to them by oriental people who readily acquire the Chinese language for the conduct of their business.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED.

'*Wheat and flour.*—Europe is the principal market for the wheat exported and takes a very large proportion of the surplus production of the United States. Eighty-three million bushels out of a total exportation of 92 million bushels exported in 1913 went to Europe, the largest amount sent to a single country being 31½ million to the United Kingdom, while 14¾ million bushels went to the Netherlands, 12 million to Germany, 10½ million to Belgium, and 5 million to France. The popular impression that Japan has become a large purchaser of American wheat and flour is scarcely sustained by the official figures, which show wheat exports to Japan in 1913 amounting to 3⅓ million dollars out of a total of 89 million dollars' worth exported, and flour 3⅓ million out of a total of 53 million dollars for that article. China received direct about a half million dollars' worth of flour, while a little over 5 million dollars' worth exported to Hong Kong was doubtless to a considerable extent destined for the markets of China. Considerable quantities of American flour were also sent to Cuba, 4⅓ million dollars' worth in 1913; Brazil, 3 million; Haiti, 1½ million; the Philippine Islands, 1½ million; and Venezuela, 1 million dollars' value.

'*Corn.*—Corn exports fluctuate greatly in quantity and value, and for this commodity Europe is the chief foreign market. Of the 28¾ million dollars' worth of corn exported in the fiscal year 1913, 21 million dollars' worth went to Europe, 8⅜ million going to the United Kingdom, 4 million to the Netherlands, and 3⅜ million to Germany; while to Canada the exports were 4¾ million; to Cuba 1⅜ million; and Mexico, a little over a half million dollars.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

'The share of our manufactures taken by Europe, that other great manufacturing section, is surprisingly large. Of the 1,185 million dollars' worth of manufactures exported in the fiscal year 1913, 503 million, or 42½ per cent, went to Europe; 397 million, or 33½ per cent, to North America; 128 million, or 10¾ per cent, to South America; 69 million, or 5¾ per cent, to Asia; 68 million, or 5¾ per cent, to Oceania; and 19 million, or 1⅝ per cent to Africa. Of the 503 million dollars' worth of manufactures exported to Europe in 1913, agricultural implements aggregated 22 million dollars; cars and carriages, 9 million, of which automobiles alone were 6 million; manufactures of india rubber, 6 million; photographic goods, 6⅜ million; and electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances 3 million; while the 36 million dollars' worth of leather and manufactures thereof exported to Europe included many finished articles, such as boots and shoes, of which the total sent to that grand division aggregated 5 million dollars' value. Manufactures of iron and steel, including various forms of machinery, showed a total of 73 million dollars; refined mineral oils, 68⅜ million; and copper manufactures, chiefly in pigs, ingots, &c., 131 million dollars.

'To North America the proportion which finished manufactures form of the total exports is naturally larger than in the exports to Europe. Of the 397 million dollars' worth of manufactures exported to North America in 1913, cotton manufactures amounted to 21½ million dollars' value; cars and carriages, 25¼ million; leather and manufactures thereof, 18 million; refined mineral oils, 14 million; electrical machinery and appliances, 13¾ million; agricultural implements, 8 million; books, maps and other manufactures of paper, 12 million; and wood manufactures nearly 38 million dollars; while the general group, manufactures of iron and steel, aggregating 148 million dollars in 1913, is composed more largely of finished manufactures than is found in those exported to Europe. North America is by far the largest customer for our exports of iron and steel, the total value of that group sent to North America being, in 1913, 148 million dollars, compared with 73 million to Europe, 38 million to South America, 20¾ million to Oceania, 19 million to Asia, and 5 million to Africa. Mineral oils, which show a large total in the list of manufactures exported are also widely distributed, the 130 million dollars' worth exported to foreign countries in 1913, including 69 million dollars' value to Europe, 14 million to North America, 15 million to South America, 19¾ million to Asia, 7¼ million to Oceania, and 4⅓ million to Africa.

'Iron and steel manufactures form a larger total and show a more rapid growth than any other of the great groups or important classes of articles exported, their total exports having increased from 30 million dollars in 1893 to 305 million in 1913; while leather and manufactures thereof increased during the same period from 12 million to 64 million dollars; india rubber manufactures, from 1⅓ million to 14 million; fiber manufactures, from 1¾ million to 11 million dollars; cars and carriages, from 2½ million to 54½ million dollars; cotton goods from 12 million to 53¾ million dollars; agricultural implements, from 4⅔ million to 40½ million; and copper manufactures from 4½ million dollars in 1893 to 140 million dollars in 1913.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

'Agricultural implements have shown a very rapid growth and an extremely wide distribution during recent years. The total value of exports of this group in 1913 was 40½ million dollars, of which the most important articles were mowers and reapers, with a total value of 20½ million dollars. The largest exports of mowers and reapers during the year included 6⅔ million dollars' worth to Russia in Europe, 3 million to Germany, practically 3 million to France, 1¼ million to Austria-Hungary, and 1⅔ million to Argentina, with smaller shipments to countries representing every grand division of the globe. Ploughs and cultivators, of which the exports in 1913 amounted to 7⅔ million dollars' value, went chiefly to North and South America, though considerable quantities were sold in Europe, Asia, and practically all parts of the world.

'*Automobiles.*—Automobiles show a more rapid growth than perhaps any other important article of the export trade and their distribution extends to every part of the world. Of the 26 million dollars' worth exported in 1913, 6¼ million dollars' value went to Europe, chiefly the United Kingdom; 9¼ million to Canada; 3 million to South America; and about 3 million to British Oceania.'

The attempt to condense the information contained in the annual review cannot be considered as entirely successful and it is recommended that persons who desire the benefit of the very full information afforded should obtain copies which may be procured from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., at five cents per copy. A most interesting series of diagrams are attached to the report indicating the growth in various classes of production.

NEW TARIFF AMENDMENT.

The following tariff amendment has been received at the Department of Trade and Commerce since the publication of the last Weekly Report. Copies thereof will be promptly furnished applicants:—

British India—18th supplement to No. 4, 4th edition, January, 1914.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

BAMBOO PLANTATION IN TRINIDAD.

Special Commissioner Watson Griffith reports from Trinidad that Mr. G. N. Brown, of Edinburgh, son of a former editor of the Toronto *Globe*, left Trinidad for New York recently. He is reported to have secured a large area of land for the purpose of bamboo cultivation with a view to manufacturing pulp for export to Scotland, where it will be made into a fine quality of paper. It is stated that a well-known Scotch publishing house will supply the capital for the undertaking.

DEVELOPMENT OF ITALIAN TRADE, 1909-1913.

The foreign commerce of Italy has risen in the last five years from 4.979 to 6.141 millions of lire.*

In 1909 imports were 3.112 millions and in 1913, 3.638 millions, while exports amounted respectively to 1.867 and 2.503 millions, so that the difference between the goods imported and those exported has diminished from 1.245 to 1.135 millions; this means that the commercial balance-sheet has improved by 110 millions and 1913 was the lowest of the period, viz.:—

	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Difference.
		(In millions of lire.)		
1913	6.141	3.638	2.503	1.135
1912	6.099	3.702	2.397	1.305
1911	5.593	3.389	2.204	1.185
1910	5.324	3.245	2.079	1.166
1909	4.979	3.112	1.867	1.245

In 1913, with the exception of Great Britain, Switzerland and Argentine, imports from the chief countries trading with Italy diminished notably, as shown by the following table:—

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
		(In millions of lire.)			
Austria-Hungary	309.3	289.7	288.9	294.4	264.1
France	329.1	333.9	327.1	289.5	280.8
Germany	503.4	524.6	550.1	626.2	612.4
Great Britain	490.6	476.9	509.8	557.1	601.0
Switzerland	80.4	83.9	77.6	84.7	88.5
Argentine	120.9	97.9	106.8	150.4	173.8
United States	390.1	362.9	415.2	517.3	505.6

The decreases being: Austria-Hungary 30 millions, Germany 14, United States 10, France 9. The increases were: Great Britain 28 millions, Argentine 23, and Switzerland 4. Since 1909, imports from Austria and France have gradually been falling off, whereas the following have augmented: United States (115 millions), Great Britain (110), Germany (109), and Argentine (53).

* Lire = 19.3 cents.

Italian exports have been as follows:—

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
		(In millions of lire.)			
Austria-Hungary	155.0	164.5	184.7	219.1	218.8
France	198.7	218.2	206.1	225.5	230.8
Germany	307.2	293.1	301.2	328.2	328.3
Great Britain	167.9	210.3	322.7	264.4	261.1
Switzerland	216.7	216.3	203.5	218.9	248.6
Argentine	150.8	151.4	166.1	182.1	190.2
United States	272.3	263.8	247.2	261.9	257.6

The increases being: Great Britain (94 millions), Austria-Hungary (63), Argentine (40), France (32), Switzerland (32), Germany (21), whilst for the United States there was a decrease of 21 millions.—(*British Chamber of Commerce Bulletin.*)

BRITISH SUPPLY OF HOPS.

The Canadian High Commissioner's Office has furnished the following statement of the registered supply of hops from abroad in the United Kingdom in the months of March, 1912, 1913 and 1914 showing the countries of consignment:—

—	1912.	1913.	1914.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Germany	1,208	1,895	1,182
Belgium	232	380	319
France	–	–	46
Austro-Hungary	–	–	13
United States	2,720	5,197	2,012
Tasmania	–	–	18
Canada	–	572	–
	4,160	8,044	3,590

DENSITY OF POPULATION IN WEST INDIES.

Little is known among Canadians as a whole of the area and population of the British West Indies, but the following table, compiled by the enterprising editor of the *Agricultural News,* will show how large these are, and co-incidently emphasize the market there is for Canadian products. Comparison is also made with the areas and population of other parts of the Empire:—

—	Area square miles.	Population.	Population per square mile.
Barbadoes	166	171,893	1,036
Mauritius	720	368,791	512
Windward Islands	497	157,700	317
Jamaica	4,450	831,383	187
Trinidad and Tobago	1,895	333,552	176
Leeward Islands	729	127,050	175
Ceylon	25,481	4,110,367	161
Nigeria (Southern Provinces)	80,800	8,000,000	100
F. Malay States	27,506	1,036,999	38
Nigeria (Northern Provinces)	256,000	9,000,000	35
Uganda	121,437	2,893,494	24
Fiji	7,435	148,891	20
British Honduras	8,598	40,458	5
British Guiana	90,277	299,044	3

(*Canada-West India Magazine.*)

COST OF WHEAT PRODUCTION IN ARGENTINA.

The Statistical Department of the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture has been investigating the cost of cultivating wheat in the southern part of the province of Buenos Ayres at a distance of 10 kilometers (6·2 miles) from a railway station. The figures given out are for a farm comprising 250 hectares (618 acres), of which 200 hectares (494 acres) were sown to wheat and 50 hectares (124 acres) reserved for pasturage. The value of the farm buildings was $850 United States gold, that of farm implements $980, and that of live stock $1,140. The yield of wheat was 1,000 kilos per hectare, or 892 pounds (practically 15 bushels) per acre.

The expenses were made up as follows: Rent of 250 hectares, $1,020; seed (30,865 pounds), $415; ploughing, raking and seeding, $510; reaping, $50; binding, $155; cartage on farm and stacking, $340; food during ploughing and seeding, $70; food during harvest, $85; twine for binding, $130; threshing, $850; bags (3,100), $395; cartage to station, $210; repairs, $35; depreciation of machinery (20 per cent), $195; interest on capital invested—in buildings $85, in machinery and live stock, $210; insurance, $115; tax on production, $5; total cost of production, $4,875, or $0.66 per bushel. The yield, as stated, was 1,000 kilos per hectare, or 200,000 kilos from the 200 hectares sown to wheat; this is equivalent to 440,925 pounds, or 7,350 bushels. The crop was sold for $5,945 ($0.80 bushel), leaving a profit of $1,070.

SOUTH AFRICA SUGAR IMPORTS.

During the year ended December, 1913, South Africa's sugar imports increased from 38,770,000 pounds to 58,454,000 pounds. Values increased from £257,000 to £343,000 in the same time. Most of this entered by way of Cape Town and Delagoa Bay. South Africa's total imports from Mauritius increased from £132,478 to £198,-029 according to the South African returns just received. Imports from the British West Indies, however, fell from £19,312 to £9,088 during the year. On the other hand imports from Canada increased by £200,000 to £880,222.—(*Canada-West India Magazine.*)

BRITISH IMPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCE.

The Canadian High Commissioner's Office has furnished the following return of the registered supply of butter, cheese and eggs from abroad in the United Kingdom in the months of March, 1913 and 1914, showing the countries of consignment:—

	Butter.		Cheese.		Eggs.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Gt. Hnds.	Gt. Hnds.
Russia	12,733	39,131	2		149,964	265,816
Sweden	22,666	38,080		323	11,748	24,632
Norway	2,884	1,999	13	16		
Denmark	135,376	170,554	6	10	305,431	341,998
Iceland		11				
Germany			42	81	59,088	192,282
Netherlands	5,153	6,087	19,428	22,426	94,186	197,600
Belgium	5		35	41	6,618	4,986
France	9,004	9,054	1,141	1,459	86,050	108,394
Switzerland			879	929		
Portugal					612	2,292
Spain					60	2,790
Italy	69	60	8,653	9,787	136,939	229,980
Austria-Hungary					207,874	398,270
Greece				8		
Servia					1,020	
Roumania					11,304	23,580
Turkey, Asiatic						8,124
Egypt					224,434	294,218
Morocco					15,468	156
Algeria					2,777	
U. S. of America		3,051	3,617	338		2
Argentine Republic	9,046	11,364				
Channel Islands	2				100	60
British India	153	25				
Australia:—						
West Australia	50					
South Australia	625	573				
Victoria	31,262	23,358		4,742		
New South Wales	28,523	11,558		37		
Queensland	17,290	19,487	1,675	2,995		
New Zealand	27,706	74,050	85,733	159,303		
Canada			28,603	215		
Total	302,547	408,442	149,827	203,310	1,309,673	2,095,170
Deduct to correct Bulgaria					1,152	
	302,547	408,442	149,827	203,310	1,308,521	2,095,170

FURNITURE IN EGYPT.

The imports of furniture into Egypt amounted in value in 1912 to £E142,986. The countries whence these imports came were Austria (£E53,145), England (£E32,066), France (£E30,938), Italy (£E10,294), Germany (£E8,179), the United States (£E2,982). A good deal of bentwood furniture, such as chairs, settees, &c., comes from Austria. England and France send high-class furniture, and Italy separate parts in walnut, of common quality, which are put together at their destination. French drawing-room furniture, notably that of the Louis XV and Louis XVI styles, has a great vogue in Egypt. These suites, consisting of a sofa, two chairs, two arm-chairs, covered with silk stuff, a showcase with inlaying, chasing, &c., a three-fold carved screen and an occasional table, all of polished beech-wood with marqueterie, are sold retail for £90 to £100. A drawing-room suite in Louis XVI style in European walnut of Italian manufacture consisting of eleven pieces:

sofa, chairs and arm-chairs covered with imitation silk, costs £25 to £30. A small English drawing-room suite, comprising a sofa, two arm-chairs and two chairs, costs £26. The local furniture industry obtains skilled labour from the well-organized professional schools and competes to a growing extent with the imports from Europe. Nevertheless, it is limited as yet to the manufacture of plain bedroom furniture in American walnut or pitchpine and dining-room furniture of American walnut. There are at the present time 46 furniture manufactories in Egypt: 37 in Cairo, 7 in Alexandria, one at Port Said and one at Tantah. The furniture sold in Egypt is of the same kinds as that sold in Europe. It may be observed that articles of large size are preferred, decorated with carving and upholstered in bright coloured silk. As the Egyptians are inclined to luxury, and their economic condition is improving, it may be anticipated that the trade in furniture will extend.—(*Chamber of Commerce Journal.*)

UNITED STATES AND THE ARGENTINE MARKET.

It should interest British manufacturers to read that there has recently arrived a delegation of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, consisting of some eighty persons. This is the fourth committee of delegates recently visiting this Republic from the United States, and though we do not look for any sudden increase in trade yet, it is certain that some such result will follow in due course. To what extent will depend upon whether the United States manufacturers, in their endeavour to improve their holding on these markets, will see their way to meet the requirements of the market both as regards class of manufacture and commercial conditions.

The value of the imports into Argentina from the United States for 1913 amounts to $62,000,000 gold, or 14·7 per cent of the total imports; this shows an increase of 3 per cent as compared with the figures for 1912, but still leaves the United States behind both Great Britain and Germany, whose increases have been 10·2 per cent and 11·5 per cent respectively, so that Great Britain is to be credited with 31·1 per cent of the total imports, Germany with 16·9 per cent and the United States as above with 14·7 per cent. In comparing these figures it must be remembered that the British population is probably about $12\frac{1}{15}$ times as great as the North American population.—(*Chamber of Commerce Journal.*)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East.

Week ending April 30, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R	1,029,220	444,346	144,624	105,222	1,723,412
Consolidated	782,699	298,659	91,771	314,509	1,487,638
Empire Elevator Co.	1,253,845	584,376	208,038	365,382	2,411,641
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co	643,825	114,379	41,481		799,685
Western Terminal Elevator Co	386,940	66,317	26	338,050	791,333
Black & Muirhead					
G. T. Pacific	2,447,011	1,836,302	212,789	650,848	5,146,950
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	1,255,328	423,903	196,135		1,875,366
Fort William Elevator	553,803	99,184	83,377	208,350	944,714
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co	4,223,968	1,979,694	627,464	807,629	7,638,755
D. Horn & Co	90,210	45,448	11,241	380,413	527,312
Dominion Government Elevator	1,099,532	299,679	112,060	512,254	2,023,525
Eastern Elevator	586,669	626,257	299,383	1,354	1,513,663
Total terminal elevators	14,353,050	6,818,544	2,028,389	3,684,011	26,883,994
Depot Harbour		530,584	44,509		575,093
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co	11,037	348,085			359,122
Midland Elevator Co	667				667
Tiffin, G. T. P	79,896	10,329	33,081		123,306
Port McNicol	403,874	90,589	108,504	12,850	615,817
Collingwood	6,000				6,000
Goderich	144,296	68,942			213,238
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co			100,639		100,639
Commercial Elevator Co	16,060				16,060
Port Colborne					
Prescott					
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1	63,870		187,601	56,553	308,024
" No. 2	112,679	228,246	246,571	134,013	721,509
Montreal Warehousing Co	72,310	52,602	84,083	20,485	229,480
St. John, N.B					
Total public elevators	910,689	1,329,377	804,988	223,901	3,268,955
Total quantity in store	15,263,739	8,147,921	2,833,377	3,907,912	30,152,949

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended April 30, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat—			
No. 1 Hard	111,722	97,558	209,280
No. 1 Northern	7,926,616	587,932	8,514,548
No. 2 "	3,559,929	102,121	3,662,050
No. 3 "	1,230,260	30,772	1,261,032
No. 4 Wheat	231,116	41,197	272,313
No. 5 "	.....	.....	
No. 6 "	.....	.....	
Other	1,293,407	51,109	1,344,516
Totals, Wheat	14,353,050	910,689	15,263,739

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Oats—			
No. 1, C.W	20,307	6,347	26,654
No. 2, "	3,761,617	989,979	4,751,596
No. 3, "	1,976,923	308,855	2,285,778
Ex. No. 1 Feed	142,666	6,200	148,866
No. 1 Feed	.....	5,767	5,767
No. 2 Feed	.....	2,991	2,991
Other	917,031	9,238	926,269
Totals, Oats	6,818,544	1,329,377	8,147,921

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Barley—			
No. 3, Extra	1,160,150	.....	1,160,150
No. 3	574,712	400,528	975,240
No. 4	.....	220,611	220,611
Feed	30,507	.....	30,507
Rejected	221,288	18,616	239,904
Other	41,732	165,233	206,965
Totals, Barley	2,028,389	804,988	2,833,377

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Flax—			
No. 1, Northwestern Canada	3,419,852	97,760	3,517,612
No. 2, C.W	194,920	126,141	321,061
No. 3, C.W	29,448	.....	29,448
Rejected	.....	.....	
Other	39,791	.....	39,791
Totals, Flax	3,684,011	223,901	3,907,912
Total quantity in Store	26,883,994	3,268,955	30,152,949

Statement showing Receipts and Shipments of Grain at Fort William and Port Arthur for the Period from September 1, to March 31, 1914.

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Rye.	Totals.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Receipts.						
Month of September, 1913.	18,075,473	2,181,754	1,806,917	521,088	.....	22,580,232
Month of October, 1913...	37,546,215	7,614,762	2,853,599	2,069,901	3,411	50,087,888
Month of November, 1913.	30,946,217	10,992,031	2,080,884	3,573.927	906	47,593,965
Month of December, 1913..	17,883,688	7,927,622	1,454,068	2,621,501	7,491	29,894,370
Month of January, 1914...	3,309,258	1,405,072	357,334	547,712	749	5,620,125
Month of February, 1914..	1,184,374	510,824	142,639	202,707	.....	2,040,544
Month of March, 1914.....	2,895,669	2,330,467	378,560	322,836	445	5,927,977
Total, 7 months...	111,840,894	32,962,532	9,069,001	9,859,672	13,002	163,745,100
Shipments.						
Month of September, 1913.	12,225,704	1,498,453	820,797	584,944	.....	15,129,898
Month of October, 1913...	33,647,212	7,152,416	1,582,471	2,004,852	.....	44,386,951
Month of November, 1913..	36,003,721	11,582,664	3,559,004	3,394,573	2,934	54,542,896
Month of December, 1913..	14,459,267	6,551,970	1,236,158	2,447,186	3,198	24,697,779
Month of January, 1914...	1,639,665	1,774,310	378,947	180,950	981	3,974,853
Month of February, 1914..	1,317,953	733,348	136,871	43,933	2,377	2,234,482
Month of March, 1914. ...	919,659	446,311	16,294	15,868	....	1,398,132
Total, 7 months.....	100,213,181	29,739,472	7,730,542	8,672,306	9,490	146,364,991

Number of Cars of Grain and Total Quantities inspected at Winnipeg and other points in the Western Division for the undermentioned periods.

—	Month of March, 1914.	7 Months ended March 31, 1914.	Same period, 1913.
Wheat, Spring—	No.	No.	No.
One Hard	40	716	212
One Man. Northern	2,755	61,788	11,438
Two Man. Northern	1,386	29,759	33,689
Three Man. Northern	470	7,305	22,958
Number Four	97	1,481	4,672
Feed	2	29	266
Rejected One, smutty	191	3,318	132
" Two and smutty	.....	.....	949
No Grade	80	818	19,110
Rejected	152	4,512	2,934
Condemned	4	97	20
No. 5	24	403	1,030
No. 6	9	209	785
No. Established Grade	.....	39	28
No. 1, White Fife	1	13	2
Screenings	.....	.....	55
No. 2 Goose	.....	5	2
Total Spring Wheat — Cars	5,211	110,492	98,282
Total Spring Wheat — Bushels	5,862,375	124,303,500	110,567,250
Wheat, Winter—			
One Alberta Red	.....	36	126
Two "	2	454	437
Three "	9	269	355
Four	2	45	176
Five	.....	8	89
One White Winter	.....	11	3
Two "	.....	11	2
Three "	1	9	9
Four "	.....	2	9
One Mixed Winter	.....	.....	
Two "	.....	2	
Three "	.....	.....	
No Grade	.....	.....	58
Rejected One	.....	1	
" Two	.....	.....	
"	.....	1	7
No. 4	.....	.....	
No. 5	.....	.....	
Total Winter Wheat — Cars	14	849	1,271
Total Winter Wheat — Bushels	15,750	955	1,429,875
Total Wheat — Cars	5,225	111,341	99,553
Total Wheat — Bushels	5,878 125	125,258,625	111,997,125
Oats—			
Extra Number One	1	5	
Number One Canadian Western	85	238	32
" Two "	1,495	15,886	7,235
" Three "	737	6,470	1,476
Extra Number One Feed	122	715	3,577
Number One	33	258	1,803
" Two	309	2,269	969
Rejected	38	429	225
No Grade	44	504	5,275
Condemned	1	45	30
No. 1-2 and 3 Black	.....	.....	
No. 2 Mixed	2	8	6
Mixed Grain	92	686	79
Total Oats — Cars	2,959	27,503	20,707
Total Oats — Bushels	5,770,050	53,650,350	40,378,650

Average contents of cars, crop 1912—

Wheat	1,125 bushels.
Oats	1,950 "
Barley	1,300 "
Flax	1,050 "
Rye	1,000 "

Number of Cars of Grain and Total Quantities inspected at Winnipeg and other points in the Western Division for the undermentioned periods—*Concluded.*

	Month of March, 1914.	7 Months ended March, 1914.	Same period 1913.
	No.	No.	No.
Barley—			
Number Two		10	2
" Three Extra C.W.	26	670	101
" Three	270	5,060	5,075
" Four	216	2,632	1,962
Rejected	114	1,350	518
No Grade	9	86	1,340
Condemned		10	4
Cleanings		1	58
Feed	15	262	165
Total Barley (Cars)	650	10,081	9,225
Total Barley (Bushels)	845,000	13,105,300	11,992,500
Flaxseed—			
Number One N. W., Canada	519	9,200	10,497
" 2 C. W	21	371	1,843
" 3 C. W	2	45	330
Rejected	8	47	38
No Grade	11	77	502
Condemned		6	11
Total Flaxseed (Cars)	561	9,746	13,221
Total Flaxseed (Bushels)	589,050	10,233,300	13,882,050
Rye (Cars)		71	17
Rye (Bushels)		71,000	17,000
Screenings (Cars)	19	186	
Screenings (Bushels)	19,000	186,000	
Recapitulation.			
Grain—			
Wheat (Cars)	5,225	111,341	99,553
Wheat (Bush.)	5,878,125	125,258,625	111,997,125
Oats (Cars)	2,959	27,513	20,707
Oats (Bush.)	5,770,050	53,650,350	40,378,650
Barley (Cars)	650	10,081	19,225
Barley (Bush.)	845,000	13,105,300	11,992,500
Flaxseed (Cars)	561	9,746	13,221
Flaxseed (Bush.)	589,050	10,233,300	13,882,050
Rye (Cars)		71	17
Rye (Bush.)		71,000	17,000
Screenings (Cars)	19	186	
Screenings (Bush.)	19,000	186,000	
Total grain (Cars)	9,414	158,938	142,723
Total grain (Bush.)	13,101,225	202,504,575	178,267,325
Canadian Pacific Railway	4,094	85,978	79,068
" " Calgary	542	4,381	6,576
Canadian Northern Railway	3,611	47,827	36,997
Great Northern Railway, Duluth	60	2,367	5,136
Grand Trunk Pacific	1,107	18,385	14,946
Total	9,414	158,938	142,723

RECAPITULATION—COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR

Seven months ended March 31.	Total No. Cars.
1901-2	39,805
1902-3	39,125
1903-4	28,322
1904-5	32,211
1905-6	51,061
1906-7	46,334
1907-8	50,534
1908-9	74,623
1909-10	87,888
1910-11	72,915
1911-12	126,183
1912-13	142,706
1913-14	158,938

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'The Inquiries Branch, The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa,' or The Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, or The Secretary of the Board of Trade at London, Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Brandon, Halifax, Montreal, St. John, Sherbrooke, Vancouver, Victoria, Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon, and Chambre de Commerce du Montreal.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

408. **Bags (jute).**—Canadian manufacturers of bags (jute) desirous of extending their trade to Cuba should correspond with Havana brokers.

409. **Oats.**—Canadian exporters of oats are invited to correspond with Havana firm of commission merchants. Bank references offered.

410. **Codfish.**—A first-class firm in Havana is anxious to establish connection with Canadian exporters of codfish. First-class references offered.

411. **Potatoes.**—An old-established firm in Havana, is desirous of establishing relations with Canadian exporters of potatoes. First-class references offered.

412. **Sardines.**—Inquiry is made by leading commission merchant in Havana for the names of Canadian exporters of sardines desirous of extending their field to Cuba. Bank and other satisfactory references offered.

413. **Oats.**—A commission merchant in Havana is in a position to represent a first-class Canadian exporter of oats. Bank references.

414. **Potatoes.**—A leading commission merchant in Havana is in a position to represent a first-class Canadian exporter of potatoes to handle this product in a large scale. Bank references offered.

415. **Codfish.**—Canadian exporters of codfish desirous of obtaining markets in Cuba for this commodity are invited to correspond with leading commission merchants in Havana offering bank references.

416. **Beans.**—Canadian exporters of beans are invited to correspond with large firm in Havana. Good references offered.

417. **Foodstuffs.**—A leading broker in Havana is in a position to represent Canadian exporters of foodstuff. Bank references offered.

418. **Potatoes.**—A broker in Havana is open to represent Canadian exporters of potatoes.

419. **Apples.**—A Havana broker is anxious to correspond with Canadian exporters of apples.

420. **Oats.**—A commission merchant in Havana is open to receive quotations on oats.

421. **Hay.**—A Havana firm would like to hear from Canadian exporters of hay.

422. **Butter.**—A firm in Yokohama, Japan, desires to hear from Canadian exporters of butter in tins.

423. **Timber.**—A Newfoundland lumber firm asks to be put in touch with British Columbia suppliers of timber and firm boards, &c.

424. **Dry goods.**—A St. John's, Nfld., commission agent desires to represent a Canadian exporter of the following goods: Cotton duck (sail and ounce), Canadian shirtings, galateas, oxfords, ginghams, cottonades, denims, flannelettes, blankets, &c.

425. **Canvas cots and folding tables.**—An Australian merchant at present in England wishes to purchase canvas folding cots and also folding tables for shipment to Melbourne, and invites offers f.o.b. Montreal, from Canadian manufacturers.

426. **Flaxseed and linseed.**—A Glasgow firm desires samples and quotations.

427. **Grain.**—A Glasgow firm asks to be introduced to exporters of wheat, oats and barley.

428. **Linseed.**—A Glasgow seed merchant asks to be put in touch with Canadian shippers. Sample as to quality desired at Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

429. **Clover and grass seeds.**—An Edinburgh firm desires to correspond with exporters of alsyke and red clover. Also timothy grass and blue grass.

430. **Seeds.**—An Edinburgh firm inquires for quotations on perennial rye grass, alsyke clover, timothy, red clover, cow grass and trefoil.

431. **Clover and grass seeds.**—Some Leith wholesale seed merchants are open to consider quotations from Canadian firms.

432. **Peas.**—A Leith firm asks for quotations.

433. **Linseed.**—A Scotch firm desires to hear from exporters.

434. **Clover and grass seeds.**—An Edinburgh house is open to import large quantities of clover and grass seeds, if prices and quality are right.

435. **Seeds.**—An Edinburgh firm wishes to hear from exporters of grass seeds, and clover seeds, their principal purchases being alsyke, timothy, white and red clover and blue grass. Purchases at beginning of August.

436. **Seeds.**—A Greenock firm asks for samples and quotations of clover and grass seeds for next season's business.

437. **Boiler composition.**—A Durban firm asks for correspondence with full particulars *re* Canadian-made boiler composition.

438. **Oils, lubricating.**—A Natal firm of importers requests correspondence *re* Canadian lubricating oils.

439. **Paper, wrapping.**—Samples and prices are asked for by a South African firm of importers.

440. **Paper bags.**—Inquiry is made by a South African firm of importers for samples and correspondence on Canadian-made paper bags.

441. **Wood, box shooks.**—A Durban firm of importers asks for samples and prices with full particulars on Canadian-made box shooks.

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters. Canadian firms and business men may feel as free to communicate with these officials as they are to correspond with our own Trade Commissioners:—

(Abbreviations.—C.G., Consul General; C., Consul; V.C., Vice-Consul.)

Austria-Hungary:
Trieste, C.G., J. B. Spence.

Belgium:
Antwerp, C.G., Sir Cecil Hertslet.

Brazil:
Bahia, C., E. M. de Garston.
Rio de Janeiro, C.G., D. R. O'Sullivan-Beare.

Chile:
Valparaiso, C.G., Allan Maclean.

China:
Harbin, C., Henry E. Sly.

Colombia:
Bogota, C.G., P. C. H. Wyndham.

Ecuador:
Quito, C.G., Lucien J. Jerome.

Egypt:
Alexandria, C.G., D. A. Cameron, C.M.G.

Italy:
Genoa, C.G., W. Keene, M.V.I.
Milan, C., Joseph H. Towsey.

Mexico:
Mexico, C.G., C. E. W. Stringer.

Netherlands:
Amsterdam, C., C. Joyce Broderick.

Panama:
Colon, V.C., H. C. Chalkley.
Panama, C.G., Sir Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G.

Peru:
Lima, V.C., Robert A. Clay.

Portugal:
Lisbon, C., Philip A. Somers Cocks, C.M.G.

Russia:
Moscow, C., C. Clive Bayley.
St. Petersburg, C., Arthur W. Woodhouse.
Vladivostock, C., R. M. Hodgson.

Spain:
Barcelona, C.G., Charles S. Smith.
Madrid, C., A. Jackson.

Sweden:
Stockholm, C., W. A. Churchill.

Switzerland:
Geneva, C., R. E. A. de Candolle.

Turkey:
Constantinople, C.G., Harry C. A. Eyres.

Turkey-in-Asia:
Smyrna, C.G., H. H. Barnham, C.M.G.

Uruguay:
Monte Video, V. C., Harry C. Ricardo.

Venezuela:
Caracas, V.C., Guy B. G. Smith.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, B.A., Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. *Cable address Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable address, Stadacona.*

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam. *Cable address, Watermill.*

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, F.R.G.S., Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Acting Trade Commissioner, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Acting Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, **London, E.C., England.** ***Cable address, Sleighing, London.***

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbeged No. 4, Christiana, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Parker, Wood &, Co., Buildings, P.O. Box 559, Johannesburg.

E. J. Wilkinson, Durban, 41 St. Andrew's Buildings, Durban, Natal.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
Japan (Mr. G. B. Johnson)	699
Germany (Mr. C. F. Just)	701
Correction to Report	706
Holland and Southern Germany (Mr. J. T. Lithgow)	706
Great Britain—	
Glasgow (Mr. J. E. Ray)	708
Manchester (Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike)	709
Leeds (Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike)	711
Birmingham (Mr. J. E. Ray)	713
West Indian Jottings	714
Canadian Produce Prices in England	716
British Agricultural Produce Imports	717
United States Commerce, 1913	717
New Tariff Amendments	725
Notes on Foreign Trade	725
Canadian Grain Statistics	730
Trade Inquiries	735
Enlarged Canadian Trade Intelligence	738
Canadian Trade Commissioner Service	739

Issued every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
For Index and List of Trade Officials see last page.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa. Tuesday, May 26, 1913. No. 539.

MARKETS FOR CANADIAN LUMBER.

Canadian Trade Commissioners Present Results of Inquiries as to Possibilities for Export Trade.

The Department of Trade and Commerce, through its Trade Commissioners, has not been unmindful of the trade and export necessities with respect to Canadian lumber, and more particularly lumber from British Columbia. In 1905 very full reports were obtained from Commissioner Ross upon the Australian market for lumber, and his report, dated October 21, 1905, was published in Weekly Report No. 97. Further inquiries were carried on by Commissioner Larke at Sydney, and a report thereon appeared in Weekly Report No. 291 of the year 1909. Further reports by Commissioners Ross and Larke will be found in Weekly Reports Nos. 310, 314 and 325 of the year 1910. In Weekly Report No. 325 a report on forestry appears from Commissioner Flood, dealing with the West Indian market. An important report was also made with regard to the lumber trade in South Africa by Commissioner Pousette, which appeared in the same Weekly Report No. 325. Further reports from the Trade Commissioners in Australia, New Zealand and Japan appear in Weekly Reports Nos. 377 and 413 in 1911. Reports and short references were made at the instance of Trade Commissioners in numbers of the Weekly Report 224, 431, 433, 445, 462, 468, 476, 478, 493, 515, 519, 520, 521, 522, 525, 526, 530, 534, 535 and 536.

Last year the Minister commissioned Mr. Pousette, Trade Commissioner of South America, to make a tour of the Latin American Republics, which he did, spending a year in making a round and going carefully and extensively into the possibilities of the lumber market in different parts of the country. Commissioner Pousette has since been instructed to visit different parts of Canada and has spent a portion of his time in British Columbia, conferring with important firms there with reference particularly to the South American market. In addition to this a circular letter was sent out on January 5, 1914, to the Trade Commissioners in Japan, China, New Zealand and Australia, and this has specially in view the fact that Australia was the largest market for Pacific coast lumber, because of geographical position and favourable freight rate.

In view of the expected opening of the Panama canal, a circular letter was sent on April 2 to the Trade Commissioners in Great Britain and Europe, and also to the West Indies, and letters were written to the British Consuls at Milan and Genoa. Exhaustive inquiries are now in progress in response to these letters, and the result will appear as received in the Weekly Report.

The first response appeared in the form of a report from Commissioner W. A. Beddoe, New Zealand, published in Weekly Report No. 536, and in No. 537 were contributions from Commissioners D. H. Ross, Australia; Gordon B. Johnson, China, and the Acting Trade Commissioner at Leeds, Eng. In this issue are reports by the Trade Commissioners at London and Bristol.

London.

(*Mr. Harrison Watson.*)

May 8, 1914.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER.

The views of a number of representative timber importers have been sought with the object of ascertaining the possibilities of developing an increased market in this country for British Columbia lumber. Those consulted included not only strictly United Kingdom houses, but also firms directly connected with Canada.

The abrupt decline from the phenomenally high freights which ruled until the autumn of last year affected the timber trade perhaps more than any other, and the reaction from the buoyant conditions which prevailed has been more than usually severe. The break occurred at a time when the trade was carrying large stocks of timber of all kinds laid down at high prices, and has been succeeded by a period of almost uninterrupted inactivity and dullness. Freights remain at a low level, and at the moment there are no definite indications of a revival.

As an example of the large quantities of Pacific coast lumber now on hand, according to the Wood Circular published on May 1 by the well known firm of Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine, of Liverpool, the stock of 'British Columbia and Oregon pine, logs and planks' at Liverpool, Birkenhead and Garston, on April 30, 1914, aggregated 349,000 cubic feet, compared with 63,000 on the same date in 1913, and 186,000 in 1912, and it is understood that the supply at present exceeds the demand in other centres.

SEVERE COMPETITION.

British Columbia lumber—which, as far as Great Britain is concerned, practically means Douglas fir—has always had to encounter severe competition in this market, largely owing to the heavy transportation which it has to bear in comparison with other sources of supply of similar material, and up to the present its consumption has been restricted because its use has been chiefly confined to certain specific purposes, although the scope is extending, and there is no reason, except that of price, why it should not be largely increased. So far its chief competitor has been pitch pine, coming mainly from the Southern United States.

As the lumber trade is probably the oldest branch of Anglo-Canadian trade, it has been thoroughly exploited, and the timber importers and dealers of the United Kingdom, many of whom are directly represented in the principal shipping centres of the Dominion, are not only thoroughly posted regarding the fluctuations of the Canadian and other markets, but many of them possess an extensive personal knowledge of Canada's forestry resources; while a number of the principal Canadian shippers either maintain agents on this side, or regular correspondents, with whom they are in constant communication.

Although the Pacific is of later growth than the Atlantic industry, it would appear that the principal importers here are well posted regarding the conditions prevailing in British Columbia, and the consensus of opinion is that no increase is possible at the present time.

It is reported that there are several cargoes now in transit from British Columbia for which no buyers are in sight, and which, when eventually sold, are likely to realize prices which it is feared must be unremunerative to shippers, while any attempt to increase shipments can only result in heavy losses, until the prevailing depression passes away.

Some critics consider that the industry is less well organized in British Columbia than in certain other sources of supply, and that until the present heavy cost of labour can be reduced, the industry must be heavily handicapped.

About a year ago, when the views of a number of business houses were obtained regarding the probable effect of the Panama canal upon general trade between the Pacific coast of Canada and the United Kingdom, timber importers consulted thought that lumber, owing to its bulky nature would be probably less affected than almost any other branch of Pacific trade, and this still seems to be the opinion held here.

Bristol.

(*Mr. E. D. Arnaud.*)

May 7, 1914.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER.

As the result of a full inquiry into the subject it has been found that the chief obstacles to an extended use of British Columbia timber are the cost and length of time required to bring it here. Consequently it cannot compete at present with timber from Russia and Swedish sources, but it is fully expected that with the opening of the Panama canal and a great reduction of the freight charges, together with the acceleration in the time occupied in the voyage, it will become profitable to use larger quantities of British Columbia timber in the future. At present it is doubtful whether any Bristol channel timber firm would care to undertake to import a whole cargo on the terms now offering.

A matter that has, on several occasions, been brought to the attention of this office as operating to the detriment of the Canadian deal trade is the apparently careless way in which the deals are made, especially in the product of New Brunswick mills, and it is very essential that absolute accuracy in measurements is maintained, otherwise loss occurs in the subsequent cutting up on this side. Canadian deals are often found with waney edges, and this also entails loss, from which, it is stated, Baltic deals are entirely free, and consequently in greater favour in the market here. It should not be a difficult matter to overcome these defects that are complained of as lowering the value of the Canadian product.

OPINIONS OF LEADING IMPORTERS.

In amplification of these remarks, the following extracts from correspondence with several leading firms in the timber trade may be quoted:—

A BRISTOL IMPORTER.

'About three or four years ago the lumbermen in British Columbia and Oregon were full up with business, as the local demand was practically in excess of the supply. Since then, however, the lumbermen have been increasing their output on their home trade. Owing to the general slump in Canada which followed they are now looking for an export market, and are keen to sell to the English timber merchants, through, of course the usual brokers. Columbian and Oregon pine, however, are not in common demand on this side, and only one or two London or Liverpool buyers would entertain a contract for a cargo. In the Bristol channel it would be quite impossible to sell a whole ship load. If prices were right, I have no doubt that we could sell little lots at 25/40 standards to some of the more enterprising merchants, but the great drawback hitherto has been the high price and the long time taken to deliver, sometimes nine to twelve months.

'When the Panama canal opens, we are hopeful that with the shorter time taken for delivery, we shall be able to open up a business with the west coast of America, but of course prices must be right, and this is, and has been, the great difficulty to contend with. I have figures before me quoting $18 per M feet for Oregon pine, select lumber, and the freight to Bristol would run to about 75s. per standard. This means that with the commission added, this grade of lumber would cost quite £12 2s. 6d. per standard, and then the goods would have to be worked into floorings. At the present moment the prices for Norwegian floorings, planed two sides and edges, is £10 15s., £10 17s. 6d. per standard, so you can see that if the Oregon select pine is to contend with the Norwegian floorings, there must be a considerable drop in price. You will observe that the freight from the west coast of Bristol is quoted 75s., and the ordinary freight from Norway to Bristol is about 25s. to 30s. at the outside.

'If we put Oregon pine in competition with pitch pine there is just about the same difficulty. We are not so conversant with pitch pine, as comparatively little is brought into the Bristol market, but we judge that if Oregon pine is to compete with pitch pine prices, the price must be considerably lower than at present.

'To sum the whole matter up; the fact is, the west coast lumbermen have put up mills, and they cut lumber in excess of the present requirements, and they are looking to the Canadian government to help them out when all they have got to do is to meet the market price on this side, and sell their stocks to the best advantage that they can. This means, of course, a sharp loss, but they must put this loss against the good times that they have had in the last three or four years.

'When the Panama canal opens, I shall be glad if you will put us in communication with some of these mill men who now want to sell their stocks, and I believe we could build up a fair trade with them in the Bristol channel, also in Liverpool and London.'

'There has been for many years past a market over here for British Columbian woods, but the business has always been restricted owing to the length of time it took to come over and the high price of freight. If the Panama canal gets over this difficulty there is of course reason to think that there should be an increase in the business done. It would be of interest to have prices from the exporters (if it is yet possible) based on the prices that may probably rule for freight when the canal is open.'

FROM A NEWPORT FIRM.

'There are, as you are aware, large quantities of this timber coming into the United Kingdom, but, owing to our having been able to obtain our requirements of American large logs in pitch pine, we have not so far embarked in the Columbia import trade to any extent. Owing to the long voyage, this wood comes in somewhat unwieldy cargoes, but we have no doubt that the opening of the Panama canal will effect great changes in carrying facilities and that the establishment of liners on the route will lend to exporters being enabled to forward conveniently sized parcels that will find ready purchasers.

'There is already a fairly steady trade in this (Newport) port in Columbian pine timber, and a certain quantity is imported every year. At present, however, cargoes are brought by large sailing ships, and the greater length of time taken by these voyages makes the business somewhat hazardous, and so restricts the quantity imported.

'When the Panama canal is open for traffic we have every reason to anticipate that by the use of steamers and the shortened voyage, the trade will receive an impetus, the cost of the timber thereby being greatly reduced, and its use in this country consequently increased.

'We shall look forward with much interest to the development of the trade in British Columbian timber.

A CARDIFF FIRM.

'We have imported British Columbian pine for some years past in full cargoes, but the demand for it is quite limited. It is doubtful if the sale will be materially increased by the opening of the Panama canal, though this of course depends somewhat on the amount of reduction in price which this route brings about.

'It may have the effect of increasing the number of importers without increasing the total quantities sold in the long run.'

IMPORTS OF WOOD.

Reference was made in a report from this office dated March 10 last to imports of wood at this port, which was published in Weekly Report No. 531 of March 30, page 445, in which mention is made of the facilities provided by the Maple Leaf Line steamers for the carriage of Pacific coast pine and redwood lumber to Avonmouth. Considerable statistical information concerning the timber trade of the Bristol channel ports was given in a report from this office, which was published in the Weekly Report of April 20 last, No. 534.

The following is a list of the imports of wood goods into the port of Bristol for the last three years:—

From—	1911. Loads.	1912. Loads.	1913. Loads.
Europe	97,651	96,564	140,921
Canada	47,609	42,424	31,284
United States—			
Eastern ports	3,351	4,041	4,277
Western ports	51	73	61
Australasia	1,835	28	1,132
	150,497	143,130	177,675

NORWAY AND DENMARK.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. C. E. Sontum.)

CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY, May 5, 1914.

SCANDINAVIAN WOOD PULP MARKET.

The Swedish export paper *Svensk Export* states in the April number:—

'The wood pulp market has been quiet on account of the many holidays but the tendency is firm. There is not much inquiry for mechanical, and cellulose is dull. That the paper makers under the present situation are careful in regard to their purchases of both mechanical and chemical pulp is only natural. The United States market ought to give a strong assistance to our producers, if only the sales could be arranged in a satisfactory manner for them.

As it now goes, the development of our pulp export to America only shows a small progress in spite of the now ruling free import to the United States.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

In England—	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Sulphite—pulp, bleached	11 15 0	to	12 5 0
" " easy bleaching	8 15 0		9 2 6
" " strong	8 0 0		8 2 6
Sulphate " easy bleaching 1me	7 12 0		8 0 0
" " kraft	7 7 6		7 15 0
Mechanical pulp, moist	2 8 0		2 15 0
" " dry	4 5 0		4 10 6

All per ton English c.f.i. the east coast of England.

In France—	Francs.	Francs.
Sulphite—pulp, easy bleaching 1me	23.00 to	24.00
" " strong	20.00	21.00
" " bleached	31.75	34,00
Sulphate "	21.00	22.00
Mechanical pulp, moist	11.00	12.00
" " dry	12.50	13.00

All per 220½ lbs., c.f.i. Rouen.

The Swedish quotations are per ton English net f.o.b.

Mechanical, moist, white pulp	$ 8 00 to	$ 8 80
" dry, white pulp	19 76	20 80
Sulphite, 1me, easy bleaching	38 67	40 00
" " strong	34 67	36 00
Sulphate, easy bleaching, ordinary	33 33	34 76
" strong	32 67	33 87

NORWEGIAN PROSPECTS.

The Norwegian trade paper *Farmand* writes in the April 8 number:—

The sales of mechanical wood pulp for prompt shipment, which have been made from Norway since the beginning of the current year, amount in the aggregate to a considerable quantity, and it would seem, that they have sufficed to clear the stocks, which have been accumulating at the mills as a consequence of the exceptionally plentiful water supply of this winter. This week it has been found difficult, not to say impossible, to fill an order for 3,000 tons, the 6,000 tons which we reported last week having exhausted the available stocks.

No business is reported in cellulose.

Under date, April 18, appeared the following:—

Stocks of mechanical wood pulp in Norway have been reduced within a very small compass. As there are still inquiries from the continent prices have hardened a little, but without any quotable change.

Sales of 1,000 tons of sulphate and 2,000 tons of sulphite cellulose have been reported this week at current prices.

In the April 25th number, there appeared the following:—

Both Norwegian and Swedish mechanical wood pulp mills appear to be practically cleared out for prompt, and as there are inquiries for the continent it ought to be possible to obtain somewhat better prices, but under the wretched condition, which still rules in the paper trade, paper makers naturally try to buy their principal raw material, wood pulp, as cheaply as possible, and it is therefore difficult to arrange business.

Cellulose is inactive.

WOOD-PULP INDUSTRY OF SWEDEN.

As direct inquiries from Canadian pulp mills are frequently received in regard to the situation of the pulp market in Sweden, the following translation is taken from the Norwegian official journal, *Meddelelser fra Norges Oplysningskontor for Næringsveiene* for April 25, may be of interest:—

'The Swedish pulp industry is making rapid progress and plays an ever larger role in the trade balance of the country. The export from Sweden during 1913 was, of mechanical moist 580,300,000 lbs., as against 479,020,000 lbs. in 1912; of mechanical dry 129,820,000 lbs. during 1913, against 126,390,000 in 1912; of chemical dry, 1,371,900,000 lbs. during 1913, against 1,360,150,000 in 1912; of chemical moist 127,600,000 lbs. in 1913, against 114,400,000 in 1912. This indicates quite a rapid rise throughout the whole line.

THE PULP MARKET.

In regard to the different kinds of pulp, the market has shown a somewhat different situation for mechanical and chemical.

At the commencement of 1913, the situation for mechanical pulp was on the whole satisfactory. The price for moist white pulp was $9.60 to $9.87 per ton English f.o.b. the west coast, and $9.20 to $9.47 per ton f.o.b. Norrland coasts including 3 per cent agent's commission. For the dry pulp, the price varied from $20.80 to $21.03 per ton f.o.b. the west coast, and $20 to $20.27 f.o.b. Norrland coast, including 3 per cent agent's commission. Meanwhile the supply of water at the mills increased during the winter, so that they could work up to their capacity, which caused a rapid increase of the stocks. The prices, therefore, dropped during the spring and reached their lowest point in the summer, when moist was quoted at about $8.37 to $8.64 f.o.b. the west coast, and from $7.73 to $8 f.o.b. Norrland harbours, including commission.

In the late summer, drought prevailed, and the prices rose as a consequence to $9.20 to $9.47 f.o.b. the west coast and $8.67 to $8.94 f.o.b. Norrland ports during November. Prices remained at this point until the close of the year.

The progress of the mechanical pulp industry in Sweden is indicated in the following figures, which show the production both for export and for the home consumption:—

1893	122,000 tons	English	Moist weight.
1898	258,000 "	"	"
1903	330,000 "	"	"
1908	428,000 "	"	"
1913	about 675,000 "	"	"

Of the production in 1914 at the close of the year 1913 about 75 per cent was placed.

For cellulose, the market was at the commencement of the year 1913 unusually favourable, and the strong increase in the price from 1912 continued also during the first quarter of 1913. In the beginning of March the prices for easy bleaching sulphite were up to $42.67 to $44 clean net f.o.b. and for strong sulphite from $38.67 to $40 clean net f.o.b.

These high prices, however, later in the summer brought a collapse, as the paper industry proved itself unable to keep pace with these prices and to supply themselves at those rates. Otherwise the hausse had only a limited consequence, as the English paper mills during the low prices of 1910-11 had secured pulp for several years ahead. The increase in the price, therefore, resulted in business stagnating and the purchasers barely covered their immediate wants. The sales to the United States, which next to England, is the largest customer of Sweden in this line, also were partly stopped on account of the preparations for the revision of the United States customs tariff. The prices thus during the summer were ultimately depressed. At the close of the year 1913 some improvement was noticed, as the statistical information shows a decided decrease of the stocks of the cellulose mills. Of the production for 1914 probably more than 80 per cent was contracted for at firm prices.

DEVELOPMENT OF CELLULOSE INDUSTRY.

The development of the cellulose industry of Sweden has been strong and rapid. Several new mills have been started during the later years and a number of the older ones have increased their production.

The total production in Sweden of cellulose has been:—

1893	about 54,000 tons	English	dry weight.
1898	" 133,000 "	"	"
1903	" 272,000 "	"	"
1908	" 537,000 "	"	"
1913	" 850,000 "	"	"

The export of cellulose from Sweden has risen in the same proportion:—

1893	43,663 tons	English dry weight.
1898	81,568 "	"
1903	233,819 "	"
1908	381,344 "	"
1913	653,500 "	"

NORWEGIAN TISSUE-MILL STOPPED.

The tissue mill, operated by a stock company, about a month ago stopped their payments, after having been established only about two years. The work at the mill was continued for fourteen days later in order to dispose of the raw material on hand. It has been run with loss from the start.

NORWEGIAN NEWSPAPER SOLD TO UNITED STATES FIRM.

According to *Tidsskrift for Papirindustri* the Norwegian mill Union Co. at Skien has sold 3,000 tons of newspaper in rolls to the New York *World*. The delivery was to start in April. If this paper runs well on the United States presses, it will influence very favourably the sale of Norwegian paper to America.

RUSSIA TO PLACE EXPORT DUTY ON PULPWOOD.

According to the same paper, Russia intends placing an export duty on pulp wood, cellulose-pulp, paper and pasteboard of every kind. If this is so, the whole Norwegian industry, which will be influenced through such an export duty, will greatly profit in the near future.

HOLLAND AND SOUTHERN GERMANY.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. J. T. Lithgow.*)

ROTTERDAM, May 8, 1914.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN DUTCH AGRICULTURE.

British and United States interest in Holland has always been directed in no small measure to the remarkable development of agriculture in this country. This interest has been and is well deserved. Striking evidence of the development of the industry is given in a book just published by the Agricultural Department reviewing the whole period, 1813-1913.

EARLY CONDITIONS.

When in the middle of the eighteenth century the flourishing condition of commerce and industry began to wane and showed obvious signs of decadence, agriculture commenced to come to the fore and made steady progress, paving the way for the first part of the period under consideration, the opening years of the nineteenth century.

LATER DEVELOPMENT.

The second period, from 1820 to 1850, proved very favourable to cattle breeders and dairymen, and was distinguished by a protective commercial policy on behalf of grain growers. In the third period, from 1850 to 1877, the international position

of the Netherlands as an agricultural country was highly favourable. But this condition did not last. During 1877-1895 the position of agriculture grew worse and worse; but the crisis experienced in the course of those years had the good effect of opening the eyes of both Government and farmers to the poor condition of our agriculture.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING.

Hitherto the idea had prevailed that a farmer had to use his hands only, not his brains. The farmer fought shy of science and would not accept advice. He, however, suddenly became aware of the fact that other countries, where science was resorted to as a welcome help in agriculture, had gone far ahead. Then a great change came, and the Dutch farmers, once they had been convinced of the fact that their business could not progress without this change and without scientific advice, adopted the measures they had formerly refused to consider.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE.

The Government gave active assistance, which became more important when in 1897 everything relating to agriculture was united in an Agricultural Division with an agricultural expert at its head as Director General. Since 1905 the Agricultural Division forms part of the newly-founded Department of Agriculture, Industry and Trade.

CHEAPER PRODUCTION AND EFFICIENCY.

The book goes on to point out that the application of agricultural science is very important because it tends to lower the cost of production, and in this way the farmers are in a favourable position to meet competition. They have learned to work on a more rational basis, viz., scientifically, with greater results, consequently with less waste of capital and labour. In this way the cost of production has become less.

The working of the ground, manuring, cattle-breeding, the feeding of domestic animals, the treatment of the milk for dairy purposes, &c., &c., all this is now done under the auspices of agricultural science and technical efficiency, with the best results. The new movement has also led to the introduction of more productive breeds of animals and kinds of plants.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANUFACTURING AND INCREASING PRICE FOR AGRICULTURISTS.

In this way agriculturists have succeeded in producing at a profit, even when prices are low, and this explains the fact that the results of business, as shown by the prices paid for land, have improved much more than was thought possible considering the comparatively low prices. Without a doubt the powerful development of industry has had a strong influence in this direction. The great demand for labour for the enormously developing industrial world during the last twenty or twenty-five years has driven great crowds to the cities or the industrial centres. With the growth of the urban populations, especially in industrial parts, the demand for meat, dairy products, milk, eggs, vegetables, fruits, &c., has proportionately increased, whilst the high wages enable the industrial workmen to arrange his life on a higher level.

HIGHER PRICES.

Consequently, in spite of the great extension of cattle breeding and the dairy industry in recent years, the prices paid for meat and dairy products have for some time past been higher than ever before, which is very much in favour of Dutch agriculture, that thrives especially on the sale of these, its chief products. But not only in regard to the nature of the products have conditions lately been extremely profitable for the Netherlands; they are especially so because of the exceptionally favour-

able economic-geographical situation of the Netherlands in the centre of industrial life. The above mentioned development has surrounded us with more numerous consumers, so that especially as regards articles which must be consumed in fresh condition or for some other reason cannot be shipped to any distance, have a sort of natural monopoly with a larger market for these products.

INCREASING DEMAND.

In this respect we think first of all of our exports of fresh vegetables, flowers, perishable fruits, &c., of cabbage, fresh beef and pork, of butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, &c. In fact, it is easy to understand why the production of those products is extending so enormously and why these branches of agriculture are in such a flourishing condition.

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.

Then there is the preparation of dairy products in factories, the beet root sugar manufacture, the potato flour industry, and the cardboard manufacture. As regards the first named, this is of the greatest importance for sandy districts, and also for those districts where, even with a better soil, formerly very bad butter was made, in consequence of which the proceeds from the dairy were lamentably small. In those parts the factory has saved the farm from ruin, and has largely contributed towards modernizing this branch of industry.

It may safely be stated that the condition of Dutch agriculture and Dutch farmers, which in the beginning of the period 1895 was pitiable, has gradually improved, nay that this period has become a time of revival and prosperity, and strong, healthy agricultural life, such as was never before seen in this country.

WORLD COMPETITION.

Our farmers on the whole have mentally awakened; they are better aware of the mission they have to fulfil in society. The farmer of to-day works for the international market, in many cases for the world-market, and he must compete with men of the same calling all over the world. This requires energetic exertion, and a knowledge of economy and of economic geography is indispensable to the present-day farmer.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. E. H. S. Flood.)

BARBADOS, May 2, 1914.

TRINIDAD IMPORTS FOR 1913.

The Trinidad *Royal Gazette*, which has just come to hand, contains a full and detailed account of the imports and exports for the year ending December 31, 1913. The revenue from customs, it appears, fell off during the year some £5,500, which is about one and one-half per cent. Collections from customs have been about the same in amount for some years with, however, an upward tendency. The total import for

the year valued £2,879,918. The following summary classification will show the particulars of the import as entered for home consumption:—

1.	Food, drink and tobacco	£1,455,976
2.	Raw material	248,131
3.	Articles wholly manufactured	1,057,165
4.	Miscellaneous	13,368
5.	Bullion and coin	53,910
		£2,828,550

REVENUE AS AFFECTED BY THE RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

The *Gazette* also publishes a return by the Collector of Customs, showing the effect of the British Preferential Tariff on the amount of duty collected last year. The details are set out and the loss of revenue shown, amounting to £7,198. In referring to flour the collector remarks that 'it will be noticed that of a total loss of £7,198, that on flour alone amounted to £4,958. The imports of this article increased, however, during the year by 22,148 bags.' Had the Reciprocity Treaty been in operation for the full twelve months of the year, it may be fairly assumed that the measure of the benefit to be conferred by Trinidad on Canada and Great Britain under Schedule A of the Preference Agreement would be considerably greater than double the loss shown for the six months, as it necessarily takes a few months to affect the current of trade in any new direction.

INCREASED IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

There has been a steady growth in the import trade with Canada, and last year the increase over the previous year valued £65,484. With the present improved steamboat communication and the stimulating effect of the preference, we may look for a very substantial increase in the future. The total trade for the last five years may be seen in the following table. It is to be noticed that the trade for the first six months of last year was £106,601, and for the following six months, under the preference, £150,271.

1909	£106,016
1910	134,609
1911	190,287
1912	190,769
1913	256,872

COAL TRADE AND SHIPPING.

No better index to the general prosperity of the colony can be had than the increase in the shipping trade. During the last five years the tonnage of vessels calling at the ports has risen to over double. The bunker coaling trade has also steadily advanced. In 1906 the quantity of coal imported for bunkering purposes amounted to £23,697 and last year rose to £105,665. Trinidad now easily has second place among the coaling stations of the West Indies, St. Lucia still maintaining the lead. The coal comes principally from the United States.

INCREASED IMPORTATION OF FLOUR.

There has been a very steady increase in the quantity of flour imported annually. Last year the amount both in quantity and value rose higher than in any previous year. In a brief report published in the Weekly Report in March last, the change in the volume of the flour trade with Canada was noticed, and the increase for the year, six months of which the preference was in operation, was shown to be 69,017 barrels. The statistics as taken from the customs returns are given under. It may be noticed in passing that Argentina, which in the two previous years sent in an average of over 11,000 barrels, dropped off very considerably last year.

Reducing the statistics to barrels of 196 lbs., the importation for the last three years was, respectively, 244,869, 249,176, 271,250 barrels.

FLOUR IMPORTS, 1913.

Under General Tariff—			
United Kingdom	brls.	20	
British North America	"	39,458	
United States	"	128,871	
Argentina	"	2,848	
Others	"	879	
			172,076
Under Preferential Tariff—			
British North America	brls.	99,159	
United Kingdom	"	15	
			99,174
			271,250

MORE FISH CONSUMED.

The consumption of fish appears to be on the increase judging by the quantity imported, but it is fish, pickled and dried, which has the demand and is the least expensive. The value, however, of the total import has dropped in the last three years about 8 per cent. There was a falling off, apparently, in demand for pickled salmon, the quantity of which dropped about one-third. The greatest value of this fish came from Canada, a small quantity coming from the United States and the United Kingdom. Fish, pickled and dried, which would be codfish and herring, shows an increase of about 15 per cent in the last two years. It might be worth noting that the amount credited to the United States has been gradually falling off in the last four years. This may be due to the fact that the Canadian and Newfoundland fish is exported direct. Last year the very considerable falling off was no doubt the effect of the Preferential Tariff.

The following statement will show the position of the trade for the year:—

	Lbs.	£	
Pickled salmon	83,900	1,147	
" "	4,800	68	under preference.
Pickled, smoked or dried	3,410,446	39,919	
" " "	2,708,813	31,061	under preference.
Fresh, in cold storage	40,678	846	
Fish, canned	374,011	9,367	
" "	6,223	164	under preference.
Total fish	6,628,871	82,572	

LUMBER TRADE.

Last year there was a decline in the lumber trade resulting from a falling off in the importation from the United States. The drop in value was over one-third, but in quantity over 40 per cent. There was also less imported from Canada, rather more than half of which came in under the preference. The value of the Canadian import was £8,775. The decline in the import may be due to the fact that more lumber is being cut in Trinidad, as is evidenced by the quantity of cedar and other woods for export, which last year was nearly double recent years.

CHEESE, BUTTER AND BUTTER SUBSTITUTES.

Less butter was imported last year, and only a small amount under the preference. The falling off amounted to about 15,000 lbs. France has enjoyed the greater part of this trade, and last year furnished one-half of the supply. There was also less demand for oleomargarine. A considerable quantity of edible oil is used annually, the import averaging about £15,000 in value; one-half comes from France, and the United States obtains about one-quarter. Each year there is about the same value in lard imported as there is in butter, and the falling off last year in butter was supplemented apparently by a corresponding increase in the quantity of lard imported.

Nearly all of this comes from the United States, only a small quantity as yet coming in under the preference. Cheese to an average value of about £10,000 is imported, though last year the figure fell below this average. A small amount only came in under the preference from Canada. More than half was supplied by the United States, and a substantial part of the remainder by Holland.

CONDENSED MILK AND TEA.

A considerable quantity of condensed milk has been required in the colony for some years past, and the import has been in the neighbourhood of £40,000. Last year it was about 10 per cent more than this, and some came in under the preference. The greater part is credited to the United Kingdom and is of Anglo-Swiss origin. Canadian canners of milk should endeavour to obtain some of this trade, as the requirements of the market are steady.

When it is remembered that the staple industry of the Island is cocoa, and that a considerable quantity of coffee is also grown and exported, it is not to be wondered at that the importation of tea is relatively small. However, the import has been gradually increasing, and last year amounted to £7,369. It is to be noticed also that a better quality is being imported, the average invoice value being at thirty cents per pound, whereas a few years ago it was entered at an average of twenty cents per pound. There is very little imported either from the United States or Canada, but is of direct importation from the tea-growing colonies or from Great Britain. It would be desirable if some of our firms putting up packet tea would advertise and attempt to introduce their brands in Trinidad and in the other islands as well.

OATS, HAY AND CATTLE FOOD.

As the supply of grass and fodder is limited in the Colony, it is necessary to import each year a large quantity of oats and other cattle food. In 1911 the value of the import of oats was £26,928, of which Canada supplied over three-quarters, Holland and Argentina sending in a small quantity. In 1912 there is no separate classification for oats in the customs returns, corn, oats and other grain being grouped together. The figure credited to Canada in that year, which was probably all oats, was about the quantity and value in the previous year. In the same year there was a larger quantity of oats received from Holland and Argentina, and it appeared then that these countries intended to compete for a regular share of the trade. In the year under notice the classification is again somewhat confused, as corn, oats and other grain are grouped together, and there is also a separate classification under the Preferential Tariff. It is not possible, therefore, to say the exact amount of the import, but it appears that under the preference Canada furnished £13,347, and under 'grain, corn and oats,' £16,635, making a total of about £30,000. In this list Canada stands easily first as in recent years, as the whole import of corn, oats and other grain amounted only to a little over £33,000, which is about the usual yearly requirements.

More hay was also required, and the importation rose above the previous year with a total of £2,061, part of which came in under the preference. This trade was about equally divided between Canada and the United States.

Bran and pollard also increased from £1,963 to £2,776, half coming from Argentina. In previous years the United States had the trade.

There is a large annual import classed as cattle food, amounting to about £20,000, most of which comes from the United States, and is a food prepared chiefly with cotton seed oil. From Canada the amount last year was £2,211, half under the preference.

The market has become quite an important one for countries exporting cattle food, as may be seen when they are grouped, as in the following statement:—

Cattle food	£21,735
Oats (about)	30,000
Hay and straw	2,061
Bran and pollard	2,776
	£56,562

TOTAL IMPORTS OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

In Weekly Report No. 530, issued in March last, reference was made to the increased demand for boots and shoes required in the West Indies. In stating the total import for 1912 the figure given was too large, due to a typographical error, but it did not, however, affect the general statements in the paragraph in which it occurred, namely, that the United States had been increasing its business with the West Indies in boots and shoes, that the imports from that country now exceeded those of Great Britain, and that Canada was supplying a small quantity only, due largely to the fact that no effort was being made to canvas the territory by Canadian manufacturers.

To show the correct total and the details of the imports of footwear into these islands, including Bermuda and British Honduras, the following table is given. In the case of Bermuda and Bahamas the amount is estimated only, as there is no separate classification.

IMPORTS, 1912.

British Guiana	£ 23,390
Jamaica	81,219
Barbados	22,268
Trinidad	41,385
St. Vincent	1,523
St. Lucia	5,776
Grenada	5,632
Leeward and Virgin Island	14,182
Bahamas	10,000
British Honduras	19,761
	£225,136
Bermuda	25,000
	£250,136

FEATURE OF BOOT AND SHOE TRADE IN TRINIDAD.

Though the population has been increasing in the last ten years there has been a falling off of nearly one-third in the value of the imports of boots and shoes. In 1907 the import amounted to nearly £65,000, of which the United States supplied £25,000 and Canada £361. Since that time there has been a gradual increase of the proportion of the trade obtained by the United States, and last year the amount was virtually one-half, while the trade with Canada had fallen off completely. The greater part of the remainder of the import came from the United Kingdom. The general decline in the value of the import is not easily accounted for, unless it is due to the local industries and the prevailing demand for light and inexpensive footwear.

For the benefit of Canadian manufacturers it may be pointed out that neatness in style and lightness in weight are required by the majority of buyers, and that heavy, expensive boots have but a small demand. It may be said generally that at the present time the patterns and styles prevailing in the cities of the United States are accepted as being the fashions, with the additional proviso that boots and shoes should be light in weight and reasonably low in price.

MANUFACTURED GOODS.

Manufactured goods to over £1,000,000 are imported each year, and the demand is increasing. Glancing over the imports it is noticed that wearing apparel, most of which comes from Great Britain, is imported to the value of over £60,000 and of this the United States gets about £10,000. Travelling bags, trunks, valises and baskets are down for over £2,000, and part comes from Canada under the preference. Of bread and biscuits there is an import of over £7,000 a year, the greater part from

Great Britain. Books are put down at over £8,000 for last year, also from the United Kingdom. Brooms and brushes for £2,270, about £700 being supplied by Canada. Rubber and gutta percha goods are also down for about £7,000, mostly from the United States. There was over £22,000 of cement imported last year, which was less than the previous year; £5,000 value came from the United States. Calcium carbide figures for £790, of which nearly £500 came from Canada. Confectionery was imported to the value of over £8,000; and cordage and twine, £8,448, of which Canada supplied £1,075. Haberdashery and millinery appear as among the largest items with an annual import of over £30,000. Hardware, unenumerated, part of which appears under the Preferential Tariff, is upwards of £100,000, but if to this is added those items classified, the figure would of course be very much larger. Jewellery has an average import of between £12,000 and £13,000, and watches and clocks over £5,000.

Machinery is one of the heavy items, and last year the import was over £100,000. In this there would be but a small quantity of agricultural machinery such as is used in Canada, as the methods of agriculture do not appear to call for such machinery, or there has been a lack of energy on the part of those who have this machinery to sell. The Imperial Department of Agriculture have expressed a willingness to assist any Canadian firm that undertakes local demonstrations of the value of such machinery to the needs of West Indian agriculture. Chemical manure also came in to the value of £22,000; some of the colonies are now importing chemical manures from Canada, but Trinidad does not. Musical instruments, including pianos and organs, were imported to the value of £6,293 principally from Great Britain and the United States, and a small amount from Germany. Paints, colours, and varnish, a part of which came in under the preference, valued for the year £13,048, Canada supplying £1,576. Paper of all kinds and stationery were imported to the value of £28,000.

The following table will give the comparison for the last two years of the principal articles imported:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED 1913.

	1912.	1913.
Cocoa..lbs.	5,925,133	5,732,662
Fish.. "	6,105,490	6,628,871
Flour..brls.	229,783	270,605
Lard..lbs.	2,222,846	2,585,810
Malt liquor (beer and ale)..std. gals.	301,077	310,109
Meats..lbs.	4,688,366	4,960,043
Rice.. "	23,599,688	18,837,252
Live stock..No.	19,106	13,931
Spirits..gals.	59,142	60,051
Tobacco (all kinds)..lbs.	534,610	547,758
Vegetables, fresh..£	28,737	30,452
Wines..gals.	110,624	126,779
Timber—sawn and hewn..ft.	11,213,744	6,970,690
Textiles..£	341,575	330,394
Hardware..£	252,297	250,212
Manufactured leather..£	54,421	61,418
Oil—Petroleum..gals.	753,167	726,959
Soap..lbs.	4,374,685	3,949,262

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

The exports of the Colony last year rose higher than in any previous year, making a total of £3,065,863. This was made up of £2,344,366 for local produce, and foreign goods re-exported and species £721,497. The transit trade rose also above the previous year and stood at £2,139,810 which, with the exports, gave a total export trade of £5,205,673.

The following is a comparative statement of quantities of the leading articles exported in last and two preceding years:—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Cocoa, produce.. .. ..lbs.	49,790,832	41,525,627	48,116,377
" foreign .. .. "	7,774,256	7,355,058	5,927,485
Cocoanuts, produce.. .. ..No.	20,602,923	16,305,108	16,390,897
" foreign.. .. .. "	1,294,108	997,258	252,435
Molasses.. .. ..gals.	516,284	450,068	339,496
Rice.. .. ..lbs.	901,743	1,870,972	1,074,727
Bitters.. .. ..gals.	34,425	32,629	32,234
Rum.. .. .. "	122,257	85,988	102,384
Sugar, produce.. .. ..cwt.	758,737	663,305	653,098
Tobacco, including cigars, &c ..lbs.	83,629	60,327	23,072
Asphalt.. .. ..tons.	169,027	176,077	206,416
Balata gum.. .. ..lbs.	60,432	78,869	77,991
Timber, produce.. .. ..cu. ft.	110,687	262,000	325,061
Oil—petroleum, crude, local.. ..gals.	.....	.....	13,570,152

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. E. Ray.)

BIRMINGHAM, May 5, 1914.

INQUIRIES FOR MAPLE SYRUP.

A few years ago, samples of maple syrup were received and distributed; they were reported upon favourably, although it was believed that time only would enable maple syrup to assume a permanent place in English households. Syrups are in common use, but as is well known, it requires a good deal of persuasion to induce consumers to adopt anything new in dietetics.

An old-established provision merchant in Birmingham believes that the syrup could now be introduced successsfully among confectioners in this district, and he would like to receive samples and quotations in order to give it a thorough test. Name and address is on file with the Department of Trade and Commerce.

CEREAL AND ROOT CROPS.

According to agricultural statistics appearing in a report of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, the total area in England and Wales under wheat, barley and oats in 1913 was 5,235,144 acres, being 157,227 acres less than in 1912.

The total area under wheat in 1913 was 1,701,588 acres, or 8·7 per cent (161,776 acres) less than in 1912. This is the smallest acreage returned since 1908.

The total area returned as under barley in 1913 was 1,558,856 acres, being 102,328 acres, or 7 per cent more than in 1912, and the largest breadth sown since 1904.

The area returned as under oats in 1913, 1,974,700 acres, was 97,779, or 4·7 per cent less than in the previous year. This area is the smallest shown in the returns since 1898, since when the acreage of the crop has not varied greatly from year to year, though it reached a maximum of 2,272,000 acres in 1904.

A reduction in the area under beans occurred in 1913, the total (268,279 acres) being 8,722 acres (3·1 per cent) less than in 1912.

The total area of pease was 164,044 acres, or 37,091 acres (18·4 per cent) less than in 1912, when, however, the area was the largest returned since 1895.

The area devoted to rye in 1913 was 51,506 acres, being 2,627 acres less than in 1912, but otherwise the largest since 1907.

The acreage under buckwheat also decreased in 1913, being 3,686 acres, as against 4,990 in the previous year.

The total area devoted to the six crops—wheat, barley, oats, rye, beans and pease —in 1913 was 5,718,973 acres. This total is 205,667 acres less than in 1912, and the area was smaller only in 1908 and 1904, since the returns were first collected in 1866.

POTATO AND ROOT CROPS.

The potato and root crops together show a reduction of over 106,500 acres since 1912. The area planted with potatoes in 1913, was 442,035 acres, being 20,868 acres less than in 1912, but otherwise larger than in any year since 1905.

The reduction of the area under turnips and swedes was comparatively small, amounting to 19,548 acres, but sufficient to make the total area the smallest yet returned. The decrease of the mangold area amounted to 66,208 acres, or 13·6 per cent of the 1912 area. The area in 1913, 419,456 acres, was the smallest returned since 1905.

HOPS AND FRUIT.

For the fourth successive year an increase is recorded in the acreage planted with hops. The area returned in 1913, 35,676 acres, was 847 acres more than in 1912, and 3,137 acres larger than the minimum area returned in 1909. The total area under fruit in England and Wales, as returned in 1913, amounted to 290,267 acres, 30,200 acres of small fruit being grown in orchards, and therefore appearing under both headings. There was thus a reduction of 3,759 acres since 1912, shared both by small fruit and orchards.

PIGS.

Pigs, like other farm stock, were returned in greatly reduced numbers in 1913. The total, 2,102,102, was 394,568, or 15·8 per cent less than in 1912, and is the smallest returned since 1901. Among reasons assigned by the crop reporters for the decline were the high prices of feeding stuffs, the practice of sending the whole milk away from farms, the fattening and sale of breeding stock induced by high prices, and the restrictions on movement necessitated by swine fever.

The number of sows kept for breeding was returned in 1913 as 280,855, being 53,226 or 15·9 per cent less than in 1912.

The number of other pigs decreased from 2,162,589 to 1,821,247. The total for 1913 is the smallest returned except in 1901 and 1893, the latter being the year when this class was first shown separately.

CROP PROSPECTS.

It is rather early in the season to venture on a prediction of the probable extent and nature of the fruit crops. At present, however, reports from all parts of the country state that there is a great abundance of bloom on almost every variety of fruit. There is always the probability of frosts, winds and hailstorms in the month of May. In the absence of these it is safe to predict an excellent crop of plums, apples and pears.

Journals devoted to agricultural and fruit-growing interests assert that everything appears to be favourable, but their optimism is tempered by the experience of former years, when the promise of early spring has been blighted by unforeseen weather conditions.

TREATING MILK ELECTRICALLY.

Professor J. M. Beattie, the city bacteriologist for Liverpool, has presented his report upon experiments in the electrical treatment of milk for the purpose of destroying bacteria. He says that his conclusions are that the electrical method will destroy disease-producing bacteria—that by it the main milk-souring bacteria are either com-

pletely destroyed or may be neglected as far as the keeping power of milk is concerned for ordinary household use. By the process the milk is not sterilised in the strictest sense of the word, but there was a reduction in the total number of bacteria by 99·93 per cent over a series of fifteen daily examinations. Milk will keep perfectly sweet for at least three or four days after treatment, the chemical constitution seems to be unimpaired, and the taste not in any way altered. The milk is not only rendered non-pathogenic as regards ordinary bacteria, but in two cases in which the control supply was tuberculous, the electrically treated milk was non-tuberculous. After treatment the milk is perfectly satisfactory as a food for infants. Professor Beattie adds that absolute sterilisation has not been generally accomplished by the process.

IMPORTS OF HIDES AND LEATHER.

Statistics showing the imports of hides and leather for the first three months of the current year are to hand. Figures relating to the countries of origin are not yet obtainable. It will be noticed, however, that the total imports were very much lower than in 1912 and 1913.

	Three Months ended March 31.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.
Hides and undressed skins—			
Hides, dry	£ 598,906	£ 847,358	£ 771,397
" wet	650,780	792,017	580,585
Leather, undressed (i.e., rought tanned, including rough finished)—			
Hides—			
Calf	.....	44,864	15,902
Other sorts	.....	959,112	855,161
Skins—			
Goat	.....	209,319	273,270
Sheep	.....	219,155	213,194
Other sorts	.....	10,681	9,286
Leather, undressed..Total	1,588,680	1,443,131	1,366,813
Leather, dressed, varnished, japanned or enamelled—Total	178,107	179,552	165,773
Leather, dressed—			
Box calf	.....	304,663	309,159
Glace kid	.....	438,388	358,193
Morocco and Russia, including imitations	1,849	961	320
Other sorts	646,087	335,377	320,165
Total of leather, dressed	1,213,656	1,258,941	1,153,610
Total of leather	£2,802,336	£2,702,072	£2,520,423

GREAT BRITAIN.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(*Mr. E. D. Arnaud.*)

Bristol, May 5, 1914.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF BRISTOL TRADE.

A few extracts from an advance copy of the report of the Bristol Incorporated Chamber of Commerce and Shipping for the past year, may be of interest to Canadian producers and shippers:—

Steady progress, unmarked by violent fluctuation, seems to have been maintained in the city and district. Trade generally has been good, and Bristol has enjoyed a fair share of the prevailing prosperity. Evidences have not been wanting that the high tide mark has been reached and the ebb set in, but there has been

as yet an absence of depression. As was pointed out last year, this immunity from the effects of transient commercial disturbances and this slowness of response to influences deeply felt elsewhere, seem proof of the stability and strength of the city's trade foundations. The characteristic is one upon which Bristol may well be congratulated. In another section will be found reviews of the leading local industries and manufactures.

The shipping tonnage returns for 1913 show an increase under both foreign and coastwise headings, including an addition of nearly six per cent in the number of vessels from and to foreign ports.

The total imports for 1913 show an increase of nearly 10 per cent on the previous year, some of the principal contributing factors in this increase being grain, bananas, frozen meat, oil seeds, iron and timber. Grain especially showed a phenomenal development.

PROVISIONS.

Commercially speaking the whole current of transactions in the wholesale provision trade for the year 1913, has been throughout a monotonous continuation of high prices and small profits in all departments, with almost an entire absence of the changing values and fluctuating supplies that have often been obtained in the past.

Contrary to general expectation the extremely high prices experienced in the drought year 1911, have been almost fully maintained on the average ever since. One exception to this occurred in the early month of 1913. The output of New Zealand cheese deliverable in this country from January to July of that year, was contracted for very extensively by the retailers for delivery monthly during this period at very high prices. In the earlier part of this period, but after all these contracts were made, the cheese market suddenly collapsed and prices dropped from 8s. to 10s. per cwt. Just at this time the new make of Canadian cheese was commencing to be shipped, and was selling freely at 58s. per cwt. c.i.f., and there was every prospect of lower prices ruling all round. But suddenly, and by clever tactics, with the utmost secrecy, until the transaction was completed, one of the gigantic multiple shop companies bought about 75,000 cheese within a few days, at the lower prices then ruling, thus practically clearing the market of all available surplus stocks, and within a fortnight prices rose £6 to £8 per ton, at which ratio, with very slight fluctuations indeed, they have remained ever since.

There is no doubt that these gigantic operations of the multiple shop companies together with the combined buying of the co-operative stores are the chief causes of the higher cost of provisions ruling in recent years.

CANADIAN CHEESE AND BUTTER.

While the imports of Canadian cheese once more show a marked decrease, the imports of New Zealand and other cheeses have largely increased, and the total imports show but little, if any, diminution from former years. It is not, therefore, restricted supplies that have caused the rise in prices.

With regard to the butter market, almost identical features were noticeable. Comparatively high prices ruled throughout the past year, and in the early months of this, but somewhat lower values are occurring recently and supplies seem rather more liberal.

THE BACON MARKET.

A noteworthy change in the bacon business has been the comparative shortage of English, Canadian and American products, and the enormous increase in the supplies of Irish, Danish, Dutch and Russian. With regard to English, it appears

that while the sapient authorities of the English Government have been slaying the animals and trammelling and hampering the producers on account of the swine fever bogey, the Danish, Dutch and other continental breeders have been treating the said bogey with contempt and serum, and calmly and rapidly supplying the deficiency to the benefit of themselves and to the loss of the English farmers. Notwithstanding the supplies above referred to the demand has been equal and high prices have ruled throughout the year right up to the present date with little prospect of a change being apparent.

BRUSH TRADE.

The volume of trade has been very satisfactory, all works being fully employed, in fact kept busy the whole year, notwithstanding the difficulty, forecasted last year, of high prices of the raw material. Bristles and fibres still continue to advance, the primary cause being that the demand has outgrown the supply. This, unfortunately, will necessitate a further revision of prices.

Good trade has been done in the plane trade, fully maintaining its average.

BELLOWS, FORGES, ETC.

The demand for household bellows has been exceptionally great this year, and the export trade in this branch has been brisk. In forges and smith-bellows a greater volume of business has been done, though an alteration in price is called for owing to leather keeping so high.

CANNED GOODS TRADE.

The improvement which we reported in reviewing the year 1912, and which commenced about October, 1912, continued right through 1913, with the result that stocks carried over from 1912 went rapidly into consumption. Generally speaking, the year 1913 was a very favourable one for the canned goods trade.

The consumption of salmon constituted a record; not only were the stocks carried over from 1912 consumed, but a quantity of the 1913 pack itself was imported overland to meet the public demands. The value of canned salmon as a staple article of food is appreciated in this country. The imports of salmon from all sources into the United Kingdom during the year 1913 were no fewer than 1,271,000 cases of 48 lbs. each, as compared with 772,000 cases in 1912.

California fruits, owing to higher prices and partial failure of the crop, showed a falling-off in the total imports; but the very low prices and a large pack of Singapore pines more than balanced this. The imports of Singapore pines to the United Kingdom during 1913 amounted to 650,000 cases—an increase over 1912 of 202,000 cases.

The imports of meats during 1913 were about the same as during 1912, the principal source of supply being Australia. The quantities received from America show a marked falling off.

The season has been a satisfactory one for Italian peeled tomatoes. Notwithstanding a slight increase in cost, the quantity distributed was well up to the average.

DRIED FRUIT TRADE.

The general trade in this branch has been quiet. The quantity imported into Bristol has not been quite so heavy as last year, but on account of the number of countries from which supplies are drawn, each being dependent so much on climatic conditions, the quantities available will always be irregular. The efforts of the association is always to secure direct shipments and enlarge the district supplied from

Bristol, as we are one of the cheapest ports for distribution. The need of further shed accommodation is severely felt, and cause unnecessary expense in handling.

Californian evaporated fruits yearly increase in popularity, the grading and packing of these fruits being reliable and suitable to the retail trade.

CLOTHING.

The spring trade in 1913 was very good, and the summer demand went well into August, but on the other hand the extreme mildness of the winter was detrimental, as there was no demand for heavy overcoats, and the retailers were left with large stocks. The cost of materials has still advanced and apparently will go higher yet. The export to South Africa was rather seriously affected by the rioting in Johannesburg, and although, fortunately, the trouble was of short duration, the trade seems to dread further labour difficulties, and this added to droughts has made the buying much smaller.

CONFECTIONERY.

The confectionery trade during the past year has shared in the general prosperity of the country, and the manufacturers, as a rule, have been busier than for many years past. An additional satisfactory feature has been a continuance of the tendency, mentioned in our report last year, for buyers to require higher priced and better class goods than in former years, and there is no doubt that the young people of the present generation are demanding, and are willing to pay for, a better class sweet than contented the former generation.

The fine weather during the summer was all in favour of a large beet crop, and, notwithstanding that there was a smaller acreage of beetroot sown than in 1912-13, the total crop, including Russia's, is again a record, being slightly higher than the former record year of 1911-12. The effect of this has been to steady prices, and there is every prospect that a fairly low level will be maintained during the coming year—a condition of things all in favour of the manufacturer, whose prospects are, therefore, distinctly good.

During the last few months the government have given notice that the Trades Board Act will be applied to the confectionery trade early in the coming year.

FINE ART PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

The expectations of 1912 have been fully justified during the season of 1913, and trade generaly has been good throughout, many firms having had record years. Business with the continent has been about as usual, but with the United States generally has not been so good. This is no doubt accounted for by the high tariffs on goods of this class imported into the country. The colonies have done very much better, and an increased trade has to be recorded.

A good and steady demand for highclass work is maintained, and Bristol productions in particular have undoubtedly been in great request. There is every reason to believe that this prosperity will continue for the 1914 season, and should this be the case we think it will carry business beyond any point which has yet been reached.

FURNITURE AND CABINET WORK.

The local cabinet trade has been fairly busy during the last twelve months, but the year has been a very anxious one for manufacturers owing to the continued advance in the cost of timber and all raw materials. Labour has also demanded, and in many cases received, better pay, and in some centres these benefits have only been secured by lengthened strikes and lockouts.

MOTORS.

During the past year the motor business has been exceptionally good; but in the pleasure car section, the keen United States and continental competition has been greatly felt. The commercial vehicle section, being exclusively of British conception, is maintained, and is likely to expand to the benefit of motor firms manufacturing this class of goods in this country.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. Harrison Watson.*)

LONDON, E.C., May 8, 1914.

BOX SHOOKS.

Earlier in the year reference was made to the more favourable opening for Canadian box shooks which a couple of the largest London dealers reported to have developed.

Since that time the possibilities of the trade have been looked into by several important Canadian sawmill enterprises, and in recent conversation with one of these importers it was learned that while quotations received from Canada upon large specifications submitted are still slightly higher than the prices made by certain Baltic competitors, the difference is less than for a number of years past, and prospects are correspondingly brighter for actual business in the near future. Indeed, were it not that certain Baltic mills have, owing to lack of orders, been willing to specially reduce their quotations in order to keep their mills employed, it is quite likely that some of the current orders for soap boxes, &c., might have been placed in Canada.

It should be remembered that while even the most favourably located Canadian sawmills must necessarily pay higher rates of transportation than their Baltic competitors, who frequently can employ sailing craft, conditions are much less unfavourable to Canada for shipment to ports on the west coast of Great Britain than on the east, and the average present difference—somewhat over 3s. per measurement ton—varies accordingly.

It might be repeated that the opinion of one of the principal firms importing and supplying box shooks to the principal users in all parts of the country, is that with favourable location and proper concentration upon export trade, the considerable requirements of some of the large consumers of boxes in industrial centres on the west coast of Great Britain ought to be securable by Canadian sawmills prepared to make a strong effort to obtain the business.

INCREASED USE OF WINDMILL PUMPS IN SPAIN.

In the course of a recent journey through Spain, it was apparent that great agricultural development has taken place, more particularly in the south, and in this connection that considerable quantities of windmill pumps are dotted over the country.

Upon observation it was found that many of these pumps bear addresses suggesting Spanish origin, but in view of the importance of the windmill industry in Canada and the facilities existing for supplying them for export purposes, inquiries were made with the object of obtaining more specific information.

For this purpose the good offices of the British Consul General at Barcelona were sought and he was asked whether windmill pumps are actually being manufactured in Spain and to what extent, and for any figures available relating to the industry and trade, because it was thought possible that the Spanish addresses appearing upon the windmills might merely indicate the importers of the appliance.

The Consul General has courteously looked into the matter, and forwarded the following reply:—

'With reference to your letter of the 22nd instant, asking information as to the origin and manufacture of the windmill pumps used in Spain, I have the honour to state that 80 to 90 per cent are manufactured in this country.

'There is a small importation from the United States, Germany, France and Great Britain.

'I have no exact figures; the question of whether the Canadian manufacturer could step in would depend on the price and suitability of the article which he is able to supply. But the opening for Canadian manufacturers in this branch of trade does not at first sight appear promising.'

Spain seems to be progressing rapidly, and the changes in the large cities during the past decade are very noticeable. Although the number of industrial establishments is growing, large quantities of articles in general use seem to be still imported which in most countries are manufactured locally, and even if prospects for Canadian windmills are not favourable, it might be possible for Canada to find an increased outlet for some of her products and manufactures in Spanish markets.

PORPOISE HIDES AND OIL.

At the instigation of a correspondent who is desirous of finding a sale for porpoise hides and oil in the United Kingdom, some inquiries have been instituted in order to learn current conditions.

Upon the assumption that by 'porpoise,' the white whale is meant—because 'porpoise' is largely a trade term and porpoise laces are actually manufactured from the hide of the white whale—it would appear that a considerable proportion of the hides used in this country come from Canadian or adjoining waters, and that several well-known Canadian houses have carried on a regular trade for years past. Importers, however, seeem prepared to interest themselves in obtaining additional supplies, and several have expressed their willingness to take up the matter with our correspondent.

Although the consumption of the white whale hide is to some extent limited—its use being chiefly for the manufacture of boot laces—and the sudden placing upon this market of any abnormal quantity would cause a break in current prices, the regular demand seems to be rather in excess of available supply, and one importer stated that his firm could easily take from 200 up to 500 or 600 additional skins a year. Consequently, any new Canadian enterprise embarking in the industry would experience no difficulty in finding reliable importers prepared to negotiate for the hides produced. In order to meet the requirements of buyers here, it is necessary to treat the hides in a special manner, to remove superfluous blubber, and to pack them so as to prevent deterioration in transit.

Concerning 'porpoise oil,' at the present time it is said that there is a good demand for almost all varieties of fish oils, including porpoise oil, and in this case also, it would be easy to effect satisfactory connections.

One prominent dealer states that the current value of good porpoise oil ranges from £20 to £21 a ton.

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE.

The figures for the month of April which are published to-day show that the trade of the United Kingdom remains fairly satisfactory, because although there are slight decreases—amounting to 2·1 per cent in imports to 7·2 per cent in exports—

these declines must be regarded as mainly due to the fact that the month had two working days less than April, 1913, owing to the intervention of the Easter holidays.

Indeed, the statistics now available show that trade for the first four months of 1914 has remained almost stationary, which is somewhat remarkable in view of the numerous adverse circumstances which have had to be encountered and the pessimistic views held in some quarters.

Such details as are published concerning products imported from Canada, do not indicate any alterations meriting special mention.

PROGRESS OF RUSSIAN AGRICULTURE.

The Russo-British Chamber of Commerce has published an account of the work of the Russian Ministry of Agriculture for the last five years (1909-1913), from which it is seen that during this period the Ministry has expended 511,500,000 roubles* on agriculture, land organization, and on improved methods of utilizing and protecting the natural wealth of the country. In 1909 the estimated expenditure of the Ministry was 71 million roubles; by 1913 this had grown to 135 millions. Credit granted for agricultural purposes increased from 8·3 million roubles to 42 millions, and on land organization and emigration from 36·8 million roubles to 52 millions.

The revenue during these five years was 510 million roubles, nearly all of which was obtained from state property—timber, fishing rights and state lands.

For the purpose of bringing monetary aid and practical knowledge to the agricultural population and for the establishment of a sound economic working basis, the Ministry of Agriculture has enlisted the services of the Zemstva. The success so far obtained is most marked in those parts where the new land organization has been introduced and where agriculture has found new life in the individual holdings of the peasantry. During the last few years the funds allotted to the Zemstav by the Ministry in the form of subsidies for agricultural purposes amounted to 84½ million roubles, while the Zemstav themselves expended over 56 million roubles on like purposes. Through the Zemstav the Ministry of Agriculture has been able to get into closer touch with the agricultutral population in outlying districts. In 1908 centres of agricultural instruction existed in 56 subdivisions of districts, while a few years later the number of subdivisions so provided was 1,292. A difficulty raised by the rapid growth of these centres of instruction was a lack of suitable instructors, but this difficulty is gradually being overcome.

It has happened, perhaps not altogether by accident, that the recent measures taken by the Ministry of Agriculture have coincided with a desire on the part of the peasant farmers to improve their methods of farming. The demand on the part of the peasants for better agricultural machinery, seeds and artificial fertilizers has increased very greatly of late. The manufacture of agricultural machinery and implements has been steadily growing. The home production in 1911 amounted to 61½ million roubles, while imports from abroad increased from 20·7 millions in 1906 to 57½ millions in 1912. Although the home manufacture of artificial fertilizers increased from 13½ million poods† in 1908 to 30 million poods in 1912, it has been unable to cope with the demand, and as a consequence imports have shown a like increase, viz., from 9·4 million poods in 1908 to 26 millions in 1912.

† Pood = 36 lbs.

The peasant farmers are likewise paying more attention to the cleansing of the grain and to the quality of the seed used for sowing. The agricultural stores of the Zemstva, especially those in the districts of the new land organization, have largely increased their sale of seed to the peasants. In the Government of Poltava over 1½

* Rouble = 51½ cents.

million poods of grain were cleaned at centres provided with the necessary machinery, and in one district of the same government 10,000 sowers were in use by the peasantry.

Another important factory is the organization of the peasant farmers into co-operative societies, which at the end of 1912 numbered 3,500.

To what extent the direct aid which has been given by the Ministry of Agriculture has effected the general productiveness of the land it is impossible to say. The increase in production from 6 to 9 milliard roubles, and the increase in exports from one to one and a half milliard roubles during the last five years has been in a large measure the result of natural causes; but state aid in the form of money and practical instruction has undoubtedly had a direct bearing on the general welfare of the agricultural classes.

In addition to the funds given directly to agricultural purposes the Ministry last year expended over 6½ million roubles on instruction in higher, secondary and elementary schools, and in founding new schools. At the present moment there are 10 higher schools, 17 secondary schools and 295 elementary schools specially provided for instruction in farming.

Experimental stations have been opened in Kiev, Kharkov, Saratov, Ekaterinoslav, Moscow and other parts for the purpose of ascertaining and introducing those kinds of seeds best suited to local conditions. Experiments have been made in the use of artificial fertilizers, and steps have been taken to improve cattle stock in the Baltic Provinces and in the southern governments of Russia.

RECLAMATION OF LAND.

During the five years under review the Ministry has taken the initial steps towards reclaiming marsh and desert land. In European Russia over 17 million acres have been surveyed, about 500,000 acres have been drained, and some 2,000 wells sunk. In Turkestan and the Caucasus special attention has been given to increasing the area of land suitable for the cultivation of cotton and other valuable products. Irrigation works on the Mougany and Hunger Steppes have secured 625,000 acres for cultivation, while the new Romanoff canal in Turkestan, opened in 1913, irrigates 160,000 acres.

Amongst the various forms of assistance given to different branches of peasant industries the Ministry of Agriculture has expended large sums on the cottage industries. During the last five years the annual expenditure has risen from 670,000 roubles to 1½ million roubles. Subsidies have been distributed amongst 21 government Zemstva, 110 district Zemstva and 238 agricultural societies. A number of art schools have been opened, instructors sent out, and assistance given in finding markets for the sale of the peasant manufactures.

In 1910 a law was passed entrusting the Ministry of Agriculture with a scheme for the prevention of village fires, since then the government grant for this purpose has risen from 15,000 roubles to 4,700,000 roubles. It is estimated that during five years—1905-1910—the loss caused by village fires was no less than 500 million roubles, and that the number of dwellings burnt down was over one million. To mitigate these terrible losses the Ministry of Agriculture and the Zemstva have opened 600 works for the manufacture of fireproof materials, and have granted loans to enable the peasantry to use these materials in the construction of their dwellings.

The above is a brief description of the direct form of help which has been given by the Ministry of Agriculture to meet the requirements of the agricultural population. In the wider field of economic measures for the protection of agricultural interests the Ministry is restricted by existing legislation. All such questions as land credit, taxation, transport, trade, customs duty and the like are outside its control, and enter into the jurisdiction of other Ministries. At the present moment the Ministry of Agriculture has the power of granting loans for the purpose of improving agricultural conditions to very limited extent, so that the material results obtained are extremely slight.

ERECTION OF GRAIN ELEVATORS.

The erection by the government of a network of grain elevators throughout Russia is an undertaking the value and importance of which to the home and export trade it is difficult to over-estimate.

In accordance with the decision of the Council of Ministers of the 25th November, 1910, the State Bank was entrusted with the erection of a series of large elevators throughout the interior of Russia. The construction of elevators at the ports was reserved to private enterprise and to the Ministry of Trade and Industry. And finally, the creation of a network of small warehouses in the grain-growing districts with a capacity of up to 300,000 poods was left to the initiative of rural co-operative credit societies, to whom special credit facilities were accorded.

The greatest progress is being made with the large inland elevators. Nine elevators in the Governments of Samara, Voronej, Tambov, and the Don Cossack Territory are already in operation. Of the remaining 75 elevators marked for erection, four with a total capacity of 2,000,000 poods will be ready in the spring of this year, and a further 25 with a capacity of 17·4 million poods of grain will be finished during the autumn and winter of the present year. The remaining 46 elevators with 33·7 million poods capacity will be completed during 1915 and 1916. In the coming spring the programme will be laid down for the erection of a series of elevators in the Governments of Perm, Kazan and Viatka and the Don Cossack Territory and Northern Caucasus.

The largest number of petitions for the erection of elevators by the State Bank comes from the Northern Caucasus and Siberia. In order to cope with the enormous grain traffic of the Kuban and Terek Territories and the Government of Stavropol, averaging between 1909-11 over 106,000,000 poods annually, it has been decided to construct elevators at Ekaterinodar, Stavropol, Armavir, Georgievsk, Temruk, and about 30 other points in the Caucasus. In view of the small quantities of grain from Siberia, the prevalence of exporting flour in preference to grain, and the few railways, the equipment of Siberia with a network of elevators, where at present only 9 are required, has been postponed until 1920.

OPERATIONS SUCCESSFUL.

The operations of the completed elevators have already proved entirely satisfactory. For instance two elevators at Griazi (1,700,000 poods capacity) and Tolkai (320,000 poods) have had more than one turnover of grain. The Griazi elevator is chiefly for the use of grain in transit, grain arriving by road constitutes but one-third of the total quantity. The Tolkai elevator on the other hand is used mostly for road-borne grain. Two other elevators are at present working at only half their full capacity, while the remaining five commenced operations too late in the year to benefit by the last harvest. The first four elevators above mentioned received grain from various sources and in the following proportions: from co-operative societies 2·4 per cent; from merchants 84·3 per cent; from peasants 11·6 per cent; and from economic societies 1·7 per cent.

The State Bank undertakes commission sales of grain deposited in the elevators of the bank. From the results obtained last autumn there is every likelihood of this form of business increasing, considerable quantities of grain having already been sold. The elevators have proved particularly useful for the storage of large quantities of grain for sale to the Commissariat Department and it is suggested that in future the supply of grain and meal to the army will be carried out exclusively through the elevators of the State Bank.

With regard to the erection of other elevators—elevators at the ports and the small warehouses which are left to the initiative of the credit societies—the position is the following: In the programme drawn up by the Council of Mercantile Ship-

ping in December, 1913, for the erection of port elevators it was proposed to erect such elevators with a combined storage room for 35·7 million poods of grain and to build warehouses for 10 million poods on the condition that, simultaneously with these, additional elevators with a capacity of 6½ million poods should be constructed by the railways, and also by private enterprise (capacity 8·2 million poods). After the completion of these elevators it is proposed to commence a second series to hold 19½ million poods of grain.

In connection with these elevators the question has arisen of the introduction of grain inspection. The 800,000 pood elevator which is being constructed by the Ministry of Trade and Industry at the new port, St. Petersburg, is nearing completion. The Libau-Romeny Railway is proposing to erect an elevator at Libau to take 3,000,000 poods of grain.

The construction of grain warehouses by the credit societies is not progressing in a manner commensurate with their importance. The total number of such warehouses on January 1, 1913, was 498, with a storage capacity of 10,000,000 poods.

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended April 29, 1914:—

Cheese—			
Bristol	67s.	—70s.	per cwt.
Liverpool	66s.	—70s.	"
London	68s.	—71s.	"
Glasgow	68s.	—69s.	"
Butter—None reported.			
Bacon (Sides)—			
Bristol	67s.	—69s.	"
Liverpool	64s.	—66s.	"
London	67s	—70s.	"
Glasgow	–	–	
Bacon (Cumberland cut)—			
Bristol	–	–	
Liverpool	70s.	—73s.	"
London	–	–	
Glasgow	66s.	—67s.	
Hams (long cut, green)—			
Bristol	78s	—79s.	"
Liverpool	75s.	—80s.	"
London	74s.	—80s.	"
Glasgow	–	–	

Foreign Animals Market, Deptford.—No sales reported.
do do Birkenhead— do

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended May 2, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

	Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living:—		
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves	143	41
Sheep and lambs	–	–
Swine	–	–
Horses	182	224
Fresh meat:—		
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) Cwts.	198,314	227,255
Mutton " " " "	61,851	120,509
Pork " " " "	5,253	18,446
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen) "	15,130	12,488
Salted or preserved meat:—		
Bacon "	106,338	104,469
Beef "	684	689
Hams "	15,001	19,201
Pork "	4,785	5,600
Meat, unenumerated, salted "	2,087	3,857
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned) "	16,654	9,824
Dairy produce and substitutes:—		
Butter "	82,854	79,731
Margarine "	30,953	26,986
Cheese "	20,573	22,575
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums "	–	–
" cream "	117	338
" condensed "	22,466	22,745
" preserved, other kinds "	102	209
Eggs Gt. Hnd.	385,042	432,953
Poultry Value £	3,943	35,745
Game "	4,482	86
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen) Cwts.	4,070	8,038
Lard "	42,827	32,097
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—		
Wheat "	1,712,000	1,503,000
Wheat-meal and flour "	226,600	169,200
Barley "	359,900	227,400
Oats "	422,600	363,100
Peas "	29,290	5,820
Beans "	9,780	3,170
Maize or Indian corn "	568,500	158,600
Fruit, raw:—		
Apples "	20,225	26,278
Pears "	203	1,146
Hay Tons	1,394	149
Hops Cwts.	1,215	979

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

TRADE OF PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

H.M. Embassy at Washington has forwarded the following particulars relating to the foreign trade of the Philippine Islands in the calendar year 1913:—

The foreign trade of the Philippines for the year 1913 fell materially below that of the high record of 1912 in both imports and exports. The total imports amounted to $53,312,786, being $8,355,165 less than in 1912, but relief from the rice-famine conditions of that year was the ruling factor in this reduced total, which really indicates a fairly satisfactory trade. The large local production of rice resulted in smaller importations of this staple foodstuff in 1913 than ever before recorded during American occupation, and imports other than rice show an aggregate increase of about $1,500,000. Increased trade is shown in cotton and in iron and steel. Under the latter heading, sugar machinery took the lead with a value of $1,000,495; supplies for the re-organization of the sugar industry on a modern basis came chiefly from the United States and Hawaii. In addition to the smaller rice trade, a reduction in imports of foodstuffs generally is a feature of the year's figures.

The following table shows the quantities and values of some of the principal imports into the Philippines in 1913, as compared with 1912:—

	1912.		1913.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		$		$
Cement ..... Lbs.	138,093,316	518,228	169,887,583	811,692
Coal ..... Tons.	407,386	1,055,148	552,552	1,584,067
Cotton and manufactures—				
Cloths ..... Sq. Yds.	96,445,238	7,338,047	101,040,051	8,175,363
Thread	–	483,697	–	453,584
Wearing apparel	–	1,312,035	–	1,424,325
Yarn ..... Lbs	3,653,169	850,592	3,561,977	897,059
All other	–	1,134,791	–	893,970
Iron and steel—				
Machinery	–	2,278,360	–	3,371,222
Corrugated roofing ..... Lbs.	25,507,842	771,728	22,213,453	740,290
All other	–	3,168,249	–	4,502,392
Leather and manufactures—				
Boots and shoes ..... Pairs.	464,451	733,606	469,193	630,147
All other	–	540,809	–	423,301
Meat and dairy products—				
Beef, fresh ..... Lbs.	16,097,295	1,073,814	14,558,850	946,046
Condensed milk ..... "	11,134,277	774,681	11,151,184	794,195
All other	–	1,937,211	–	1,524,274
Motor cars ..... No.	512	684,008	696	954,454
Oil, illuminating ..... Galls.	15,456,722	1,393,323	14,417,572	1,268,044
Paper and manufactures	–	886,056	–	819,437
Rice ..... Lbs.	663,710,870	13,008,506	191,799,219	3,164,591
Salmon, canned ..... "	4,305,469	271,638	11,471,887	528,668
Wheat, flour ..... Brls.	532,632	2,133,327	483,063	1,898,954
Wood and manufactures	–	830,519	–	770,627
All other articles	–	18,489,578	–	16,736,084
Total value	–	61,667,951	–	53,512,786

—(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

SPANISH IMPORTS OF CODFISH.

During the year ended June 30, 1913, imports of cod and stockfish at Malaga amounted to 62,495 hundredweight of 112 pounds, as compared with 1,057,104 hundredweight for the whole of Spain. In the calendar year 1912 the corresponding figures were 61,492 hundredweight for Malaga and 1,053,873 hundred weight for Spain. About two-thirds of the imports come from Labrador and the remainder from Newfoundland, Norway, Iceland, France, Germany and Scotland.

Labrador cod is consumed only in the southern and southeastern parts of Spain —from Saville to Valencia—as Barcelona, Madrid and the more prosperous north prefer the more expensive Icelandic and Norwegian fish. Labrador cod is generally preferred in Malaga for winter consumption, both because it is the cheapest and because it is very lightly sun-cured. In fact it is too lightly cured for summer use; but with the exception of a small quantity of French fish, is the only kind sold here from September to Easter. It is not graded, and the individual fish average from 1½ to 2 pounds in weight. It is generally brought here in bulk by sailing vessels, in full cargo lots of 150 to 200 tons, and is sold at an average of about $6.09 per hundredweight of 112 pounds c.i.f. Malaga. Prices in 1914, however, have been exceptionally high, owing to short supplies all over the world and lack of competition from French or German fish, and have oscillated between $6.21 and $7.54 per hundredweight. Labrador cod is also brought in smaller quantities by steamers in 4-hundredweight and 5-hundredweight casks.

About 1,500 to 2,000 hundredweights of Norwegian cod are imported here yearly for summer consumption, as it is cured hard to enable it to keep in warm weather. This brings higher prices than the Labrador, usually selling c.i.f. Malaga at $7.30 to $8.52.

French cod from Bordeaux and Fecamp on the west and north and Port Bou on the Mediterranean does not seem well adapted to this climate, and little is brought here when Labrador can be obtained at ordinary prices. It also is suitable only for winter use. Two kinds are imported under the name of cod, but one is stated to be a dried haddock. The latter sells for $5.88 to $6.57 and the former for $7.36 to $8.04 per hundredweight.

Imports of cod at Malaga have been diminishing of late years, owing to the development of the local fishing industry (in which, besides sailing vessels, there are now 24 steam trawlers engaged), and to the great improvement in transportation by refrigerator cars.

Dealers consulted stated that the introduction of Pacific cod in Spain depends entirely on price, as this market demands cheapness rather than quality. They pointed out that if it were two months or more on the way it would probably lose 10 or 12 per cent in weight, though its condition would not necessarily deteriorate.

Cod pays a duty of 24 gold pesetas per 100 kilos net weight ($2.35 per 112 pounds). —(*U.S. Consular Reports.*)

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS IN ASIA MINOR.

Agricultural developments in Asia Minor have necessitated the use of all kinds of modern implements and machinery, says an American consular report. The Cilician Plain in the Province of Adana annually produces about 110,000 bales of cotton, as well as large crops of cereals. With the irrigation of this plain and the draining of many marshy districts new areas will be cultivated and all of these crops will increase. The farms are mostly very large and, as labour is scarce and expensive, machinery of all kinds is employed. The Mersina-Adana railroad and the Bagdad railroad which now run across this district will soon be completed as far as Bagdad and afford exceptional transportation facilities for the heaviest machinery.

The annual value of the agricultural machinery imported at Mersina is about £20,000. Steam ploughs, threshers, reapers, binders and ploughs are the principal

kinds in demand. Steam ploughs and threshers come almost exclusively from Great Britain and ploughs of German make are preferred. Reapers and binders are practically all from the United States. In addition to Adana the Province of Konia is also a good field for the sale of agricultural implements. A German company has already established a large depot for their sale. The irrigation of the plain of Konia, which is now being carried out, will increase the scope for their employment.—(*Chamber of Commerce Journal.*)

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER.

The Hon. J. H. Turner, Agent-General for British Columbia, is advised by the Minister of Lands that shipments of foreign timber have occasionally been received at British ports and have been sold as British Columbia fir, the inference being that this course is taken to facilitate the sale of foreign timber to persons in Great Britain who would prefer to buy British Columbia timber. The Minister points out that practically no British Columbia timber can be secured in the United Kingdom except by direct shipments from British Columbia ports, and in the case of such shipments asks for the names of the importers and any other facts which would enable the officers of the Department of Lands to trace the identity of the shipment. Such information may be sent to the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Oxford Court, Cannon street, E.C., which has been charged with the investigation of this affair.—(*The Globe, London.*)

GRAIN IMPORTS INTO MARSEILLES.

The wheat imports at Marseilles during 1913 were the largest since 1898, amounting to 765,754 metric tons. There was a particularly brisk demand for American durum, or macaroni wheat, owing partly to crop shortage in North Africa. Shipments from the United States amounted to 89,274 metric tons, against 30,654 tons in 1912 and 2,249 tons in 1911. Russia, however, furnished the bulk of these imports. In normal years Algeria holds the second rank in this trade. Tunisian wheat is also in good demand. There are over 100 flour mills in Marseilles and immediate vicinity, including 26 mills that grind almost exclusively durum wheat for semolina. The Marseilles exports of semolina and alimentary pastes (marcaroni and vermicelli), which are constantly increasing, amounted to 69,408 metric tons in 1913, as compared with 40,680 in 1912.

Corn is, after wheat, the principal grain imported at Marseilles. Argentina supplied 97,156 tons in 1913, Russia 58,562 tons, and Roumania 17,890 tons. Oats were received mostly from Argentina, Russia, and Tunisia, and barley from Russia, Tunisia, and Algeria.—(*U.S. Consular Reports.*)

TRADE OF DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The total foreign commerce of the Dominican Republic for the year 1913, according to the report of the receiver general of Dominican customs, amounted to $19,742,225, of which $9,272,278 represented imports and $10,469,947 exports.

The figures for the year 1912 were: Imports, $8,217,898; exports, $12,385,248; total, $20,603,146. There was therefore an increase in imports of $1,054,380, and a decrease in exports of $1,915,301, or a net decrease for the year 1913 of $860,921. The balance of trade (excess of exports over imports) in favour of the Republic for the year 1913 was $1,197,669. For the year 1912 it was $4,167,350.

The imports for the last five years, by countries of origin, were as follows:—

Countries.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
United States	$2,374,025	$3,739,025	$4,120,483	$5,100,001	$5,769,061
Germany	911,976	1,080,241	1,266,249	1,628,286	1,677,833
United Kingdom	576,516	715,400	775,802	720,242	730,191
France	188,948	210,269	213,455	224,912	274,318
Spain	69,216	123,453	152,461	149,734	210,781
Italy	103,444	102,169	139,448	131,356	173,105
Porto Rico	124,393	124,613	84,941	41,901	62,900
Cuba	6,213	2,710	8,262	6,578	7,352
Other countries	71,182	159,811	188,561	214,888	366,737
Total	4,425,913	6,257,691	6,949,662	8,217,898	9,272,278

The imports by principal articles for the last five years were as follows:—

Articles.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
	$	$	$	$	$
Cotton manufactures	925,970	1,481,344	1,616,921	1,608,465	1,880,211
Iron and steel, and manufactures	609,416	863,334	998,010	1,626,800	1,345,899
Rice	414,271	497,046	540,204	772,982	736,751
Meat and dairy products	242,055	416,291	415,346	420,978	606,790
Oils	226,065	337,550	320,867	312,070	448,384
Flour, wheat	309,282	410,705	406,536	453,177	443,421
Wood and manufactures	153,600	204,734	256,369	343,429	392,398
Vegetable fibres, and manufactures other than cotton	128,776	171,299	229,180	236,250	281,066
Leather and manufactures	140,751	208,587	237,076	201,312	275,530
Fish, preserved, and fish products	108,453	184,779	193,911	189,864	237,695
Chemicals, drugs and dyes	88,307	143,275	157,797	165,843	212,834
Vehicles and boats	49,341	51,019	109,878	154,403	183,244
Sugar, refined, and confectionery	79,055	96,540	96,292	128,260	163,377
Beer, bottled	68,702	88,669	87,991	107,091	147,182
Agricultural implements	29,032	39,135	54,469	139,352	143,418
Paper and manufactures, not including printed matter	52,846	74,465	80,025	105,152	125,683
Materials used in the manufacture of soap	58,569	40,092	29,226	59,908	103,989
Coal	29,894	49,625	47,791	53,430	95,771
Breadstuffs other than wheat flour	44,405	58,655	57,313	63,755	91,528
Wines and liquors	45,264	51,342	53,643	64,155	89,688
Hats and caps	42,068	58,245	75,906	70,760	89,253
Soap	68,669	75,560	88,249	75,119	86,884
Vegetables	43,221	63,984	56,980	51,636	84,561
Silk, manufactures of	(1)	(1)	(1)	58,262	78,600
Wool and manufactures	41,079	30,550	56,835	57,339	77,920
Metals and manufactures other than iron and steel	12,768	31,799	51,283	68,562	69,632
Jewelry, including watches	38,684	30,496	32,196	36,728	56,927
Paints, pigments, and colors	20,723	34,277	36,207	44,046	56,073
Glass and glassware	30,756	34,627	44,969	41,626	55,330
Earthern, stone, and chinaware	25,072	21,234	33,682	49,741	45,498
Perfumery and cosmetics	18,594	34,995	25,897	40,401	43,776

[1] In 1909, 1910, and 1911 not separately stated.

—(*Bulletin of Pan-American Union.*)

SOUTH AFRICAN REGULATIONS REGARDING BUTTER, CHEESE AND MILK.

The *Union Government Gazette* for April 3 last contains a Government Notice (No. 536), dated March 30, 1914, laying down certain regulations under the 'Natal Adulteration of Food Act,' No. 45 of 1901, relative to the labelling, marking and sale of milk (including condensed milk), cream, butter and cheese in the province.

Under these regulations, which takes effect from June 1, 1914, it is prescribed that the following deficiencies in the normal constituents of genuine milk, cream, butter and cheese, and the following additions of extraneous matter or proportions of water thereto, shall raise a presumption, until the contrary is proved, that such articles are not genuine or are injurious to health:—

1. Milk shall contain not less than $8\frac{5}{10}$ per cent of milk solids (not fat) and not less than 3 per cent of milk fat and not less than $11\frac{5}{10}$ per cent of total solids, and shall be free from preservatives or other extraneous matter.

2. Skimmed or separated milk shall contain, after being freed of its fat, not less than $8\frac{5}{10}$ per cent of milk solids, and shall be free from extraneous matter.

3. Condensed, skimmed, or condensed separated milk shall contain not less than $26\frac{4}{10}$ per cent of milk solids (not fat) and shall be free from extraneous matter.

4. Unsweetened condensed milk shall contain not less than 28 per cent of milk solids, of which milk solids there shall be at least $28\frac{5}{10}$ per cent of milk fat, and shall be free from extraneous matter.

5. Sweetened condensed milk shall contain not less than 31 per cent of milk solids, of which milk solids there shall be at least $28\frac{5}{10}$ per cent of milk fat, and shall be free from extraneous matter, except pure cane sugar.

6. Concentrated milk shall contain not less than 37 per cent of total milk solids nor less than 9 per cent of milk fat, and shall be free from extraneous matter.

7. Dried milk shall be free from extraneous matter and shall contain not more than 5 per cent of water, and shall, when dissolved in or treated with water in the proportion set out in any label accompanying it conform with the standard for 'milk.'

8. Dried, skimmed, or dried separated milk shall be free from extraneous matter, and shall, when treated with water in the proportion set out in the label accompanying it conform with the standard for 'skimmed or separated milk.'

9. Butter shall contain not less than 82 per cent of milk fat and not more than 16 per cent of water, nor more than 4 per cent of salt, and shall be free from any foreign fat or oil colouring matter, save 'annatto,' or other extraneous matter, save salt (sodium chloride) and preservative.

10. Cheese shall contain not less than 40 per cent of milk fat in its water-free substance, and shall be free from any foreign fat.

The regulations further provide that there shall be written on the principal label attached to every package which contains any condensed, concentrated, dried, pasteurized, sterilized, or other sample of milk the words 'condensed,' 'concentrated, &c.,' as the case may be, in bold-faced sans-seriff types of not less than 12 points face measurement, and the said words shall form the first words of the principal label, and no other words shall be written on the same line or lines. Additionally, when the substance has been manufactured from skimmed milk, the words 'skimmed milk' shall be written across the face of the whole of the principal label in a diagonal line in a transparent red colour in bold faced sans-seriff capital types of not less size that 48 points face measurement.

In the case of preparations of condensed, concentrated or dried milk capable of the addition of water of a mixture being made whose composition is at least equal to standard 'milk,' as defined above, there shall be written on the principal label directions in the following form:—

'To make milk not below the composition of standard milk add (*here insert the number of parts*) parts of water by volume.'

Every person manufacturing, importing or dealing in margarine cheese shall conform to the following regulations:—

'Every package, parcel or vessel, whether open or closed, containing margarine cheese or filled cheese shall be conspicuously marked "margarine cheese" on the top,

bottom and sides in printed capital letters, and every person selling margarine or filled cheese by retail (save in a package duly marked as aforesaid) shall in every case deliver the same to the purchaser in a paper wrapper on which shall be conspicuously printed "margarine cheese" in capital letters.'

The regulations under Proclamations Nos. 137 of 1904 and 26 of 1905 are repealed.—(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East.

Week ending May 7, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R	791,962	400,744	97,652	181,081	1,471,439
Consolidated	808,300	300,773	65,265	330,739	1,505,077
Empire Elevator Co.	1,355,994	687,623	145,176	380,427	2,569,220
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co	573,099	139,571	40,093		752,763
Western Terminal Elevator Co	266,904	87,135	25	367,029	721,093
Black & Muirhead					
G. T. Pacific	1,924,838	1,387,262	221,383	659,405	4,192,888
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	1,055,569	375,389	158,237		1,589,195
Fort William Elevator	551,271	152,719	76,647	210,037	990,674
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co	3,323,116	1,587,545	470,542	822,486	6,203,689
D. Horn & Co	85,059	50,174	12,810	306,945	454,988
Dominion Government Elevator	931,930	321,667	63,398	519,440	1,836,435
Eastern Elevator	578,937	541,952	210,668	1,354	1,332,911
Total terminal elevators	12,246,979	6,032,554	1,561,896	3,778,943	23,620,372
Depot Harbour		371,816	44,509		416,325
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.		599,849			599,849
Midland Elevator Co.	667				667
Tiffin, G. T. P	178,451	264,263	33,081		457,795
Port McNicol	435,430	359,784	104,104		899,318
Collingwood	6,000				6,000
Goderich	200,572	164,909	14,533	14,650	394,664
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.			100,639		100,639
Commercial Elevator Co.	21,499	95,793			117,292
Port Colborne					
Prescott					
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1	427,404	94,250	136,099	56,553	714,306
" No. 2	458,130	864,244	190,600	49,719	1,562,693
Montreal Warehousing Co.	85,267	31,178	184,000		400,445
St. John, N.B					
Total public elevators	1,813,420	2,846,086	907,565	120,922	5,687,993
Total quantity in store	14,060,399	8,878,640	2,469,461	3,899,865	29,308,365

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended May 7, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat—			
No. 1 Hard	119,133	25,286	144,419
No. 1 Northern	6,770,243	768,047	7,538,290
No. 2 "	2,832,262	434,591	3,266,853
No. 3 "	1,177,244	477,790	1,655,034
No. 4 Wheat	202,782	37,323	240,105
No. 5 "	.....	.....	
No. 6 "	.....	.....	
Other	1,145,315	70,383	1,215,698
Totals, Wheat	12,246,979	1,813,420	14,060,399

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Oats—			
No. 1, C.W	16,217	3,151	19,368
No. 2, "	3,654,300	1,613,817	5,268,117
No. 3, "	1,375,903	1,050,070	2,425,973
Ex. No. 1 Feed	108,110	5,200	113,310
No. 1 Feed	.....	27,843	27,843
No. 2 Feed	.....	82,651	82,651
Other	878,024	63,354	941,378
Totals, Oats	6,032,554	2,846,086	8,878,640

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Barley—			
No. 3, Extra	.....	.....	
No. 3	990,766	348,182	1,338,948
No. 4	322,994	224,530	547,524
Feed	32,825	.....	32,825
Rejected	177,383	31,950	209,333
Other	37,928	302,903	340,833
Totals, Barley	1,561,896	907,565	2,469,461

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Flax—			
No. 1, Northwestern Canada	3,510,323	22,522	3,532,845
No. 2, C.W	201,106	98,400	299,506
No. 3, C.W	26,931	.....	26,931
Rejected	.....	.....	
Other	40,583	.....	40,583
Totals, Flax	3,778,943	120,922	3,899,865
Total quantity in Store	23,620,372	5,687,993	29,308,365

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'The Inquiries Branch, The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa,' or The Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, or The Secretary of the Board of Trade at London, Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Brandon, Halifax, Montreal, St. John, Sherbrooke, Vancouver, Victoria, Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon, and Chambre de Commerce du Montreal.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

442. **Labour saving machinery.**—A South African manufacturer of jams and canned goods asks for catalogues with prices and full particulars *re* Canadian-made labour saving machinery.

443. **Furniture.**—A South African importer asks for catalogues, price lists and full information on Canadian-made furniture of all kinds.

444. **Carriage building material.**—A South African importer asks for correspondence and full particulars on Canadian carriage building material.

445. **Vehicles, motors.**—A South African importer asks to be placed in touch with Canadian exporters of motor vehicles.

446. **Duck for tents.**—A South African importer asks for samples and prices on Canadian duck.

447. **Hardware.**—Catalogue and prices are asked for by a South African firm of importers.

448. **Paints.**—A South African importer asks for price lists and full particulars on Canadian paints.

449. **Wood, box-shooks.**—Inquiry is made by a South African importer for price lists and samples on Canadian-made box-shooks.

450. **Brushware.**—Catalogues and price lists are asked for by a South African importer on all kinds of Canadian-made brushware.

451. **Handles, hammer and axe.**—A South African importer asks for catalogues with f.o.b. prices on Canadian-made handles of all kinds.

452. **Hardware.**—Catalogues and prices are asked for by a South African importer on Canadian-made hardware.

453. **Dairy utensils.**—Inquiry is made for catalogues with f.o.b. prices on Canadian-made dairy utensils by a South African importer.

454. **Furniture.**—A South African firm of importers asks for catalogues and prices on Canadian-made furniture of all kinds.

455. **Binder twine.**—Samples and prices are asked for by a South African importer on Canadian binder twine.

456. **Paper, wrapping.**—Inquiry is made by a South African importer for samples and prices of Canadian wrapping paper.

457. **Paper bags.**—A South African importer asks for samples and prices on Canadian-made paper bags.

458. **Organs.**—A South African importer asks for correspondence with catalogues and f.o.b. prices on Canadian-made organs.

459. **Woodenware.**—Inquiry is made by a South African importer for catalogues and price lists on Canadian-made woodenware of all kinds.

460. **Knitted goods.**—A Newfoundland commission agent is prepared to handle sweaters, sweater coats and other knitted goods.

461. **Rubber boots.**—Manufacturers of ladies' and men's rubber boots should correspond with a Newfoundland agency.

462. **Bottles.**—A Newfoundland general agent wishes to hear from Canadian manufacturers of bottles, especially soda water bottles.

463. **Furniture.**—A general merchant in Newfoundland is desirous of getting in touch with manufacturers of furniture in Eastern Canada.

464. **Grease and scraps.**—A firm in Rotterdam is desirous of entering into correspondence with Canadian exporters for direct shipment.

465. **Cheese, butter, bacon, lard, &c.**—A broker in Bristol desires to import, on commission basis, Canadian cheese, butter, bacon, lard, &c.

466. **Waste asbestos fibre.**—A Manchester firm manufacturing asbestos and other insulating materials wishes to receive quotations c.i.f. Manchester for waste asbestos fibre in lots of 2 or 3 tons per shipment.

467. **Seeds.**—A Welsh firm inquires for samples and quotations of all kinds of agricultural seeds.

468. **Seeds.**—A Reading firm inquires for samples of clovers and timothy.

469. **Seeds.**—A Lincolnshire firm is open to buy clover and grass seeds.

470. **Wheat, oats, barley, &c.**—A Surrey firm is open to receive samples and quotations for wheat, oats, barley, &c.

471. **Maple syrup.**—A Birmingham firm inquires for samples and quotations of maple syrup.

472. **Hardware.**—A commission agent in Central and Western France would accept the representation of manufacturers of hardware and household specialties.

473. **Industrial and agricultural machinery.**—A commission broker in Central and Western France with good connections, desires to get in touch with manufacturers of industrial machinery and agricultural implements.

474. **Small agricultural implements.**—A representative with an established business in Western and Central France, wishes to be put in touch with manufacturers of hand seeders, automatic and hand-milking machines, washboards.

475. **Pulp.**—An agent in Paris would accept representation from manufacturers of chemical and mechanical woodpulp for France.

476. **White whale hides.**—A Yorkshire leather manufacturer asks to be placed in communication with Canadian exporters of white whale hides.

477. **Dowels.**—A London firm who are buyers of dowels wishes to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers who can quote for their requirements.

478. **Porpoise oil.**—A London firm who import porpoise oil asks for the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of the commodity.

479. **Rubber shoes.**—A London firm engaged entirely in export trade are desirous of securing the representation upon a commission basis of a first-class Canadian manufacturer of rubber, plimsoil and gymnastic shoes for shipment to colonial and foreign markets.

480. **Honey.**—A correspondent in the south of England is open to receive quotations from exporters of Canadian honey.

481. **Agency in Barcelona.**—A correspondent at Barcelona stated to have business connections all over Spain, is desirous of securing agencies for the sale of Canadian goods.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. *Cable address Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable address, Stadacona.*

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam. *Cable address, Watermill.*

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs Strete, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Acting Trade Commissioner, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Acting Trade Commissioner, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

China.

E. H. Ray, Hong Kong.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbeged No. 4, Christiana, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Parker, Wood &, Co., Buildings, P.O. Box 559, Johannesburg.

E. J. Wilkinson, Durban, 41 St. Andrew's Buildings, Durban, Natal.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
Markets for Canadian Lumber	741
London (Mr. Harrison Watson)	742
Bristol (Mr. E. D. Arnaud)	743
Norway and Denmark (Mr. C. E. Sontum)	745
Holland and Southern Germany (Mr. J. T. Lithgow)	748
British West Indies (Mr. E. H. S. Flood)	760
Great Britain—	
Birmingham (Mr. J. E. Ray)	756
Bristol (Mr. E. D. Arnaud)	758
London (Mr. Harrison Watson)	762
Progress of Russian Agriculture	764
Canadian Produce Prices in England	767
British Imports of Agricultural Produce	768
Notes on Foreign Trade	769
Canadian Grain Statistics	774
Trade Inquiries	776
Canadian Trade Commissioner Service	779

Issued every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
For Index and List of Trade Officials see last page.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa. Monday, June 1, 1914. No. 540

MARKETS FOR CANADIAN LUMBER.

Canadian Trade Commissioners Present Results of Inquiries as to Possibilities for Export Trade.

In continuance of the series of special reports by Canadian Trade Commissioners dealing with foreign markets for Canadian lumber, especially lumber from British Columbia, there is published in this issue an article by Commissioner Poussette with reference to South American possibilities.

Last year the Minister commissioned Mr. Poussette, Trade Commissioner for South America, to make a tour of the Latin American Republics, which he did, spending a year in making a round and going carefully into the possibilities of the lumber market in different parts of the country. Mr. Poussette has since visited different parts of Canada and has spent a portion of his time in British Columbia conferring with important firms there with reference to the South American market.

Reports recently published include those of Commissioners W. A. Beddoe, New Zealand, in Weekly Report No. 536; D. H. Ross, Australia, G. B. Johnson, Japan, and the Acting Trade Commissioner at Leeds, England, in No. 537; Harrison Watson, London, and E. D. Arnaud, Bristol, in No. 539.

In addition to Mr. Poussette's report in this number are included a further report by Mr. D. H. Ross, and one each from the Trade Commissioners at Manchester, Eng., and Newfoundland.

Reports are still expected from Germany, France, and Italy, and will appear in the Weekly when received. Samples of lumber will be shown in the offices of the Trade Commissioners together with photographs and literature provided by the Government of British Columbia and mill-owners. If further and special information is required it will be provided in answer to questions addressed to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

South America.

(Mr. H. R. Poussette.)

Up to the present lumber has been Canada's chief article of export to South America, although the trade has been confined almost entirely to the east coast of both continents. For many years, lumbermen of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have been prosecuting a more or less steady and profitable business with Argentina and Brazil in white pine and spruce.

Few statistics are available, but the following may be sufficient to give some idea of the extent of the imports into Argentina and Brazil; those into Uruguay are of

much less importance. In 1912, Argentina imported ash in the rough to the value of 83,000 pesos (a peso gold, which is the unit employed by the Customs, is equal to about 97 cents Canadian) from the United States and Canada; walnut, 89,000 pesos, from France, the United States and Italy; oak in the rough, 394,000 pesos, from the United States; oak, dressed, 32,000 pesos from Belgium and the United States; white pine was imported to the amount of 112,000 cubic meters, valued at 2,207,272 pesos, from the United States and Canada; Oregon pine, 939 cubic meters, valued at 13,148 pesos, from the United States; yellow pine in the rough, 528,803 cubic meters, valued at 8,460,852 pesos; yellow pine, dressed, 1 cubic meter, valued at 30,000 pesos, from the United States principally and Canada. Spruce pine in the rough, 273,102 cubic meters, worth 3,823,429 pesos, from the United States and Canada principally, and to a lesser extent from Sweden and Austria. The writer is indebted for part of the matter referring to both Argentina and Brazil to the excellent tables abstracted from official publications and appearing in the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union.

The preliminary report of the Director General of Statistics for the Argentine Republic for the year 1913 gives wood pulp for the manufacture of paper, 31,992 metric tons, valued at 959,780 pesos, which is an increase of 361,435 pesos over the previous year; newsprint, 30,749 tons, valued at 1,844,962 pesos, has also a greater volume than for the previous year by 2,936 tons.

White pine shows a considerable decrease in imports as compared with the previous year. In 1913 the imports were 74,704 cubic meters, valued at 1,406,879 pesos, which is 800,000 pesos less than in 1912. This is undoubtedly due to the severe trade depression that the Republic in common with Uruguay and Brazil has been experiencing for the last twelve months. The imports of Oregon pine were practically nil. Yellow pine (*pino de tea*) were 570,529 c.m., worth 9,188,464 pesos, an increase of 667,612 pesos; yellow pine dressed, 2,235 c.m., valued at 53,640 pesos; spruce (*pino spruce*), 211,721 cubic meters, worth 2,964,094 pesos, a decrease from the previous twelve-month of 859,000 pesos. The countries of origin are not given in this preliminary report.

BRAZILIAN MARKET.

The following figures indicate the import trade of Brazil for 1912, with regard to lumber: Pine lumber, 113,315 tons, valued at 8,556,258 milreis (a milrei is equal to about 33 cents). About 80 per cent of this pine is said to have originated in the United States. Wood pulp was imported to the amount of 6,118 tons, valued at 782,806 milreis, and wood, rough, sawed, planed and veneered, 15,049 tons, worth 1,436,450 milreis.

The lumbermen of the Maritime Provinces have been engaged in this traffic for so long, it is superfluous to advise them as to increasing their sales. They understand their business thoroughly, and probably have a sale for most of their output, except in exceptionally poor years. As shown above, the imports of white pine and spruce show a falling off. But nothing else can be expected, owing to the exceedingly hard times which are being experienced in the eastern republics of South America; and lumbermen are aware of this; they have experienced similar fluctuations before, doubtless many times in the course of half a century, and will again.

Argentina has little or no available building wood of her own, and will always be an importer, and the same applies more or less to Brazil, as her timber is too heavy and costly to use generally in construction.

PACIFIC COAST LUMBER TRADE.

The lumber trade of the Pacific coast, so far as North and South America are concerned, consists of shipments from the States of Oregon and Washington, and in a very small degree from British Columbia, to Chile, Peru and Bolivia, and latterly to Argentina.

It is practically impossible to gain any satisfactory idea from the Government statistics of these Republics, as to the volume of trade. In 1910, Chile imported under the heading of 'woods, lumber and manufactures' to a value of 3,539,108 pesos (a peso gold is equal to about 36 cents), and in the following year to 4,051,385 pesos. Pine lumber is given as 3,239 meters, presumably cubic meters, of which 3,093 originated in the United States. In 1912, under the same heading, that is 'wood, etc.,' the imports amounted to 6,520,503 pesos. Pine lumber accounted for 6,981 meters, of which 5,719 came from the United States.

In 1910, Peru imported 'woods, lumber and manufactures' to the value of £89,852 (a libra or pound is equal to the pound sterling). The United States supplied the bulk of this, or £66,316 worth, whilst Canada had £3,400. No data is available for Bolivia, but the trade is of much less importance, and the same applies to Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama. In the first named the import duties are too high to permit of bringing in foreign timber.

CHILEAN MARKET.

The principal market on the west coast of South America is Chile, which absorbs much more than all the other Pacific coast republics combined. The chief import is Oregon pine, which comes down usually in sailing vessels in full cargoes. White and sugar pine are also imported, and some oak and ash, but only in packages. Sailing vessels engaged in carrying lumber down the west coast, usually confine themselves to that trade, returning north in ballast. The round trip averages about seven months.

The statistics quoted above afford but little information as to the possibilities of the market. The statement that only 3,239 meters of pine lumber were imported into Chile in the year 1911 can hardly be correct if it refers to Oregon pine. The estimate of one large firm dealing in timber, for imports into Valparaiso alone was 20,000,000 feet for 1911, and 23,000,000 for the following year. In this Republic imported timber is not only used in the interiors of buildings, but also in the walls of many of the houses. Frame houses are quite commonly seen about Valparaiso. They have two qualities to recommend them, comparative cheapness, and suitability to earthquake countries. Chile produces some valuable woods in the south, two of which are used, roble (oak) is employed in constructions, and rauli in the manufacture of furniture. The former is suitable for uprights, but has been found too heavy for beams. For the latter Oregon pine is utilized, the sizes being 2 by 10, 2 by 12, 4 by 10, and 4 by 12.

MARKET FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA PRODUCT.

For some reason British Columbia lumbermen do not appear, up to the present, or at least up to a few months ago, to have shown a desire to cultivate relations with South American importers. The field has been left to the Pacific coast lumbermen of the United States, so that to-day the trade is in their hands, and is done through San Francisco brokers almost wholly. A proof of the above was afforded some months ago, in a conversation held with the manager of one of the offices of a very large firm, having powerful connections in both North and South America. This gentleman stated that he had desisted from asking for quotations from British Columbia lumbermen, as either these were much too high or else no interest was shown in his inquiry, and consequently he felt that it was rather a waste of time to request them.

This does not mean to say that Canada has done no business with the west coast of South America. Occasional shipments do go down and doubtless these were more frequent in the past. One mill, the Hastings, was apparently well known, and importers in Chile and Peru spoke most highly of the treatment they had received from it. This firm seem to never lack orders, and is a shining example of the value of a good name in international trade. However, out of a list of 125 vessels chartered,

loading or in the water, prepared by a well known San Francisco broker a little over a year ago, only two cargoes were shown as originating in British Columbia; the others were from Puget Sound or Columbia River ports.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SECURING TRADE.

Suggestions for securing trade is the important part of every commercial report. Intelligent exporters desire various kinds of data pertaining to foreign markets, certainly enough to enable them to form opinions of their own as to the possibilities for profitable trade; but above all they expect information of a practical kind, that will suggest to them how that trade is to be obtained. In the instance under review nothing occurs that the lumbermen of the Western Province do not, or should not, already know, so that it is difficult to make helpful suggestions. It has always been a simple matter to obtain the names of the importers; and the leading firms in Chile and Peru were published in Weekly Report No. 503, published in September last. Most, if not all, of the leading lumbermen of British Columbia were met last January, and various reasons were adduced for the failure of the province to compete with United States shippers in the past. But perhaps the strongest was the attraction exercised by the domestic market, which appeared likely to continue indefinitely. If this consideration led to the location of mills at points where rail rates to the Northwest market were less than rates to shipping points on the coast it is obvious that such mills would be handicapped for export and the disadvantage of a single market would apply to them. The principle is of universal application. The producer whose factory is so placed that he is tied to a single outlet is always open to a special risk because alternative markets are denied him. Apparently not many of the mills at the coast are large enough to undertake full cargo shipments of their own, so their only chance would appear to be in combining amongst themselves, or working in conjunction with the large mills. Some seem to be already doing so, which augurs well for the future. Another alternative would be to undertake small shipments of fifty to a hundred thousand feet by steamer.

STEAMSHIP CONNECTIONS.

This brings up the question of steamer connections. Two lines of steamers operate down the west coasts of North and South America, the Cosmos Line and the Merchants Line. The former is a German organization; the latter is controlled by a large New York house. Neither call regularly at British Columbia ports. This subject was taken up with the Vancouver Board of Trade, and possibly some arrangement may be on the way leading to an adjustment of this difficulty. Certainly if these two lines could be induced to call at Vancouver and Victoria, and presumably they would if cargo offered, it would be a very great advantage to the smaller mills in enabling them to compete in the package lumber trade. Such a service would also offer facilities to the salmon packers, and pulp and paper mills.

Up to the present, Argentina has imported little Douglas fir, but conditions are changing, and in the future there is reason to believe that the Republic will look to the west coast of North America in a constantly increasing degree to supply her requirements of timber.

BUILDING UP A REPUTATION.

As mentioned above, it is difficult in this case to offer helpful suggestions, although there is at present a very strong desire to be of assistance to British Columbia lumbermen. The impression carried away from that province is, that any measures that would lead to increasing the trade with South America must be evolved and carried out by themselves. Whilst stress was laid by some of the lumbermen encountered, upon the

disadvantages under which they laboured as compared with their competitors to the south of the line, opinions were not unanimous.

But if there be disabilities, there must surely be some compensations, and the remedy for the situation which was found in January would seem to lie in making the very most of these, and in halting at no effort that will hold out a reasonable promise of success. It is impossible to believe that Canadian lumbermen are inferior in resource, intelligence or energy to their competitors in the States of Washington or Oregon, and that with co-operation, and a determination to succeed, that they will not be able to secure for themselves a fair share of the trade in the South American republics. Too much importance cannot be attached to the necessity of building up an unassailable reputation. Looked at merely from its material aspect, there is nothing to compare with it as a business asset, and in no line of commerce is this more forcibly illustrated than in the one under consideration. The mill with a name for integrity and all round fair dealings requires to spend no time in hunting up orders, as they usually come unsought. British Columbia lumbermen are but on the threshold of what promises to be a large and lucrative export trade, so that their care before any other should be to build up an enviable name for their province. It will mean much to themselves, and to their successors even more.

A partial list of importers in Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Peru is appended. In some instances the addresses of the London and New York offices of these houses is given, and it would be well to open correspondence with them as well as with the offices in South America. The fullest information possible should be given, including cable address.

LIST OF LUMBER IMPORTERS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Brazil.—Davidson Pullen & Co., Rua Quitanda 145, Rio de Janeiro; Walter Bros., & Co., Rua Quitanda 141, Rio de Janeiro; Norton Megaw & Co., Rua 1 de Marco 112, Rio de Janeiro.

Argentina.—J. & J. Drysdale & Co., Peru 440, Buenos Aires; Bessler, Waechter & Co., B. Mitre 544, Buenos Aires; J. F. Macadam & Co., Balcarce 302, Buenos Aires; Evans, Thornton & Co., B. Mitre 349, Buenos Aires; J. Wright & Co., Chile 801, Buenos Aires; George Bell & Sons, Defensa 673, Buenos Aires; Mendl & Co., B. Mitre 383, Buenos Aires; Casteran Hnos. & Cia., Moreno 782, Buenos Aires; American Trading Co., Libertad 480, Buenos Aires; Edmundo Homps, Buenos Aires; Corner Bros. & Co., Buenos Aires.

Chile.—Williamson, Balfour & Co., Valparaiso,—Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Vancouver, B.C.; Antony Gibbs & Co., Valparaiso, and 55 Wall St., New York; Schill, Seebohm & Co., Valparaiso, and Portland St., Manchester, Eng.; Compton & Co., Valparaiso; Wessels, Duval & Co., Valparaiso, and 25 Broad St., New York; Balfour, Lyon & Co., Valparaiso, and 18 Eldon St., London, Eng.; W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso, and Hanover Sq., New York; Duncan, Fox & Co., Valparaiso, and London, Eng.; Sociedad Nacional de Buques & Maderas, Valparaiso; Graham Rowe & Co., Valparaiso; Braden & Blanchard, Punta Arenas; Metrovitch Hnos., Iquique.

Bolivia.—Anglo-Bolivian Trading Co., Oruro.

Peru.—W. R. Grace & Co., Lima; Emilo Wagner & Co., Lima; Graham Rowe & Co., Lima; Lockett Bros. & Co., Lima; Backus & Johnston, Lima; Ciurlizza, Maurer & Co., Lima; Duncan, Fox & Co., Lima; Ginochio, E., & Co., Lima; Sanguineti & Dasso, Lima; Lima Lumber Mills, Lima; Enrique Gibson, Arequipa.

Australia.

(Mr. D. H. Ross.)

MELBOURNE, April 17, 1914.

AUSTRALIAN MARKET FOR DOUGLAS FIR LUMBER.

Close investigation made at Melbourne and Sydney, the chief trading centres in the Commonwealth, demonstrates that British Columbia is not securing a legitimate share of the orders for Australian requirements of Douglas fir lumber, which is mainly imported in large sizes (owing to the incidence of the Customs tariff) for cutting to desired sizes by local saw-mills. There is no separate classification in the Commonwealth trade returns showing the imports of any particular class of lumber. In undressed lumber, Canada mainly supplies Douglas fir and spruce, while the United States supplies Douglas fir, redwood, yellow pine, sugar pine, &c.

Excluding logs in the rough, the official figures for 1912 (the latest available) show the total Australian importations of undressed lumber from Canada and the United States (only) thus:—

Undressed lumber.	From Canada, 1912.		From United States, 1912	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	sup. feet.	£	sup. feet.	£
Sizes less than 7 x 2½ in. (or equivalent) n.e.i	3,116,707	15,146	55,612,914	360,122
Sizes less than 7 ft. 6 in. x 10 x 2½ in. for door stock..	56,172	422	3,604,214	29,594
Sizes 7 x 2½ in. and upwards, and less than 12 x 6 in. (or equivalent).....	4,798,194	20,927	49,449,918	307,401
Sizes of 12 x 6 in. and over (or equivalent)	4,138,547	16,773	118,313,751	508,968
Totals.	12,109,620	53,268	226,980,797	1,206,085

UNOFFICIAL RETURNS OF EXPORTS OF DOUGLAS FIR TO AUSTRALIA.

According to unofficial figures recently made available (which differ very materially from the Commonwealth 1912 returns), the exports of Douglas fir from British Columbia show the following marked contraction:—

1912 British Columbia exports to Australia..	25,153,174 ft. B.M.
1913 " " "	9,967,980 ft. B.M.
Decrease British Columbia exports in 1913	15,185,194 ft. B.M.

In the annual report of the Vancouver Board of Trade for 1912-13, it is stated that one Vancouver mill exported 8,989,799 feet B.M. to Australia in 1912.

The unofficial return also aggregates the total exports of Douglas fir from Canada and the United States as follows:—

1913 Total British Columbia and United States exports to Australia..	238,773,612 ft. B.M.
1912 Total British Columbia and United States exports to Australia..	199,074,325 ft. B.M.
Aggregate increase, 1913 over 1912 .. .. =	39,699,287 ft. B.M.

If the unofficial figures are even approximately correct, it is time strenuous efforts were made by British Columbia exporters to not only regain their lost trade but also to secure a much larger share of the Australian business than they have hitherto obtained.

DRESSED LUMBER FROM CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

Norway and Sweden supplied in 1912 nearly all the Australian trade requirements of dressed lumber. Of a total of 75,856,000 feet imported, 69,624,016 feet came from the countries named. Little dressed lumber is exported from Pacific coast ports to Australia, chiefly consisting of a limited quantity of door stock. The total dressed lumber imported into Australia in 1912 from Canada and the United States is given thus:—

From Canada..	961,085	sup. feet valued at	£ 8,488
From United States..	4,299,729	" "	37,477

The bulk of the dressed lumber is clear pine shelving and some minor lines shipped from Atlantic ports.

QUALITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA DOUGLAS FIR.

The large imports of Douglas fir (known here as Oregon) into Australia are chiefly from Columbia river and adjacent ports. From inquiries made in various reliable sources, the quality of the British Columbia lumber is admittedly superior to the bulk received from the present principal sources of supply in the United States. Some of the largest Australian importers expressed the view that it only requires a series of regular supplies from mills in British Columbia to establish a name for quality and cutting to create a constant demand for Canadian Douglas fir. The great disability hitherto has been that shipments of superior British Columbia lumber have not arrived with sufficient regularity to demonstrate that the quality deserves the special recognition of importers. Once this is recognized by the trade, it would seem reasonable to anticipate that the ruling quotations on British Columbia lumber could be slightly higher than the United States rates.

FINANCING AND PLACING ORDERS FOR LUMBER.

Australian importers have, since the inception of the trade, almost invariably purchased their requirements of Douglas fir and other Pacific coast lumber through brokers. Lumber shippers and brokers with headquarters at San Francisco have for many years controlled the bulk of the export business from Pacific coast ports. These brokers are represented in Melbourne and Sydney, and other Australian cities, by resident agents who are keenly alert to the varied requirements of the different importing centres throughout the Commonwealth. From long established knowledge and mutual confidence between buyers and sellers, it is difficult for new firms to obtain a footing unless some special advantages are offered. By placing orders for their requirements through brokers, the importers are free from freight anxieties and have redress on the spot for the adjustment of claims. Some British Columbia mills have had representation in Australia and they have also received many orders from San Francisco, but the returns demonstrate that United States mills obtain the bulk of the business.

COMPETITION OF SAN FRANCISCO LUMBER BROKERS.

It is stated, on reliable authority, that the bulk of the Australian requirements of Douglas fir is booked up to the end of 1914, and San Francisco brokers have already sold large quantities for shipment to Australian ports during 1915. It would, there-

fore, appear that prompt and definite action should be taken by British Columbia exporters to meet this competition. Any undue delay will be inimical to Canadian interests.

UNSATISFACTORY LUMBER TRADE CONDITIONS.

Taken as a whole, the importing of Douglas fir from both Canada and the United States has not for some time past been upon a satisfactory basis to the Australian trade. Owing to sharp fluctuations in quotations (caused chiefly by the freight rates), some of the largest importers have practically ceased importing complete cargoes, as they have found it more profitable to purchase part cargoes—often when actually on the voyage. The cause of the change from the old procedure is two-fold, one being that large steamers are now employed in the trade, and the other is that the brokers engaged in the trade have found it more remunerative to speculate on the freights rather than to make a profit on the lumber itself.

SAILING VESSELS IN LUMBER TRADE.

While the carrying of lumber from Pacific coast ports to Australia is largely accomplished by cargo steamers, yet there is a diminishing number of sailing vessels engaged in the trade. The 'sailers' are chiefly owned in San Francisco and Puget Sound ports and, as a consequence, the owners prefer loading outward cargoes and discharging inward cargoes at home ports. Certainly the average freight rate on sailing vessels is higher from British Columbia ports than from United States ports. Any development of British Columbia exports will be in the direction of quickly loading lumber on steamers capable of carrying over 3,000,000 feet B.M. Therefore the question of using sailing vessels in the trade is hardly worth serious consideration. Obviously, sailers will be chartered from time to time, especially to ports in Australia requiring limited quantities, but their bearing upon large exports is unimportant.

STEAMERS IN LUMBER TRADE.

The bulk of Douglas fir comes to Australia on time chartered steamers, hence every day's delay adds materially to the cost either in loading, bunkering or discharging. Should United States ports provide quicker facilities for loading than British Columbia ports, it would make it more profitable for the shipping or selling brokers to purchase their requirements where despatch is ensured. It is stated that Puget Sound and Columbia River ports frequently load steamers up to 400 M feet per working day, but probably the average is not much in excess of 300 M feet daily. At least one British Columbia mill has recently loaded at the rate of 250 M feet per working day and, doubtless, the facilities for quick loading are being improved. Steamers after discharging cargo at Vancouver from British or continental ports are frequently chartered to load lumber for Australia. If engaged under a time charter in the lumber trade, the steamers occasionally load return cargoes of coal at Newcastle, N.S.W., for Honolulu or Pacific coast ports, but in many instances the charters cease on their discharge at Australian port of destination. In the latter case, they load up in Australian ports for Europe. To ensure regularity of shipment of lumber from British Columbia ports to Australia, charters have to be arranged and cargoes purchased months in advance of shipment. It is the exception for a Pacific coast lumber mill, or the Australian buyer, to charter steamers, the business being in the hands of recognized brokers making a specialty of the trade.

COMPARATIVE PORT CHARGES.

Investigation proves that the pilotage, harbour dues and other port charges in British Columbia compare favourably with those incurred by steamers loading at Puget Sound ports. Inversely, stevedoring at Vancouver is said to cost $1.25 as against $1.15 per 1 M B.M. at Puget Sound.

COALING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA PORTS.

Expedition in loading and coaling are most important factors in making time chartered steamers profitable to the firms engaged in the Pacific Coast-Australian lumber trade. At some Puget Sound ports it is stated that a steamer can be loaded up to 6 p.m., then moved to the bunkers to take in sufficient coal for the voyage to Australia and brought back to the loading mill in time to commence work at 7 o'clock the next morning. The current rates for coal a few months ago were at Puget Sound, $4.25, and at Comox, $5 per ton.

UNFAVOURABLE BANK EXCHANGE AT VANCOUVER.

Instances covering a number of transactions have come under observation showing that, under a bank letter of credit at 60 days' sight on London with documents attached, the rate of conversion is more favourable at San Francisco than at Vancouver. On exactly the same date in 1913, the San Francisco rate was $4.83 to the £, while the Vancouver rate was $4.81 to the £, which represents the normal difference of 2 cents in exchange between the two interested lumber selling centres. Concerted action by British Columbia lumber shippers would probably result in the Canadian banks quoting at least as favourable rates of exchange as United States banks, and thus remove an anomaly which Australian buyers cannot understand.

Newfoundland.

(*Mr. W. B. Nicholson.*)

St. John's, May 14, 1914.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER.

Newfoundland supplies its market in all common and soft woods, including lumber and timber for ordinary construction work, and will continue to do so for years to come. During the coming summer, however, there will be considerable importation of heavy timber from Canada for the construction of the Furness Withy Co.'s piers here; this firm having acquired by purchase a valuable water frontage. The contract for the work has been let to the Nova Scotia Construction Co., of Sydney and Halifax, who are to begin operations this summer. In addition to the piers, freight sheds covering an area of about 600 feet by 300 feet, providing berthing facilities for steamers, and storage for importers and shippers, will be built.

All the Canadian lumber imported into the Colony comes from Nova Scotia, except a few small shipments of a special grade of shingles manufactured in northern New Brunswick. Creosoted piling of 'south leafed' southern pitch pine and creosoted pitch pine timber will be imported from the United States.

Other woods imported from the United States for cabinet making and furniture are: Whitewood, kiln-dried oak, kiln-dried hard pine, cypress, basswood and small quantities of chestnut and sycamore. Canada's trade in timber and lumber for dories for 1913 shows a substantial increase over 1912.

VALUE OF IMPORTS.

The value of the colony's lumber imports for 1912 was $54,211. Of this $19,849 came from Canada. Imports increased in 1913 to a total of $118,286, of which Canada supplied $90,044, while for the same period imports from the United States

decreased from $30,676 in 1912 to $27,275 in 1913. The figures show an increase in total imports of about 118 per cent; in imports from Canada of over 353 per cent, and a decrease in imports from the United States of over 12 per cent.

It may be possible to create a trade in British Columbia fir and other woods which Nova Scotia may not be able to supply, more particularly for heavy timber for construction purposes, but much will depend on freight rates via the Panama canal.

Manchester.

(Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike.)

MANCHESTER, May 11, 1914.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER.

The firms in this district engaged in importing lumber are of the opinion that the opening of the Panama canal will give an impetus to British Columbia exports to the British markets. Of course it resolves itself into a question of cost to the importer. There is no great outlet here for the very large dimensions obtainable on the Pacific coast; and the pitch-pine of the Southern States, answers all practical purposes—in fact in many cases it is preferred to Douglas fir.

IMPORTS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND OREGON PINE.

Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine's annual timber circular gives the following figures (to Liverpool, Birkenhead and Garston).

Logs and Planks.—The import has been considerably in excess of the figures for the previous season, viz., 472,000 cubic feet, as against 345,000 cubic feet during 1912.

Square Timber.—The import amounted to 338,000 cubic feet; the demand being slow and stocks have accumulated.

The import of planks, &c., amounted to 134,000 cubic feet as against 211,000 in 1912—has been in fair request at steady prices; stocks are not too large.

Sequoia (Californian Redwood).—Arrivals were exceptionally light, 4,000 cubic feet (boards) and the heavy stock carried over from last year is reduced to moderate proportions.

MERSEY PORTS TIMBER.

The estimated tonnage in the timber trade with Liverpool, other Mersey ports and the Manchester ship canal, reached 896,000 tons in the year 1913.

This exceeded the trade of the previous year by 75,000 tons and that of 1911 by 159,000 tons.

Manchester arrivals of Quebec yellow pine were comparatively small. New Brunswick and Nova Scotian spruce deals to the Mersey and ship canal were in excess of 1912 shipments, and 60 per cent came to Manchester.

MANCHESTER TIMBER IMPORTERS.

The timber trade of Manchester for the year 1913 was noteworthy in many ways. The imports of 608,921 loads are no less than 75,562 loads in excess of the previous year.

The principal importers of timber to all sections of the canal for 1913 and 1912 are:—

	1912.	1913.
Harrison, Robinson & Co	74,294	83,202
Crossfield & Co	53,562	73,875
Lumley, Lloyd & Co	31,400	38,453
Acton Grange Timber Co	46,256	37,505
Olive & Partington	28,704	29,991
R. A. Naylor, Ltd	21,553	21,198
C. V. Haerem & Co	10,996	22,363
R. F. Sanderson & Co	11,011	18,998
J. H. Holme & Co	27,994	18,816
J. & W. Bellhouse	10,250	17,444
Southern & Nephew, Ltd	18,518	15,741
F. Parker & Co	12,805	13,746
C. Noel Legh & Co	6,851	11,272
Watson & Todd, Ltd	4,707	10,667

IMPORTS FROM ST. JOHN AND HALIFAX.

Imports of spruce deals, &c., by Manchester Liners during the past winter season to date, were 667,255 pieces and 40 standards, compared with 704,976 pieces in 1912-13, 689,474 pieces in 1911-12, and 648,845 pieces in 1910-11.

RECENT ARRIVALS.

The latest arrivals of timber show the effect of the slow demand. Stocks of several important timbers are still heavy. The import for the month of April to the Mersey, including Manchester, of New Brunswick and Nova Scotian spruce and pine deals was 5,381 standards, against 3,520 in same period last year.

About 70 per cent of the total import came to Liverpool and 30 per cent to Manchester.

PITCHPINE.

The arrivals of pitchpine at Manchester and Liverpool during the month were 187,000 cubic feet, compared with 323,000 in the corresponding month last season. While the deliveries exceeded the import, stocks are still heavy, particularly in Liverpool.

A steamer recently discharged at the Manchester docks from Port Arthur (Texas), 3,140 pieces of sawn timber and 4,369 pitchpine logs.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. J. E. Ray.*)

BIRMINGHAM, May 12, 1914.

OIL ENGINES FOR FISHERIES.

The attention of Canadian manufacturers of oil engines suitable for fishing craft is drawn to the increasing demand in Great Britain. According to the Liverpool *Journal of Commerce*, owing to the keen competition in the supplying of oil engines to fishing craft, many of the leading manufacturers of heavy-type paraffin and hot-bulb motors are not over anxious to make public their doings in this direction. Nevertheless an enormous business is at the present time being done in the fitting of all

types of British fishing boats with motors as auxiliary power. One well-known firm in England has secured recently in one week fourteen orders for paraffin motors of 55 b.h.p. and 75 b.h.p., to be installed in boats on the Scottish coast.

During the last few years this business has grown remarkably. Nearly all the new intermediate boats and haddock yawls on the east coast of England have motors, and each week old boats of this type are being converted to power at the different ports. Along the Irish coast and at the Isle of Man ports, fishing craft, large and small, are being fitted with motors. In the south of England, too, motors are being adopted on a large scale, and the fishermen of Brixham are now having high-powered paraffin sets fitted in their trawlers. In the Shetlands and the west of Scotland, skiffs are being converted to power, and scarcely a new boat is turned out in which a motor is not installed.

PARAFFIN TYPE PREFERRED.

Commenting on this subject the current issue of the *Fish Trades Gazette* states:—

Generally speaking, the motors fitted in British fishing boats are of the paraffin type, although certainly we are now beginning to see a deal more of the hot-bulb or semi-Diesel engine in the North Sea fleet than in past years. Where hot-bulb engines are fitted they are mostly Bolinders, Grei, and Alpha installations. The hot-bulb motor is an engine well suited to the large fishing boat, and this is proved by the good work being done by the 75 foot auxiliary-powered pilot ketches of the Trinity House Pilot Board, which are fitted with 80 b.h.p. two-cylinder Beardmore semi-Diesel motors. There is little doubt but that the future will see a greater proportion of these boats fitted with hot-bulb sets, particularly if the price of paraffin remains high. For full-lined vessels such as fishing craft a slow running engine is generally an advantage, as it allows of a propeller of larger diameter. Here the hot-bulb engine scores. As against this, of course, the semi-Diesel is considerably heavier power for power than the paraffin model. Manufacturers of hot-bulb sets, however, are now giving some attention to the building of light weight semi-Diesels of the four-cylinder class, a fact which should be noted by owners of small motor-driven industrial vessels. It is singular to note that notwithstanding the great confidence fishermen now have in the internal combustion engine, little or nothing has as yet been done in the way of installing oil engines in full-powered drifters. It is true that the out-and-out power drifter requires a set of propelling machinery of 120 b.h.p. or 150 b.h.p., but semi-Diesel motors of double this power are now doing creditable service in British coasting craft, which is surely sufficient proof so far as reliability is concerned. One full-powered drifter was turned out, viz., the May Baby, built by Messrs. Weatherhead, of Eyemouth. She was fitted with 120 b.h.p. two-cylinder Bolinders hot-bulb motor, and she has proved herself in every way a most successful vessel; still very few full-powered motor drifters indeed are employed in the British fishing fleet.

IMPORTS OF TIMBER.

Imports of timber during the month of April were valued at £1,304,263, being £211,537 less than in the corresponding period of 1913. Imports from Canada were £26,748 less than in April, last year, the items affected being: hewn timber, £4,125 less, sawn or split, planed or dressed, £22,623.

Great Britain's imports of furniture and cabinetware, house frames, fittings and joiners' work, woodware and woodturnery, during April were £69,865 less than in the corresponding month of 1913.

CONDITION OF CROPS AND STOCK.

The monthly agricultural report of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries states: The crop reporters of the Board, in reporting on agricultural conditions in England and Wales on May 1, report that after the first week or ten days of April the country

very generally experienced a dry and warm spell that lasted until the end of the month. The change to warmer weather mostly suited the winter crops, which are nearly everywhere looking quite satisfactory and promising. But the droughty conditions, accompanied as they generally were by cool nights, effected a rather too sudden change in conditions, and the land, more particularly in the south of England and on heavy soils, quickly baked. Cultivation of the land was consequently much hindered, and the sowing of spring crops interrupted. Where showing, the young crops are looking well, but are in need of rain.

There is everywhere abundance of blossom on the fruit trees, and prospects up to the present are generally promising. Although the cold nights during April gave rise to some apprehension, comparatively little damage appears to have been done, on the whole, by frost; but the present time is critical, and frost now would materially alter the situation.

Seeds, on the whole, are poor, being often thin and patchy, although in almost all parts of the country there are many satisfactory fields. In the north and in Wales the position is much better. Not much growth was made during the month, owing to the dry weather and cold nights, and rain is wanted. This applies also, and perhaps with greater force, to permanent land, which is very backward, and in many places pastures are very bare.

The fine weather during the month has suited all classes of stock, which are thriving. Lambing is now practically over, and the results may be regarded as satisfactory. In the north and other late districts the fall of lambs was generally over average, while in the south it has been, with few exceptions, quite up to the average. Ewes and lambs are reported strong and healthy, and losses have been less than usual; though some instances to the contrary are enumerated in the local summaries.

AUSTRALIA.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(*Mr. D. H. Ross.*)

Melbourne, April 17, 1914.

DEMAND FOR FUR SKINS AND FUR APPAREL IN AUSTRALIA.

Inquiries recently received from Canada, from manufacturers of fur apparel and dealers in fur skins, have inspired the following supplementary information to that which appeared in Weekly Report No. 517.

The Australian imports in 1912 under this heading were:—

Apparel and attire of fur	£ 69,853
Fur and other skins, dressed	32,281
" " " undressed	53,959
Hatters, furs, &c.	13,099
Total 1912 imports	£169,192

Owing to the increased demand in 1913, the figures for the latter year will probably show an expansion in values, which promises to be maintained in 1914. Obviously, the demand for fur apparel depends greatly upon the dictates of fashion, as the climatic conditions in Australia do not cause the wearing of fur apparel to be as necessary as it is in colder countries.

HOW ORDERS FOR FUR APPAREL AND SKINS ARE PLACED.

The bulk of the fur apparel imported into Australia is composed of the cheaper grades and practically all of it comes from London. Travellers representing London fur manufacturers and fur skin dealers come to Australia regularly every season and call upon the wholesale warehouses in respect to the cheaper goods, and upon the better class of retailers in regard to higher grade apparel. Australian buyers take a note of the numbers and prices and forward orders to their London office, or buying agents for execution. The travellers generally arrive at Perth, W.A., in April and then come east to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane, showing a comprehensive range of samples. Delivery of the goods ordered is made to the wholesalers early in the following January, and to the retailers late in March. The retail season is at its height in May and June, the season being exactly opposite to the Canadian. From a long established connection, it would be difficult to induce Australian buyers to break away from the London market, but exceptionally good values from Canada or any other country would undoubtedly command quick recognition.

FUR APPAREL AND DRESSED FUR SKINS.

The importation of high grade fur apparel is not a growing trade, one of the reasons being the high customs duty of 33 per cent net on such goods when made in the United Kingdom, and 38½ per cent net if made in other countries, whereas the duty upon dressed fur skins from all countries is 16½ per cent net. The importing charges on fur skins from Canada would, in duty alone, be 22 per cent less than upon made-up garments. There are, practically, no men's fur coats or caps sold in Australia. The trade is confined to women's coats, with the fur outside, which are lined in the first instance with heavy cotton and this is covered with either plain or brocaded silk of good quality. Some fur sets of quality are imported, chiefly for models for local manufacturers. The majority of the good retail houses import the fur skins, and have them made up on their own premises, or by small furriers established in business in the various cities. There are also some manufacturing furriers in the principal Australian cities, but undoubtedly the leaders in this line are in Melbourne, as owing to climatic conditions, the Australian fur trade is centered in that city. The manufacturers, in addition to their wholesale trade, have well appointed retail stores by which means the better class of individual buyers is reached. In the direct 1912 Australian imports, Canada is credited with fur apparel to the value of £238 and fur skins £1,776 aggregating £2,014. Doubtless these figures would be considerably augmented if it were possible to ascertain the proportion of Canadian dressed skins embodied in the imports from the United Kingdom. It should not be overlooked that at the end of the London season fur apparel is frequently purchased at low or job rates and is then shipped in ample time for the following Australian winter trade.

UNDRESSED FUR SKINS.

The bulk of the Australian imports classified as fur and other skins undressed is composed of hides and skins suitable for tanning purposes. This line is duty free and is represented chiefly by goat skins from India and sheep and other skins from New Zealand of which a portion of the latter is exported. Comparatively few undressed fur skins suitable for making fur apparel have so far been imported.

CONSIGNMENT OF FUR GOODS TO AUSTRALIA.

Some London and Continental dealers in furs consign considerable quantities of fur apparel and skins to Australia—more especially to Melbourne—for realization. Duty is paid on the whole invoice, and after the Australian season is over the

unsold goods are shipped, under rebate, back to the consignors. The consignees pay freight both ways and, further, allow the consignors a margin of 5 per cent profit on the invoice value on all goods returned. The consignees make their own profit and consequently use every effort to sell as much as possible rather than make returns to Europe. Consignment business of almost any character is—at this great distance—generally unsatisfactory. Before a Canadian firm could adopt such procedure it would be necessary to make an arrangement for the handling of their goods with an Australian house with ability to handle the line and capital to exploit it.

FUR APPAREL SOLD BY AUCTION.

During the last three years, itinerant fur dealers from Russia and elsewhere have visited the principal cities in Australia and, after conducting private sales at hotels, have disposed of considerable quantities of apparel and mounted skins by public auction. The business has, apparently, been remunerative or those interested in these trade methods would not continue in the trade from one year to another. It is claimed by the regular fur importers and manufacturers that the qualities of auctioned goods are inferior, nor are they true to name, and that the reserve prices are in excess of their value.

SYSTEMATIC FRAUDS ALLEGED IN IMPORTED FURS.

In a former report attention was directed to the action taken by the Commonwealth Customs Department to the practice of importing quantities of (so termed) 'faked furs,' principally in the shape of made up articles sold as genuine furs. A considerable trade had arisen in that way, and the authorities issued instructions to Customs officers, dealing with the examination of imported goods, to carefully scrutinize shipments with a view of preventing false descriptions being attached to garments. Even now, after the goods have been passed through the Customs, there is nothing to prevent unscrupulous dealers from describing in superlative terms fur apparel made of inferior fur skins, dressed in imitation of high priced goods, because the average retail buyer has not the expert knowledge to detect the genuine from the false. Reputable houses, however, would not countenance any such deception. The Australian skins (exported in the rough and imported after being dressed in Europe) most commonly 'faked' are those of the hare and the rabbit. A part of the hare carries long, fine hair which, when dyed and treated is frequently passed off as fox fur. The greatest imitation is in the fur of the rabbit, the skins of which are shorn and dyed to represent seal skins. The imitation is very good and takes a beautiful gloss. Chinese goat skins are also dyed and sold as bear skins, and it takes an expert to tell the difference.

AUSTRALIAN FUR SKINS.

The several varieties of native opossum, known as (1) ring tail, (2) grey, (3) Tasmanian grey, (4) mountain black, and (5) common, and the Platypus, are now protected in Australia, although some sales have recently been made in London from, presumably, furs held over from previous years.

Owing to the high prices ruling for Canadian and Arctic black fox skins in recent years, the Australian fox had been in demand for medium and cheap necklets and muffs, which are made up for individual order trade by competent furriers at the rate of 30s. to 35s. ($7.30 to $8.52) per skin. They are also treated locally for country consignors, *i.e.*, tanned, dyed and made up into garments at an average rate of 12s. to 14s. 6d. ($2.92 to $3.53) per skin. The cheaper grades are used for motor and floor rugs. Pickled skins of good quality, in the raw state, have recently been sold in large quantities in Melbourne at from 10s. to 12s. ($2.43 to $2.91) each. The native fox is caught from May to August, in the winter months, when the fur is at its best, and considerable quantities are exported to London for realization. Rabbit skins, of which

there is practically an unlimited quantity available, are to a small extent tanned, dyed and dressed by Australian furriers, but the bulk is shipped to London. Rabbit fur is used extensively by local hat manufacturers. New Zealand natural dark grey—with white points—rabbit skins, tanned in Australia are much in favour this season.

COMMONWEALTH REGULATIONS IN RESPECT TO FRUIT.

Under the Commonwealth Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act and regulations, the sizes of fruit cases, either for import or export, are not questioned. If, however, the cases are marked 'one bushel' it is stipulated that the contents shall be of a capacity equal to that of the Imperial bushel. The fruit must be correctly described, and should the contents be marked on the case it is imperative that the quantity shall be correct. The Commonwealth Quarantine Act applies to all imported fruit, and prohibits the importation of fruit from certain places on account of the existence of fruit pests or diseases.

SIZE OF AUSTRALIAN FRUIT CASES.

Of all the Australian states, New South Wales and Tasmania only are enforcing legislation with respect to the size of cases in which imported and locally grown fruit is to be sold. While an Act has been passed in Queensland, the regulations have not yet been proclaimed, hence Canadian apples packed in the standard Canadian case can, so far as the 1914 season is concerned, be shipped to that state without restriction. In Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia no state laws have yet been enacted regulating the size of cases in which apples or other fruit are to be sold. As Sydney is the terminal port of the Canadian-Australasian steamers, it is obvious that New South Wales is the principal market in Australia for Canadian apples landed during the months of October to December each year. Representations were made to the Department of Agriculture of New South Wales that the Canadian apple case, packed with a crown on the top side of the case, contained more fruit than it is, in the ordinary Australian packing, possible to place in the new New South Wales case, and request was made for the suspension of the regulations in so far as they affected Canadian exports until the season of 1915. The reply has been to the effect that the Fruit Cases Act specifically provides that when fruit is sold in a case within New South Wales it shall be of a size, measurement and capacity specified in the regulations, and, as the Canadian standard apple case does not conform with the regulations, the sale of fruit in such a case cannot legally be permitted.

The difference between the two standard cases is as follows:—

Canadian apple case .. ..= 10 x 11 x 20 inches inside.
New South Wales apple case.. .. ..= 10 x 11⅛ x 20 inches inside.

The New South Wales cases vary in size, but the popular case (as above) has a capacity of not less than one Imperial bushel and its cubic contents are 2,225 inches, or 25 cubic inches larger than the Canadian. As the New South Wales Act comes into force on July 1, 1914, it will be necessary for British Columbia exporters of apples and pears for sale in New South Wales to ship fruit in cases of the prescribed sizes.

NEW SOUTH WALES FRUIT CASES ACT OPERATIVE FROM JULY 1, 1914.

The regulations, in respect to the New South Wales Fruit Cases Act, to take effect on July 1, 1914, are outlined as follows:—

'Where any apple, apricots, bananas, cherries, currants, figs, gooseberries, grapes, loquats, lemons, nectarines, oranges, passion fruit, peaches, pears, persimmons, pine-apples, plums, quinces, tomatoes and any fruit now or hereafter declared by the

Governor by notice in the New South Wales Government *Gazette* to be fruit within the meaning of the "Fruit Cases Act, 1912" are sold in a case in New South Wales, or exported from New South Wales to any other place within the Commonwealth, such fruit shall be contained in a case of any of the measurements set out hereunder, and a case of any special measurement shall have the capacity hereunder set out opposite to such measurement:—

Case.	Inside measurements.	Capacity.
One bushel case...	18 x 14¼ x 8⅝ inches...	Not less than one Imperial bushel or cubical content of two thousand two hundred and twenty-three cubic inches (2,223.)
"	26 x 6 x 14¼ inches.....	Not less than one Imperial bushel or cubical content of two thousand two hundred and twenty-three cubic inches (2,223).
"	20 x 10 x 11⅛ inches...	Not less than one Imperial bushel or cubical content of two thousand two hundred and twenty-five cubic inches (2,225).
One-half bushel case.	18 x 8⅜ x 7⅛ inches	Not less than one-half Imperial bushel or cubical content of one thousand one hundred and eleven and one-half cubic inches (1,111½).
"	26 x 6 x 7⅛ inches.... Clear of all or any division	Not less than one-half Imperial bushel or cubical content of one thousand one hundred and eleven and one-half cubic inches (1,111½).
"	18 x 11¾ x 5½ inches.... Clear of all or any division	Not less than one-half Imperial bushel or cubical content of one thousand one hundred and ten cubic inches (1,110).
One-quarter bushel case.	13¾ x 10⅛ x 4 inches.....	Not less than one-quarter Imperial bushel or cubical content of five hundred and fifty-six and seven-eighth cubic inches (556⅞).
Tropical fruit case.	24¾ x 12 x 12 inches...	Of cubical content of not less than three thousand five hundred and sixty-four cubic inches (3,564).

STATE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT FACTORY.

A summary of the various industries established—and then in contemplation—by the Federal and State Governments in Australia appeared in Weekly Report No. 481. The latest addition to the number is the agricultural implement factory recently opened at Fremantle which is owned and operated by the government of Western Australia. The total cost of the buildings and plant devoted exclusively to the manufacture of farming implements is, approximately, £37,000. A works branch has been added costing an additional £13,000, making the total expenditure about £50,000. The output for the first year is estimated to be valued at £100,000 and in three years is expected to reach £250,000. The result of the state competition, against Australian and oversea implement manufacturers already established in the territory, will, obviously, be watched with interest by those who advocate national enterprises and those who believe in private or individual effort.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE CONDITIONS.

The returns of Australian trade from month to month continue to be in marked contrast with those of two years ago, when the rapid growth in imports and the stationary character of exports of produce constituted one of the causes of financial pressure. The present position is that imports are practically on a par with the values of two years ago, while the good season of 1913-14 is reflected in a substantial increase in export trade. The continued want of a generous rainfall throughout many parts of the Commonwealth is viewed with grave apprehension, especially in districts in which winter grass is necessary for the maintenance of dairying production on a satisfactory basis. With that exception, the outlook is at least normal, and Canadian exporters should benefit materially in the volume of order now being placed by Australian importers for oversea goods and products.

CANADIAN CARGO AND MAIL STEAMERS.

The steamer *Hollington*, which left St. John on January 29, arrived at Melbourne—via Adelaide—on April 7, thus taking sixty-eight days on the voyage. The next steamer due is the *Kaiora*, which left St. John on March 6, and is expected to arrive at Melbourne on April 24, making the voyage in about forty-nine days. The manifests of the steamers from St. John disclose large shipments of Canadian goods, particularly of heavy hardware lines, to Australian ports. The Vancouver steamers, during the home spring months, have all their passenger accommodation booked, and the popularity of the Canadian route is growing from year to year. Recent steamers leaving Sydney have been unable to meet the demand for cabin reservations. A large number of Australian importers will be in Canada during the next few months, and brief itineraries, letters of introduction and addresses of manufacturers have been supplied, on application, to business men who purpose visiting the principal manufacturing centres of interest to them in the Dominion. Seasonable produce, including large shipments of Australian dried fruits and onions, have been forwarded by recent steamers to Vancouver and eastern Canadian points.

The inward manifests of the Vancouver steamers disclose heavy consignments for the terminal port of Sydney and transhipments for other Australian ports.

SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. W. J. Egan.)

CAPE TOWN, S.A., April 24, 1914.

SOUTH AFRICAN FARMERS' TOUR.

In Weekly Report No. 512, page 1415, reference was made to the trip of fifty South African farmers to England and Holland. This tour is being financed by Sir Owen Philipps, the President of the Union Castle Co.

The delegates from the various provinces are all elected, although owing to the drought in the Orange Free State and part of the Transvaal, several of the original selection will not be able to take in the trip, but their places will be filled by substitutes already chosen.

The itinerary as arranged is that the party sail from Cape Town on June 6 and expect to arrive in England on June 23. For the first day in England they will be the guests of the British Government, and then will tour throughout the British Isles until 15th. On the 16th they will cross to Holland as the guests of one of the Dutch steamship companies, and while in Holland will be the guests of the Royal Agricultural Society, whose president is the Prince Consort. They will remain in Holland until July 24, returning to England as the guests of another Dutch steamship company.

VISIT TO CANADA.

The delegation is then due to return to South Africa. However, it has been practically arranged that a certain number of the delegates under the direction of their president, Mr. J. A. Neser, the Chairman of Committees in the South African Parliament, will visit the United States and Canada. Mr. Neser has, at several of the conventions, advocated a trip to these two countries. The proposition placed before the members of the various agricultural societies is that in addition to a study of the conditions and methods employed by the farmers of England and Holland, much more valuable along these lines, especially to the provinces of the Transvaal, Orange Free State and Rhodesia, would be an extension of the trip to the United States and Canada.

The discussions at the various conventions indicate an interest in stock raising, and some of the delegates will be sure to take in the corn belt of the United States

with the idea of acquiring knowledge for converting their corn into good cattle, sheep and pigs for the home market.

On their return to South Africa, each of the delegates will report to their local agricultural societies the knowledge gained on the trip, and it is the general opinion that this will be of great help in developing agricultural interests. In addition the visit will be a great advertisement for South Africa, as the members will be able to give reliable information on conditions here. It is intended that they shall have with them, in the form of an exhibit, samples of South Africa's agricultural products, also ostrich feathers, wool, mohair, dried fruit, citrus fruit, cotton, tobacco and corn.

Should the trip across the Atlantic be arranged, the party would arrive in Canada about August 10, and it would be an opportunity for our manufacturers of dairy, agricultural implements and machinery to demonstrate their various products as well as impress upon the visitors in a practical way Canada's position as a manufacturing country.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF THE TRADE OF CANADA FOR APRIL.

Month and Twelve Months ending April, 1912, 1913 and 1914.

	Month of April.			Twelve Months ending April		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Imports for Consumption.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Dutiable goods	30,214,139	32,431,932	23,945,085	345,254,528	443,735,801	401,643,627
Free goods	15,393,352	16,056,348	12,992,628	190,022,690	229,145,177	205,134,680
Total imports (Mdse)	45,607,491	48,488,280	36,937,713	535,277,218	672,885,978	606,778,307
Coin and bullion	246,062	524,722	333,674	25,414,730	5,706,639	15,044,257
Total Imports	45,853,553	49,013,002	37,271,387	560,691,948	678,587,617	621,822,564
Duty collected	7,860,759	8,463,576	6,458,271	90,143,845	115,141,977	105,139,340
Exports.						
Canadian Produce—						
The mine	2,384,849	2,929,884	2,681,364	41,552,551	57,987,581	58,790,534
The fisheries	235,036	622,336	531,132	16,633,621	16,724,021	20,532,356
The forest	1,478,042	1,869,715	1,874,739	40,717,190	43,646,733	42,797,161
Animal produce	1,032,168	1,744,648	1,860,666	47,571,047	45,497,073	53,465,137
Agricultural products	5,936,313	11,365,018	6,494,911	110,028,653	155,574,366	193,349,922
Manufactures	2,601,537	3,478,598	4,295,199	36,335,453	44,569,769	58,260,053
Miscellaneous	9,044	6,681	15,060	119,099	94,948	129,467
Total Canadian Produce	13,676,989	22,016,880	17,753,071	292,957,614	364,094,491	427,324,630
Foreign produce	562,667	905,359	662,190	17,447,107	21,656,447	23,605,616
Total exports (Mdse)	14,239,656	22,922,239	18,415,261	310,404,721	385,750,938	450,930,246
Coin and bullion	1,240,684	672,445	1,242,606	8,515,169	15,595,463	24,130,865
Total exports	15,480,340	23,594,684	19,657,867	318,919,890	401,346,401	475,061,111
Aggregate Trade.						
Merchandise	59,847,147	71,410,519	55,352,974	845,681,939	1,058,631,916	1,057,708,553
Coin and bullion	1,486,746	1,197,167	1 576,280	33,929,889	21,302,102	39,175,122
Total Trade	61,333,893	72,607,686	56,929,254	879,611,838	1,079,934,018	1,096,883,675

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended May 9, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

		Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living:—			
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves		259	235
Sheep and lambs		–	–
Swine		–	–
Horses		135	8
Fresh meat:—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)	Cwts.	175,991	211,104
Mutton " " "	"	51,695	163,440
Pork " " "	"	5,026	10,783
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	"	14,490	25,242
Salted or preserved meat:—			
Bacon	"	83,855	103,974
Beef	"	530	828
Hams	"	13,578	15,385
Pork	"	3,970	4,394
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	1,607	3,450
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	9,415	13,054
Dairy produce and substitutes:—			
Butter	"	66,318	89,790
Margarine	"	28,548	28,396
Cheese	"	40,696	11,882
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	–	–
" cream	"	126	156
" condensed	"	28,280	27,993
" preserved, other kinds	"	546	483
Eggs	Gt. Hnd.	383,148	293,887
Poultry	Value £	5,760	20,741
Game	"	2,042	321
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	4,682	8,718
Lard	"	44,441	31,327
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—			
Wheat	"	1,699,900	1,228,400
Wheat-meal and flour	"	190,000	140,900
Barley	"	247,200	277,200
Oats	"	357,200	283,600
Peas	"	53,250	29,110
Beans	"	2,190	24,200
Maize or Indian corn	"	392,200	274,600
Fruit, raw:—			
Apples	"	32,987	48,492
Pears	"	3,698	4,250
Hay	Tons	2,462	370
Hops	Cwts.	520	875

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended May 6, 1914:—

Cheese—			
Bristol	67s.	—70s.	per cwt.
Liverpool	65s.-6d.	—70s.	"
London	68s.	—70s.	"
Glasgow	68s.	—69s.	"
Butter—None reported.			
Hams (long cut, green)—			
Bristol	75s.	—79s.	"
Liverpool	75s.	—80s.	"
London	78s	—82s.	"
Glasgow	–	–	
Bacon (Sides)—			
Bristol	66s.	—68s.	"
Liverpool	64s.	—66s.	
London	66s.	—68s.	
Glasgow	–	–	
Bacon (Cumberland cut)—			
Bristol	–	–	"
Liverpool	66s.	—70s.	"
London	–	–	"
Glasgow	65s.	—66s.	

Foreign Animals Market, Deptford.—No sales reported.
do do Birkenhead— do

CANADIAN CROP BULLETIN.

The Census and Statistics Office in a bulletin states that according to returns from its crop correspondents, made on May 6, about 19 per cent of the area sown to fall wheat in Ontario has been winter-killed, this percentage representing a reduction of 132,000 acres, *i.e.*, from 694,000 acres, the area sown, to 562,000 acres, the area expected to be harvested. In Alberta, the other large fall wheat province, fall wheat has been killed to the extent of 15·6 per cent, representing 36,000 acres, which will make the area to be harvested 193,000 acres instead of 229,000 acres, the area sown last fall. At the corresponding date last year the percentage reported of fall wheat killed during the winter of 1912-13 were for Ontario 18 per cent, and for Alberta 43·5 per cent, so that whilst the winter killing of wheat in Ontario is this year slightly more than it was last year in Alberta it is very considerably less, this favourable result being attributable to the mild winter in the west. The total area estimated to be sown to fall wheat, including besides Ontario and Alberta, 3,000 acres in Manitoba, 78,000 acres in Saskatchewan and 2,700 acres in British Columbia, was 1,006,700, now reduced by winter killing in Ontario and Alberta to 838,700 acres.

The condition of fall wheat on May 6 was in Ontario returned as 81·3 per cent and in Alberta as 87·3 per cent of a standard representing the promise of a full crop, the percentages on April 30, 1913, being 83·4 per cent in Ontario, and 76 per cent in Alberta. For all Canada, the condition of fall wheat on May 6 this year was 83

per cent of the standard, or 103 per cent of the average condition of the past five years represented by 100. On April 30, 1913, the corresponding figures of the condition of fall wheat for all Canada were 82 per cent of a standard or 101 per cent of the average condition of the previous four years. The condition of the fall wheat crop this year is, in fact, superior to that of any year since 1910, when the record was over 89 per cent of the standard.

Upon the whole, spring seeding was well advanced except in the Maritime Provinces, where the spring this year is reported as abnormally late, and in Quebec where not more than from 3 to 5 per cent of spring seeding was reported to have been done by May 6. In Ontario at this date about 24 per cent of wheat, 43 per cent of oats, and 41 per cent of barley had been got in, and 40 per cent of the total seeding was reported as completed on May 6, as against the same proportion last year on April 30. In Manitoba 57, in Saskatchewan 79, and in Alberta 88 per cent of the spring wheat crop was reported as seeded by May 6, these proportions comparing favourably with the progress reported last year on April 30. For the five provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the proportion of seeding reported as effected on May 6 was about 48 per cent for wheat, 23 per cent for oats, 16 per cent for barley, and 37 per cent for all crops.

About 14 per cent of the area in hay and clover meadows is reported as winter-killed, as compared with 22 per cent last year. The average condition of these crops on May 6 was 86·7 per cent, as compared with 89·6 per cent last year, and 74·6 in 1912.

The condition of the live stock remains generally satisfactory, being reported for all Canada as over 90 per cent of a standard representing a healthy and thrifty state.

NEW TARIFF AMENDMENT.

The following tariff amendment has been received at the Department of Trade and Commerce since the publication of the last Weekly Report. Copies thereof will be promptly furnished applicants:—

Germany—No. 25, 4th edition, February, 1914.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

PAPER-MAKING INDUSTRY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The British Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothern Holland) reports that, according to information received from the Commissioner of Customs and Excise at Pretoria, the Chairman of the Industries Committee of the Pretoria Civic Association states that bales of ordinary veldt grass were sent to Scotland and America for experimental purposes, and reports from Scotland indicate that this grass is nearly equal to esparto for paper-making purposes. It is stated that a capital of £20,000 would be sufficient to run a mill capable of producing a minimum of 15 tons of packing and coarser kinds of paper per week. In advocating the starting of a paper factory at Pretoria, the chairman points out that in addition to the grass, two of the principal articles necessary for the manufacture of paper, viz., lime and coal, are available in large quantities at a cheap rate.—(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

INCREASING USE OF OIL ENGINES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The position in South Africa of the oil engine in relation to the country's industries is a peculiarly interesting one; yet the fact is not so fully realized as it might be either by colonial importers and industrialists or home manufactures. This, of course, more particularly applies to small types up to four or five horse-power capacity, for the installation of larger engines is usually undertaken on the advice of responsible engineers, as in the case of mines or extensive factories and workshops, and the result is that high-grade makes are almost invariably selected. The smaller engines are required more generally by users who lack expert knowledge, such as farmers and minor industrialists, and who are easily influenced by considerations of price, &c. Even these, however, learn by experience, and it is the growth of knowledge among such that is responsible for a complete change in the market as compared with a few years ago when a certain type of small and cheap American oil engine was the vogue. The latter has lost ground in a marked degree owing to its frequent development of defects and shortness of life, while British makes, even though dearer, are increasingly valued for their good workmanship and reliability. Indeed, at the present time probably seven or eight out of every ten oil engines in use in South Africa are of British make.

FEATURES OF SMALL ENGINES.

Even so, however, there is plenty of scope for further progress, equally in the education of users as to the varied possibilities of this form of prime mover, and in the value of good workmanship. Too many engines, mainly of cheap foreign make, are still to be found in South Africa with badly cut gearing and beams that fracture under extra strain. What is most generally wanted is a motor driven by paraffin or crude oil, and capable of quick and easy transitions from belt-driving farm machinery, such as mealie crushers, chaff cutters, or centrifugal pumps, to direct coupling with pump rods, &c. Essential features are simplicity, strength, standardized and interchangeable spare parts, and adaptability to portable or stationary work, and to the driving of anything from farm and irrigation plant to milling machinery, printing presses, machine tools and circular saws. The market is an active one for any small oil engine possessing these points, while the maker who introduces a satisfactory air-cooled engine is assured of a big success.—(*South African Mining Journal.*)

IRRIGATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

South Africa's great need, of course, is a more truly national and comprehensive irrigation policy. The importance of what is actually being accomplished under Government encouragement and with a considerable measure of official assistance, must not, however, be overlooked. True, the achievements to date are in the nature of a patchwork, dependent on purely local enterprise or lack of it, but the linking up of the patches must be a question of large policy, which can only be left to statesmen, and meanwhile it is well, from a commercial point of view, to accept conditions as they stand, and to make the most of the business actually offering. Some idea of the character and value of that business may be gathered from such facts as that under the system of irrigation boards, no fewer than thirty districts have been proclaimed in the Cape Province alone, the capital expenditure involved being as much as £850,000; a number of government irrigation settlements exist in the Cape, Transvaal and Orange Free State Provinces, and numerous new and important projects are now under investigation; some 28 large drills are being used in water-boring operations on Crown lands, and boring is proceeding on nearly 400 farms, and according to the recent statement of the Union Minister of Lands, during the twelve months ended March 31, 1913, when the number of drills at work was much smaller than at present, 93 holes were completed, having a total footage of 18,440, and a yield of 1,321,500 gallons per day.

TYPES OF PUMPS IN DEMAND.

These facts are strikingly suggestive, and could be largely supplemented if space allowed, but, having demonstrated the importance of the field, our object is solely to indicate the commercial openings involved. In the first place, the amount of boring going on is very noteworthy, for a gravity scheme obviously makes no call on the importer of machinery and material, as compared with a system dependent on water obtained from wells, or by pumping from a low level to a high level. The pumps in most general use in South Africa are a reciprocating type, the adaptability of which to varying capacities and heights largely accounts for its popularity. It is specially suitable for installation where the water supply is irregular, demanding no more power than is justified by the work it is called upon to perform. For handling dirty water, however, the centrifugal pump is more satisfactory, owing to its lack of valves; in addition to which its first cost is less, though its effectual capacity is confined within certain height limits—say 50 feet—and it is most suitable for dealing with a regular supply.

In regard to motive power, fuel supply naturally governs the choice of plant in most localities throughout such a country as South Africa. For small pumping installations oil engines up to 6 h.p. are very commonly used, and with increasing success now that owners of irrigated farms are less prone than formerly to imagine that the simplicity of working these motors extends to leaving them to run themselves without supervision and without an occasional overhauling and turning up. For larger installations suction gas plants are extensively employed, one of the most important to date being a 108 b.h.p. equipment at Grahamstown, while others at Oudtshoorn and elsewhere are of nearly that capacity. In some districts anthracite coal is available and cheap to use, but suction gas plants designed for wood fuel or charcoal are more widely in demand. In fact the suction gas plant is already, and is certain to become more so, the accepted type for irrigation works of any size, and this in spite of the fact that it is easy to find mechanics and drivers possessing an expert acquaintance with steam engines, but with everything to learn about gas engines. Needless to add, the success of any type of engine or pump in this market is mainly dependent upon the business acumen, combined with a modicum of technical knowledge, displayed by the importer holding the local agency for it. Many farmers who undertake the irrigation of their own properties rely for expert advice on the local machinery merchant, and the influence which the latter is thus enabled to wield in making sales for a particular type of plant is only equalled by the responsibility thus thrust upon him. That South African importers have on the whole proved themselves equal to their opportunities in this respect is shown by the rapid and substantial success of the irrigation movement among farmers in every part of the Union, and this may be said even after making full allowance for the splendid work accomplished by the experts of the admirably organized Government Irrigation Department. Within the last few years—certainly since the passing of the Cape Act in 1906—irrigation has come to be recognized as essential to successful farming in the Union, and, thanks to the agricultural prosperity which has rendered capital available, has advanced by leaps and bounds, so that South Africa to-day ranks as one of the most valuable and progressive markets for suitable engines, pumps, piping, &c., in the world.—(*South African Mining Journal.*)

FRENCH MARKET FOR STAVES.

Of the oak staves imported into France for consumption in 1913, almost 60 per cent came from the United States, the receipts from this source exceeding considerably those from any other country. The actual figures for the last three years were, in tons: 1911—from the United States 48,881, from Russia 19,469, Austria-Hungary, 3,848, other countries 4,610, total imports 76,808 tons; 1912—from the United States, 44,013, Russia 21,937, Austria-Hungary 5,015, other countries 2,794, total imports

73,759 tons; 1913—from the United States 41,007, Russia 22,566, Austria-Hungary 6,753, other countries 2,809, total imports 73,135 tons.

Ten years ago Austria-Hungary was the principal shipper, followed by the United States and Russia, respectively. As shown above, to-day the order has changed. There are several reasons for this. The Austrian stave has, it is true, always given satisfaction. The oak is of a very superior quality, the staves carefully made, and in great demand by coopers desirous of turning out a durable cask. But, little by little, the forests of Slavonia and Croatia have become exhausted, and both dealers and wood cutters have established themselves in the United States, where the supply of white oak is abundant. The presence of these foreign workmen has also permitted the United States to supply the European, and particularly the French, market with precisely the sort of stave required, cut to the desired dimensions and delivered according to prevailing conditions. It might even be said that the American stave has been a serious and successful competitor of the Austrian stave, not only in the European market generally, but in Austria-Hungary itself.

The principal stave markets of France are Marseilles, Cette, and Bordeaux, which supply the viticultural regions of the Republic. While the Bordeaux barrel stave is the one most in demand in those markets, the larger staves, however, are practically the only ones used in the consular district of Havre, about 80 per cent of the importations at this port being extra heavy pipe staves. These come mainly from Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana, and are shipped as dunnage in vessels bringing cotton from Galveston and New Orleans. There exists, however, a demand for other staves in Havre, and the kinds mostly imported here, together with their dimensions in inches, are: Triple extra heavy pipe, 60 by 5 by 2; extra heavy pipe, prime, 60 by 5 by 1½; culls, 60 by 5 by 1½; extra heavy culls, 60 by 5 by 1½; pipe culls, 60 by 4 by 1¼; light pipe culls, 60 by ¾ by 1; extra hogshead, 48 by 4 by 1½; hogshead culls, 48 by 4 by 1¼; extra claret, 40 by ⅝ by 1½; claret culls, 40 by 4 by 1¼; extra barrel, 33 by ⅝ by 1½; French claret (faconnes), 44 by ¾ by 1½ and 36 by ¾ 1½.

Staves, to meet the requirements of this market, should be of white oak in the rough, even in quality and dimensions, well seasoned, clean, dry, and free from worm holes and other defects. There is little or no demand for the finished stave. Almost all the staves imported into Havre from the United States are shipped on consignment. Few shipments are made for cash; but in such an event the shipper draws for 80 per cent of the amount of the invoice against documents giving a discount of 2½ per cent.—(*U.S. Consular Reports.*)

. RITISH IMPORTS (VALUE C.I.F.*)—JANUARY-APRIL.

	Four Months January-April.			Increase (+) or Decrease(—) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease(—) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	23,946,982	26,174,927	21,349,685	– 4,825,242	– 2,597,297
B. Meat, including animals for food	15,662,625	17,906,195	21,703,919	+ 3,797,724	+ 6,041,294
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	25,473,472	25,200,567	26,832,801	+ 1,632,234	+ 1,359,329
2. Dutiable	19,533,946	16,991,975	18,114,374	+ 1,122,399	– 1,419,572
D. Tobacco	1,677,848	2,180,491	2,859,469	+ 678,978	+ 1,181,621
Total, Class I £	86,294,873	88,454,155	90'860,248	+ 2,406,093	+ 4,565,375
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel	155,221	18,528	13,501	– 5,027	– 141,720
B. Iron ore, scrap-iron and steel	1,688,586	2,755,453	2,041,930	– 713,523	+ 353,344
C. Other metallic ores	2,786,808	3,700,725	3,632,772	– 67,953	+ 845,964
D. Wood and timber	4,330,687	5,804,689	4,963,343	– 841,346	+ 632,656
E. Cotton	32,308,751	25,419,805	30,488,349	+ 5,068,544	– 1,820,402
F. Wool	19,017,262	21,006,509	18,633,377	– 2,343,132	– 353,885
G. Other textile materials	8,046,519	8,982,192	7,642,254	– 1,339,938	– 404,265
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	12,826,273	12,737,448	13,908,292	+ 1,170,844	+ 1,082,019
I. Hides and undressed skins	4,621,962	5,719,275	5,280,970	– 438,305	+ 659,008
J. Paper making materials	1,374,565	1,484,784	1,419,683	– 65,101	+ 45,118
K. Miscellaneous	13,645,674	16,212,032	11,885,984	– 4,326,048	– 1,759,690
Total, Class II £	100,802,308	103,841,440	99,940,455	– 3,900,985	– 861,853
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	3,683,797	5,236,759	5,168,394	– 68,365	+ 1,484,597
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	9,909,819	11,026,974	11,132,061	+ 105,087	+ 1,222,242
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	2,123,192	2,242,574	2,413,471	+ 170,897	+ 290,279
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	530,812	506,145	553,387	+ 47,242	+ 22,575
E. Machinery	2,214,538	2,512,131	2,717,862	+ 205,731	+ 503,324
F. Ships (new)	11,597	11,508	2,285	– 9,223	+ 9,312
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	891,167	1,164,590	1,071,528	– 93,062	+ 180,361
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	4,037,421	4,283,529	4,368,558	+ 85,029	+ 331,137
2. Wool	3,473,500	3,806,806	3,935,382	+ 128,576	+ 461,882
3. Silk	4,846,443	4,992,048	5,642,691	+ 650,643	+ 796,248
4. Other materials	3,175,917	3,289,131	3,077,202	– 211,929	– 98,715
I. Apparel	1,830,787	2,079,292	1,876,039	– 203,253	+ 45,252
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	4,020,560	4,297,330	4,376,368	+ 79,038	+ 355,808
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	4,580,633	4,532,194	4,391,190	– 141,004	– 189,443
L. Earthenware and glass	1,365,934	1,489,339	1,486,667	– 2,672	+ 120,733
M. Paper	2,250,155	2,441,451	2,452,109	+ 10,658	+ 201,954
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	2,607,675	2,923,155	3,385,174	+ 462,019	+ 777,499
O. Miscellaneous	8,583,432	9,014,706	8,557,370	– 477,336	– 46,062
Total, Class III £	60,137,379	65,849,662	66,587,738	+ 738,076	+ 6,450,359
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified (including parcels post)	976,232	1,052,366	1,225,440	+ 173,074	+ 249,208
Total value £	248,210,792	259,197,623	358,613,881	– 583,742	+ 10,403,089

* The values of the imports represent the cost, insurance and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

—(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East.

Week ending May 14, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R	285,766	207,959	63,955	186,672	744,352
Consolidated	691,661	287,054	46,616	345,950	1,371,281
Empire Elevator Co.	1,313,893	808,252	154,150	423,223	2,699,518
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co	489,395	96,552	23,610		609,557
Western Terminal Elevator Co	216,386	69,480	25	386,313	672,204
Black & Muirhead					
G. T. Pacific	951,507	1,513,438	216,928	680,355	3,362,228
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	883,050	363,597	146,896		1,393,543
Fort William Elevator	469,937	224,866	64,979	209,006	968,788
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co	2,572,018	1,363,558	484,255	807,172	5,227,003
D. Horn & Co	57,429	54,579	14,033	308,353	434,394
Dominion Government Elevator	519,432	248,189	55,169	367,063	1,189,853
Eastern Elevator	537,932	434,488	198,618	1,354	1,172,392
Total terminal elevators	8,988,406	5,672,012	1,469,234	3,715,461	19,845,113
Depot Harbour		244,351	44,509		288,860
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	224,929	450,646			675,575
Midland Elevator Co.	114,700				114,700
Tiffin, G. T. P	386,281	213,247	33,081		632,609
Port McNicol	932,452	300,609	99,696		1,332,757
Collingwood	4,000				4,000
Goderich	273,693	159,535	10,400		443,628
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co			68,397		68,397
Commercial Elevator Co.	18,835	60,788			79,623
Port Colborne					
Prescott					
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1	791,075	135,555	203,078	46,553	1,176,261
" No. 2	455,287	801,964	348,497	74,985	1,680,733
Montreal Warehousing Co	152,472	36,689	242,334		431,495
St. John, N.B					
Total public elevators	3,353,724	2,403,384	1,049,992	121,538	6,928,638
Total quantity in store	12,342,130	8,075,396	2,519,226	3,836,999	26,773,751

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended May 14, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Wheat—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 Hard	122,500	139,986	262,486
No. 1 Northern	4,886,951	1,438,428	6,325,379
No. 2 "	2,141,518	1,000,461	3,141,979
No. 3 "	585,168	263,356	848,524
No. 4 Wheat	237,176	37,324	274,500
No. 5 "	.....	10,326	10,326
No. 6 "	.....	.....	.....
Other	1,015,093	463,843	1,478,936
Totals, Wheat	8,988,406	3,353,724	12,342,130

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Oats—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1, C.W	12,409	1,680	14,089
No. 2, "	3,837,169	1,220,831	5,058,000
No. 3, "	961,822	1,016,391	1,978,213
Ex. No. 1 Feed	59,166	4,200	63,366
No. 1 Feed	.....	27,843	27,843
No. 2 Feed	.....	70,444	70,444
Other	801,446	61,995	863,441
Totals, Oats	5,672,012	2,403,384	8,075,396

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Barley—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 3, Extra	.....	.....	
No. 3	955,435	609,362	1,564,797
No. 4	336,700	344,340	681,040
Feed	20,503	.....	20,503
Rejected	146,997	27,066	174,063
Other	9,599	69,224	78,823
Totals, Barley	1,469,234	1,049,992	2,519,226

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Flax—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1, Northwestern Canada	3,464,207	7,872	3,472,079
No. 2, C.W	199,209	88,400	287,609
No. 3, C.W	24,453	.....	24,453
Rejected	.....	.....	
Other	27,592	25,266	52,858
Totals, Flax	3,715,461	121,538	3,836,999
Total quantity in Store	19,845,113	6,928,638	26,773,751

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'The Inquiries Branch, The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa,' or The Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, or The Secretary of the Board of Trade at London, Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Brandon, Halifax, Montreal, St. John, Sherbrooke, Vancouver, Victoria, Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon, and Chambre de Commerce du Montreal.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

482. **Paper.**—A gentleman in Bogata, Colombia, having a large warehouse of printing paper, desires to enter into correspondence with Canadian houses manufacturing printing papers. He asks for the names of manufacturers of printing papers, together with samples of white paper for periodicals, and coloured, with prices, conditions of payment, &c., packets must not exceed 110 kilos gross.

483. **Railway ties (sleepers).**—A large railway company with headquarters at Shanghai, China, expects shortly to be in the market for railway ties, and wishes to obtain quotations c.i.f. Shanghai from Canadian exporters of railway ties (sleepers). Quotations should include Douglas fir, creosoted and uncreosoted.

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters. Canadian firms and business men may feel as free to communicate with these officials as they are to correspond with our own Trade Commissioners:—

(Abbreviations.—C.G., Consul General; C., Consul; V.C., Vice-Consul.)

Austria-Hungary:
Trieste, C.G., J. B. Spence.

Belgium:
Antwerp, C.G., Sir Cecil Hertslet.

Brazil:
Bahia, C., E. M. de Garston.
Rio de Janeiro, C.G., D. R. O'Sullivan-Beare.

Chile:
Valparaiso, C.G., Allan Maclean.

China:
Harbin, C., Henry E. Sly.

Colombia:
Bogota, C.G., P. C. H. Wyndham.

Ecuador:
Quito, C.G., Lucien J. Jerome.

Egypt:
Alexandria, C.G., D. A. Cameron, C.M.G.

Italy:
Genoa, C.G., W. Keene, M.V.I.
Milan, C., Joseph H. Towsey.

Mexico:
Mexico, C.G., C. E. W. Stringer.

Netherlands:
Amsterdam, C., C. Joyce Broderick.

Panama:
Colon, V.C., H. C. Chalkley.
Panama, C.G., Sir Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G.

Peru:
Lima, V.C., Robert A. Clay.

Portugal:
Lisbon, C., Philip A. Somers Cocks, C.M.G.

Russia:
Moscow, C., C. Clive Bayley.
St. Petersburg, C., Arthur W. Woodhouse.
Vladivostock, C., R. M. Hodgson.

Spain:
Barcelona, C.G., Charles S. Smith.
Madrid, C., A. Jackson.

Sweden:
Stockholm, C., W. A. Churchill.

Switzerland:
Geneva, C., R. E. A. de Candolle.

Turkey:
Constantinople, C.G., Harry C. A. Eyres.

Turkey-in-Asia:
Smyrna, C.G., H. H. Barnham, C.M.G.

Uruguay:
Monte Video, V. C., Harry C. Ricardo.

Venezuela:
Caracas, V.C., Guy B. G. Smith.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. *Cable address Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable address, Stadacona.*

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam. *Cable address, Watermill.*

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs Strete, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Acting Trade Commissioner, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Fred. Dane, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

China.

E. H. Ray, Hong Kong.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos·Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbeged No. 4, Christiana, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Parker, Wood &, Co., Buildings, P.O. Box 559, Johannesburg.

E. J. Wilkinson, Durban, 41 St. Andrew's Buildings, Durban, Natal.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE.

Markets for Canadian Lumber—

South America (Mr. H. R. Poussette).. 781

Australia (Mr. D. H. Ross).. 786

Newfoundland (Mr. W. B. Nicholson).. 789

Manchester (Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike).. 790

Birmingham (Mr. J. E. Ray).. 791

Australia (Mr. D. H. Ross).. 793

South Africa (Mr. W. J. Egan).. 798

Canadian Trade in April.. 799

British Imports of Agricultural Produce.. 800

Canadian Produce Prices in England.. 801

Canadian Crop Bulletin.. 801

New Tariff Amendments.. 802

Notes on Foreign Trade.. 802

Canadian Grain Statistics.. 807

Trade Inquiries.. 809

Canadian Trade Commissioner Service.. 811

Issued every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
For Index and List of Trade Officials see last page.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa. Monday, June 8, 1914. No. 541.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE.

First Instalment of Comprehensive Inquiry by Commissioner W. J. Egan into Important Market.

REVIEW OF SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE.

The Eighth Annual Statement of the Statistical Office for the Union of South Africa has been issued, showing in detail the trade of 1913 as compared with 1912.

From this report and others, tables have been compiled showing the totals of imports for each year during the past five years, also the proportion of same as shared by the United States and Canada for the same period; in addition, under each article reference is made to the various countries which share in the larger part of the trade.

For Canadian actual and intending exporters, the comparison of trade enjoyed by the United States and the Canadian share in each commodity, should be of value in showing the possibilities to manufacturers for an extension of their trade, and the comparison can be made on a fair basis as regards shipping conditions. From New York and Boston sailings are more numerous, but on the other hand Canadian transportation charges are less per ton, an average on most commodities of 2/6; and what is perhaps of more importance, the good-will of South African traders for Canadian-made goods. And there is also the preference given to the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The total rebate under the Preferential claim in 1913 amounted to £628,935, which is made up as follows: United Kingdom, £554,894; Australia, £52,433; New Zealand, £1,770, and Canada, £20,438. If this rebate of 3 per cent on so many lines is used as a lever for securing trade it will certainly establish in a strong way our exports.

It will be noticed under the tables for each article that reference is frequently made to 'direct representation;' the purpose of this is to bring home the fact that even with so many advantages in their favour—'better freight rates, customs preference, and the good-will of South African dealers'—direct representation is the only way to secure a sure and growing export trade. It is the experience of many firms doing business with South Africa that no matter how well they have established their lines, just as soon as they neglect to canvas for business their trade falls off. As pointed out in a previous report, it is possible for one Canadian traveller to represent a group of houses with kindred lines; this is only a matter of co-operation, which would mean Canadian representation for Canadian goods at a minimum cost.

A CANADIAN COMMISSION HOUSE.

In addition to direct representation there is an opportunity for the organization in Canada of a commission house, which would take up agencies for representation in

various foreign countries and also serve as a shipping house for a centralization on small indents in Canada and perhaps the United States for South African merchants. A house of this kind cannot make a success unless it is organized on proper lines for this work and is properly represented in each country to which Canada is exporting; it is also necessary that such an establishment have someone at headquarters familiar with foreign trade.

VALUE OF SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORTS.

Animals Living.

	Total Imports. £	From United States. £	From Canada. £
Bulls and oxen—			
1909	4,007	....	50
1910	6,547	200	110
1911	12,733	185	3,875
1912	13,611	262	400
1913	40,402	605	
Cows and calves—			
1909	4,876	100	200
1910	8,057	350	80
1911	6,044	30	654
1912	12,710	748	2,700
1913	53,152	1,098	310
Horses, mares and geldings—			
1909	31,789	....	
1910	35,065	....	2,070
1911	51,814	540	273
1912	47,677	1,478	2,300
1913	41,472	815	
Mules—			
1909	8,864	....	2,900
1910	55,684	11,121	12,744
1911	50,362	20,180	4,230
1912	38,408	18,361	2,860
1913	68,485	13,011	600
Sheep and lambs—			
1909	20,982	541	1,506
1910	26,913	1,234	1,650
1911	24,319	2,154	1,650
1912	37,460	1,715	
1913	42,552	2,047	

In addition to animals as per above list, goats, pigs, birds, pigeons, poultry and dogs are imported.

The most striking comparisons are shown under the heads of bulls and oxen, and cows and calves. The totals in 1912 under these two headings were £26,321, and the total for 1913 was £93,552, and out of this total the United Kingdom figures totalled £66,610 and Holland increased its figures to £21,259. The change in countries of origin for the year 1913 is owing to an arrangement made by Sir Lionel Phillips, the Chairman of the Union Castle Company, to carry free of charge all pure bred stock required in the Union of South Africa. The increase in value under these two headings is one more of value than of quantity.

The Canadian firms interested in animal exportation will be in a position to judge of the possibilities of this market. From inquiries it would seem that there has been no special effort made by Canadian dealers at any time, but that the imports have been in the hands of South African buyers who cross annually to the United States and purchase in Canada occasionally when they cannot fill all wants on the American side.

APPAREL AND SLOPS.

	Total Imports. £	From United States. £	From Canada. £
Outside Clothing—			
1909	1,750,830	26,203	7
1910	2,346,903	25,793	14
1911	2,666,651	35,857	25
1912	2,744,080	32,680	12
1913	2,660,520	33,105	24

Under the heading of Apparel and Slops is included all outside clothing. This trade is practically in the hands of the United Kingdom manufacturers, their share out of last year's trade being £2,479,792. Germany comes next with a total of £73,968, followed by the United States, India, France, Belgium, Japan and in a very small way by about twenty other countries.

Of the United States exports under this head for 1913 the principal portion was in overalls, shipped from New York and San Francisco. There is no reason why some of our overall manufacturers should not share in this trade, also in the working shirt trade.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Cartridges—	Total Imports. £	From United States. £	From Canada. £
1909	31,031	682	
1910	35,416	1,436	5
1911	46,940	1,364	16
1912	50,044	1,451	28
1913	47,687	1,788	6

Canadian-made cartridges have been imported in very small quantities during the past four years through London channels and several inquiries have come to hand as to the possibilities of direct trade. The names of Canadian producers were given in each case and trade inquiries put through the department which have brought demands from Canadian manufacturers. The cartridge most in demand is the 22 long.

Under the heading of arms and ammunition, there are other articles such as mortars, cartridge cases, percussion caps, detonators, fuse, gun furniture, loose barrels, guns of one barrel and of two barrels.

ASBESTOS MANUFACTURES.

The total imports under this heading for 1913 are £8,445, which is an increase over 1912 of £3,261. The countries of origin for these goods are the United Kingdom, £3,756; Belgium, £1,788; Germany, £1,115; United States, £1,126, and six other countries for the balance.

BINDER TWINE.

Binder Twine—	Total Imports. £	From United States. £	From Canada. £
1909	9,630	2,532	4,489
1910	9,090	3,645	3,629
1911	18,364	6,526	7,173
1912	18,179	7,667	5,421
1913	19,103	5,413	12,322

The totals in the above table are of particular interest in showing agricultural progress in South Africa, as in the last five years the figures have doubled, and it is pleasing to note that Canadian twine exports have trebled. Canadian binder twine is very popular in South Africa, and a reference to Trade Inquiries will show many demands for direct purchase.

BRUSHWARE.

Brushware—	Total Imports. £	From United States £	From Canada. £
1909	49,231	2,717	588
1910	60,357	3,142	1,091
1911	64,071	3,587	3,064
1912	67,094	1,730	2,552
1913	62,329	2,365	625

The larger portion of this trade is controlled by British makers, their share for 1913 being £44,347. Germany comes next with £8,402. Austria-Hungary shipped to the value of £2,418, and France, £2,077. The drop in Canadian figures is due to carelessness on the part of Canadian manufacturers in the filling of orders. Many very serious complaints have been made. The dealers here state that Canada should have made good progress on this market with brushware, and they were just growing in demand about 1911 when poor deliveries took place as well as the filling of orders with substitute lines, which in nearly all cases were of an inferior grade. A reference to Trade Inquiries in the last few months will show the demand in South Africa for Canadian-made brushware.

South Africa is making good progress in the manufacture of a cheap grade broom and brush, but it will be many years before the manufacturer will affect the imports of medium priced and the better makes.

CANDLES.

This trade is a local one and further reference will be made to it under paraffin wax. The British exports in candles for the year 1909 were to the value of £100,052 and have come down each year until in 1913 they totalled £8,633 only.

CANVAS AND DUCK.

Duck—	Total Imports. £	From United States. £	From Canada. £
1909	36,170	3,011	2,063
1910	48,513	3,822	1,550
1911	43,603	4,074	828
1912	53,510	5,509	989
1913	50,373	4,523	312

This trade is in the hands of British manufacturers. There is a demand for the United States made duck, and according to the trade this is a line that would figure more largely in Canadian exports if there was an export commission house in Canada with direct South African connection. Orders are not placed in large quantities at one time, and if the houses here were in a position, when placing indents for other lines, to order through a Canadian house in twenty or forty piece lots for shipment with other goods, much more Canadian duck would be sold in South Africa, as it has a good reputation and has the added advantage of 3 per cent preference over the United States article.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Piece Goods—	Total Imports. £	From United States. £	From Canada. £
1909	1,260,047	4,213	378
1910	1,542,369	5,059	476
1911	1,576,175	4,572	115
1912	1,763,740	7,090	56
1913	1,754,769	5,860	

This line of goods is nearly all in the hands of the Lancashire dealers, whose share of the 1913 total was £1,441,389. Germany's share was £152,438, being £41,446 less than 1912.

The above figures show that the United States share does not vary very much. Canada's share has dropped to nil, in spite of the fact that many of its lines in flannelette and sheetings are well liked. Direct representation a few years ago created a demand which brought repeat orders by mail for a few years, but owing to non-repre-

sentation this has gradually dropped. If Canadian producers of cotton piece goods desire a continued export trade, they will always have a market in South Africa for some of their staple lines.

Cotton Underclothing—	Total Imports. £	From United States. £	From Canada. £
1909	364,757	6,313	4
1910	482,389	11,476	
1911	551,499	9,344	
1912	635,998	18,263	12
1913	696,051	16,423	6

The greater part of the cotton hosiery and underclothing imports to South Africa is the product of British factories, their share of the 1913 total being £569,442, and Germany's trade was £71,818. Japan figures in this trade for 1913 to the extent of £20,129, or three times the trade they did in 1909. This branch of Canadian manufacture should have its share of South African trade. A glance at the United States figures show advancement over a few years ago, and there is no doubt Canada can compete in many lines, such as fleece-lined, mesh and balbriggan finished underwear and some lines of hosiery.

OTHER COTTON GOODS.

Cotton blankets and rugs are imported in large amounts. The total for 1913 was £336,944, which was £101,193 less than 1912. The 1911 figures were almost the same as 1912, £434,326.

Shawls and shawlings in cotton goods were imported to the extent of £77,605 in 1913. Lamp wick in value totalled for 1913, £7,962; in cotton waste, £29,820. In addition to these under heading of other cotton manufactures, the total imports in 1913 were £307,590.

CALCIUM CARBIDE.

Calcium Carbide—	Total Imports. £	From United States. £	From Canada. £
1909	17,727	1,528	1,672
1910	27,952	1,488	3,065
1911	28,795	1,385	3,756
1912	39,424	2,550	7,460
1913	46,715	3,539	8,929

The total imports show a growing market, and owing to the packing and good quality of the Canadian make, it has shared in the progress. Sweden up to 1912 held the larger part of this trade, usually about half of the total, but in 1913 Sweden's shipments dropped to £5,776, which is £14,786 lower than the 1912 figures. Norway jumped from £4,619 in 1912 and £26,512 in 1913.

Some dealers state that the Canadian trade would increase if the producers had some standard lamp which would be advertised in connection with their carbide.

CAUSTIC SODA.

	Total Imports. £	From United States. £	From Canada. £
1909	18,894	....	
1910	23,834	6	
1911	20,637	....	
1912	29,898	2,623	1,646
1913	30,008	....	1,807

The importation of caustic soda has been almost entirely from the United Kingdom, and in 1913 out of a total importation of £30,008, the United Kingdom accounted

for £28,129, and Canada, £1,807, the small balance being divided between Germany, Holland and Norway.

Owing to increasing output by South African manufacturers of soap, there will be an increased demand for this commodity. It is also used in connection with hide cleaning.

DISINFECTANTS AND GERMICIDES.

	Total Imports. £	From United States. £	From Canada. £
1909	25,901	988	14
1910	29,194	1,409	2
1911	40,186	1,610	
1912	48,353	1,996	5
1913	43,372	1,736	9

Disinfectants are used extensively in dips for the extermination of ticks on cattle and sheep, with very good results. It would appear from the Canadian figures that some effort was made to sell some lines of Canadian make. For real success, advertising would be necessary or direct representation. The bulk of the trade is controlled by British manufacturers.

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

	Total Imports. £	From United States. £	From Canada. £
Spirituous—			
1909	18,301	6,257	21
1910	23,210	7,760	29
1911	22,199	6,951	8
1912	26,457	7,360	8
1913	22,331	7,115	
Non-spirituous—			
1909	79,042	16,586	27
1910	96,598	23,775	4
1910	93,588	23,499	39
1912	96,460	20,739	118
1913	101,609	18,000	72

Canadian producers of medicinal preparations will see the possible market for these products when the United States are able to hold an average on the above two lines of a quarter of the total. United States preparations, as well as the British goods which command the larger part of the trade, are advertised considerably.

ELECTRICAL MATERIAL.

	Total Imports. £	From United States. £	From Canada. £
Cable and Wire—			
1909	203,514	5,194	
1910	257,356	3,762	16
1911	226,719	5,587	
1912	175,974	1,275	
1913	250,669	4,977	
Fittings—			
1909	166,732	13,792	
1910	357,347	21,072	4
1911	259,907	18,757	
1912	289,357	23,248	
1913	263,768	29,578	64

The above figures are given so that Canadian manufacturers may have them at hand. It will be seen that while the total in these lines have been going down since 1910, United States supplies have been getting a little higher, and as South Africa is only in its infancy from an electrical point of view, this market should be of value to Canadian manufacturers.

Under 'Fittings,' the British share of the totals for 1913 was £154,775, and Germany's trade totalled £66,635, the balance being divided by eleven countries. Under 'Cable and wire,' the United Kingdom's figures last year were £170,293, and Germany, £71,289.

FODDER AND FORAGE.

	Total Imports. £	From United States. £	From Canada. £
Poultry Food—			
1909	287	25	
1910	1,013	114	44
1911	1,269	125	26
1912	2,131	54	270
1913	2,303	23	77
All other—			
1909	3,860	....	39
1910	4,941	41	113
1911	3,922	49	5
1912	4,006	96	45
1913	4,483	214	74

In poultry food, Canada has secured a small share of the trade for the past four years. The English brands of poultry food hold the trade and are advertised regularly.

FOOD AND DRINK.

	Total Imports. £	From United States. £	From Canada. £
Baking Powder—			
1909	44,270	41,314	93
1910	43,657	40,215	137
1911	41,280	38,107	16
1912	49,153	45,043	46
1913	46,761	43,530	45

When consideration is given to the preference, Canadian share of this trade is not what it should be, especially when United States producers have been able to predominate for years by constant advertising and a continued study of the export business. Similar methods would place Canada in a strong position as shipping conditions are equally good.

BUTTER.

	Total Imports. £	From United States. £	From Canada. £
1909	216,421	64	558
1910	178,469	31	2,551
1911	192,987	33	1,139
1912	262,402	15	201
1913	188,471	12	1

Australia commands the larger share of this commodity. Her total in 1913 was £105,385, some £20,000 less than 1912, in which year the importation of butter rose to £262,402, owing to drought in South Africa. New Zealand comes next, her trade in 1913 being £53,158, which is £29,355 less than 1912. France holds a fair share of this market with a total of £20,601 in 1913, being £14,210 less than 1912.

South Africa is making good progress in dairying, and will under ordinary conditions import less each year. However there will be a butter market for many years and should Canada again be in a position to export, this would be a good market.

CHEESE.

	Total Imports. £	From United States. £	From Canada. £
1909	114,065	75	6,661
1910	133,531	14	9,425
1911	143,640	98	11,503
1912	158,787	1	13,084
1913	167,440	10	13,535

Although the imports of cheese have grown larger each year since 1909, South Africa is also making good progress with its cheese industry and the feeling is general that certain makes of cheese will be imported in smaller quantities in the future. Canadian Cheddar is very much liked and good progress has been made although handicapped from the point of size. All dealers say Canada could more than double her export to this market, if cheese came in sizes of about 20 pounds. The advantage of this for a hot country can be easily seen. Holland controls the larger part of this trade, her total for 1913 being £124,631. New Zealand's total was £7,016, and the United Kingdom £3,266. The balance is shared by twelve other countries.

JAMS AND JELLIES.

	Total Imports. £	From United States. £	From Canada. £
1909	31,000	4	2
1910	37,667	9	37
1911	41,546	49	4
1912	39,994	15	
1913	40,824	49	1

This trade is confined to two countries. Great Britain's total for 1913 was £22,043, and Australia's share totalled £18,318; the small balance was divided by twelve countries. This matter should be of interest to Canadian makers of jam.

CORN, GRAIN AND FLOUR.

Flour—	Total Imports. £	From United States. £	From Canada. £
1909	664,163	19,500	211,935
1910	705,571	17,818	236,454
1911	596,695	19,687	230,961
1912	498,464	13,993	221,609
1913	742,781	21,872	276,795

Wheat flour importations were very large in 1913 owing to drought throughout South Africa, with the exception of the Cape Province, and all indications point to a continuation of extra demand in 1914 owing to similar conditions. Australia has had the larger share of this market for many years; her portion of the 1913 trade was £443,338, an increase over 1912 of £182,140.

Canadian flour is much dearer in Australian and at inland towns, owing to preferential rates on South African railways, it costs more than South African blends. But with these conditions against Canadian flour, it is holding its own, as its qualities are appreciated. Some of the brands which are advertised are household words in many districts. At anything like an equal price our flour would command the market.

WHEAT.

	Total Imports. £	From United States. £	From Canada. £
1909	756,416	33,769	11,340
1910	746,647	37,953	42,625
1911	550,691	37,955	15,796
1912	395,265	3,932	27,085
1913	1,060,346	11,819	91,876

For the first three years of above table, the Argentine Republic supplied South Africa with an average of £37,000 annually in wheat, but in 1912 dropped out completely, returning on the past year's trade to the extent of £53,655.

The usual figures of 1913 are due to the drought in 1912 and as the same remarks for the coming year applies as in the case of flour, all indications are for a continued large demand. Australia's share for 1913 totalled £902,822, Canada being next with £91,876. Canadian wheat is used for blending purposes owing to its gluten qualities and at anything near the price of the softer Australian would command the market. Importers in South Africa would prefer to have all Canadian wheat shipped through Canadian ports, as it means a better quality in a given grade than when shipped through United States ports, although they claim to be able to purchase Canadian wheat cheaper in New York than in Candian ports. Another suggestion made is that a better class of bag can be used by Canadian grain shippers.

BEANS AND PEAS.

	Total Imports. £	From United States. £	From Canada. £
1909	20,604	1,066	1,590
1910	25,577	1,172	1,546
1911	27,381	719	1,803
1912	41,520	1,476	976
1913	71,613	1,137	263

The totals show a continuous increase of imports, with an extra jump in 1913 for the same reason as for the increase in flour and wheat. The countries which profited most by the extra demand were India, British East Africa, Germany and Portuguese East Africa.

Under the heading of Corn, Grain and Flour, figures are given for the importations in malt, bran, corn flour, oats, maize, millet and rye.

EGGS.

As neither the United States or Canada are interested, no table is submitted, but it may be of interest to Canadian dealers to mention that imports of fresh eggs have grown from £50,000 in 1909 to £77,560 in 1913. The larger exporters are Italy, United Kingdom, Russia, France and Holland.

BREAKFAST FOODS.

Oatmeal—	Total Imports. £	From United States. £	From Canada. £
1909	56,568	1,912	27,677
1910	48,805	1,032	19,719
1911	48,412	727	17,510
1912	58,124	654	21,335
1913	53,878	317	15,935

Efforts are being made by local manufacturers to secure the entire trade of breakfast foods. There are now several lines on the market which are advertised extensively and making strong headway. The trade generally admit that the demand for the Canadian article will continue for many years, as it has established itself on quality and is regularly advertised. This also applies to the United Kingdom breakfast foods, which control the larger part of this trade.

FISH PRESERVED.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909	£139,375	£19,147	£26,246
1910	164,959	18,759	32,206
1911	192,268	20,916	34,959
1912	218,697	25,225	48,465
1913	226,527	27,738	37,874

There is no limit to the possibilities of imports of Canadian salmon and other fish, which is packed to suit the South African trade. Many inquiries have been made *re* the possibilities of direct purchases with some guarantee of stated deliveries of canned salmon, which is practically all bought through London or Liverpool. Norway sends more preserved fish to South Africa than any other country, her total for 1913 being £69,834. The United Kingdom was next with £48,869, then Canada and the United States, as shown above, with Portugal next with a total of £25,672. In addition, frozen fish was imported in 1913 to the amount of £255.

In cured or dried fish, last year a total of £56,844 was received, and of this the United Kingdom shipped £46,455. Holland was next with £6,900, and India third with a total of £2,705.

Canada's share of this trade dropped from £388 in 1912 to £44 in 1913. Some complaints have reached this office *re* unbusinesslike methods on the part of some houses in British Columbia in not answering correspondence in reference to British Columbia salmon, and in some cases not even acknowledging receipt of cablegram. This method of doing business will kill all efforts to establish a direct trade, and the carelessness is the more apparent when consideration is given to the fact that in many cases these British Columbia firms were the first to correspond.

FRESH FRUIT.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909	£ 9,540	£ 201	£3,055
1910	17,344	1,334	4,879
1911	17,756	1,467	6,789
1912	23,174	1,317	9,697
1913	28,633	3,239	8,931

Under this heading are included fruits other than apples from Spain and other countries, but with the exception of a small amount in pears from the United States, the figures as given refer to apples from both the United States and Canada. As seen above, Canada continues to hold her increase and this year's figures are affected by one reason only, that there was not enough space in the cold storage on the steamers to carry all that were ordered from this side as well as those purchased by South African jobbers who cross to Canada every year.

As stated in previous reports, this is a good market for Canadian fruit during the months of October, November and early in December. If producers can ship a mature, bright red coloured fruit for delivery here at the end of October and middle of November, a market is at hand, with good prices to be realized. The grading and packing of Canadian fruit is much appreciated by the dealers, but No. 3 grade should never be sold direct or consigned to this market.

FRUIT, DRIED.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909	£11,688	£5,022	£116
1910	9,800	5,139	332
1911	9,171	4,354	93
1912	10,074	3,742	33
1913	17,190	10,181	939

The total increase of imports on this article is about equal to that of the United States. The Canadian figures show an increase in proportion to past trade, especially as most of the export consists of dried apples. It is well to state that these figures should continue to increase, as the demand for what is known here as 'Apple Ring' is very large in all parts of the country. The United States figures refer to more than apples, as there are many fruits imported under this heading from as many as 30 different countries.

BOTTLED AND TINNED FRUITS.

Imports of bottled and tinned fruit reached a total of £20,629 in 1913 from 28 different countries. The principal shippers were the United Kingdom, £6,838; Australia, £4,815; and the United States, £5,881. Canada's share was only £12. However there is a demand for Canadian tinned fruit, and as one of the leading packers is now represented in South Africa an increase in this trade may be looked for.

BACON AND HAMS.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909	£195,059	£1,740	£22,362
1910	231,203	4,741	23,786
1911	229,134	2,452	29,620
1912	223,384	3,581	17,854
1913	264,429	24,388	16,600

The local conditions of drought in 1912 accounted for the large increase of total imports of bacon and hams last year. For the three years previous there had been a slight decrease in imports each year, as efforts are being made in South Africa to raise hogs here and cure for the local market, but owing to local conditions it will take many years to place this industry on a basis that will materially affect importation. Out of the total in 1913, the United Kingdom's share of this trade was £108,611. In addition to this, some part of the total value in both Canadian and United States trade must be given to Great Britain, as the larger portion of these articles are cured and packed for export in England.

This is a trade which Canada will be able to increase when she is prepared for export, which, from all appearances, will not be for some time, as correspondence with Canadian producers with one exception has implied possible interest in the future but not the immediate present.

Under the heading of meats, beef fresh or frozen, imports for 1913 amounted to £80,516, all from the Commonwealth of Australia, and mutton from the same source totalled £24,448.

CONDENSED MILK.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909	£323,159	£10,134	£15,481
1910	351,970	1,502	19,757
1911	405,280	1,278	12,284
1912	424,447	9,496	3,530
1913	464,886	9,000	407

The Anglo-Swiss people practically control this trade and the jobber seems quite satisfied with present arrangements, which include special rebates every quarter and carrying of stock in all large centres for immediate delivery to all patrons on the list who do not handle other brands than those they authorize. Some merchants—about fifteen in various centres throughout South Africa—have expressed a wish to handle Canadian lines and trade inquiries were sent forward.

The above table shows a large increase in consumption. For 1913 the United Kingdom's figures are £355,870; Holland, £43,942; Austria-Hungary, £18,963; Norway, £14,246; and Germany, £13,510. While Canada has dropped from £19,757 in 1910 to £407 last year, the United States trade has increased in the same period from £1,502 to £9,000.

WHISKY.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909	£220,947	£59	£638
1910	247,289	12	928
1911	250,006	84	602
1912	250,109	54	396
1913	262,996	53	396

The figures in the above table show a steady decline of Canadian importations, The country of origin controlling this trade is the United Kingdom which, out of a total in 1913 of £262,996, shipped to the extent of £249,659.

CANNED VEGETABLES.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909	£24,426	£2,690	£ 88
1910	30,472	3,265	392
1912	34,491	3,360	258
1912	43,798	4,892	315
1913	46,154	5,712	313

The importation of this article is growing steadily. The largest amount from one country is credited to Belgium, her total for 1913 being £15,347, and France next with £7,892 and Italy with £6,888. As shown above the United States canned goods have made steady progress with the growth of this trade and Canada has averaged the same amount for the past four years. If the Dominion canned vegetables to ship, especially tomatoes, a good share of this trade could be secured, the preference and shipping conditions being in favour. It is reported that special efforts are now being made by direct representation and better figures are looked for in 1914.

TOTAL ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909	£5,552,217	£311,714	£328,546
1910	5,934,794	212,873	395,765
1911	6,336,262	244,794	363,681
1912	6,359,404	247,519	365,931
1913	7,584,290	375,487	464,214

The total imports of foodstuffs from the British Empire for 1913 was £5,026,750. Among the larger amounts, credit is given to the United Kingdom for £1,861,607; Australia, £1,685,972; India, £508,523; Canada, £464,214; Ceylon, £196,878; Mauritius, £179,438; New Zealand, £63,305; and foreign countries, including Brazil, £625,316; United States, £375,487; Holland, £313,894; France, £208,342; Portuguese East Africa, £154,647; Germany, £135,430; Denmark, £105,865, and the balance among 41 different countries.

NOTE.—The second instalment of this report will be published next week.

MARKETS FOR CANADIAN LUMBER.

The series of special reports by Canadian Trade Commissioners dealing with foreign markets for lumber, particularly lumber from British Columbia, is continued in this issue by the publication of further articles by Commissioner W. J. Egan, South Africa, the Acting Commissioner, A. T. Quilez, Cuba, and the British Consul General at Genoa, Italy. Those previously published included the results of inquiries by Commissioners W. A. Beddoe, New Zealand, in Weekly Report No. 536; D. H. Ross, Australia; G. B. Johnson, Japan; and the Acting Trade Commissioner at Leeds, England, in No. 537; Harrison Watson, London, and E. D. Arnaud, Bristol, in No. 539; H. R. Poussette, South America; W. B. Nicholson, Newfoundland; F. A. C. Bickerdike, Manchester, Eng., and a supplementary report by D. H. Ross, Australia, in No. 540.

Reports are still expected from Germany and France and Italy, and will appear in the Weekly when received. Samples of lumber will be shown in the offices of the Trade Commissioners together with photographs and literature provided by the Government of British Columbia and mill-owners. If further and special information is required it will be provided in answer to questions addressed to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

South Africa.

(Mr. W. J. Egan.)

CAPE TOWN, April 29, 1914.

LUMBER GRADING.

In British South Africa there is a constant demand for a grading standard in lumber by Canada. The information given by all dealers is, 'we would like to handle Canadian lumber more extensively, but this is impossible as we cannot depend on any two consecutive shipments from one source; a board received on shipment at equal price and market conditions may be much inferior the next shipment.'

Sweden grades her lumber Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. No. 1 permits a very few small hard knots. No. 2 permits of a few more than No. 1. Nos. 3, 4, and 5 are graded according to the number of knots whether loose or tight. No. 4 and 5 also allow wain, shake and almost every fault lumber can have. Baltic lumber is not graded officially but certain mills have established reputations for standard shipments and they can be depended on by the trade to make standard grade deliveries.

The two following tables of imports will show the value to Sweden of her official grading:—

Articles and Countries of Origin.	Total Imports.			
	1913.		1912.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cub. ft.	£	Cub. ft.	£
Pine—				
United Kingdom	322	37	1,201	131
Canada, Dominion of	644,040	31,924	503,349	30,660
Australia, Commonwealth of	5,025	657	3,819	486
New Zealand, Dominion of	4,311	424	5,457	801
British West Africa	.....	.....	26	5
Austria-Hungary	4,089	105	.....	
Denmark	4,168	266	4,955	293
France	40	2	.....	
Germany	875	106	3,625	237
German East Africa	779	72	.....	
Holland	.....	.....	1,700	98
Norway	1,918,774	106,012	1,630,523	87,654
Russia	343,140	15,897	89,007	6,377
Sweden	4,542,563	264,280	3,841,145	214,495
United States of America	2,086,555	109,861	1,113,818	57,434
Mexico	4,635	321	9,965	638
Total	9,559,316	529,964	7,208,590	399,309

Articles and Countries of Origin.	Total Imports.			
	1913.		1912.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cub. ft.	£	Cub. ft.	£
Flooring and Ceiling—				
United Kingdom			1,381	161
Canada, Dominion of	28,473	2,766	11,670	671
Belgium	5,521	202	536	125
Denmark	2,842	215	5,762	388
Germany			3,765	312
Norway	1,026,397	66,053	641,098	41,797
Portuguese East Africa	243	34		
Russia	39,421	2,225	20,681	1,272
Sweden	2,830,614	182,651	1,977,483	124,767
United States of America	29,447	4,387	61,996	3,616
Total	3,962,963	258,533	2,704,222	173,109

Articles and Countries of Origin.	Total Imports.			
	1913.		1912.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cub. ft.	£	Cub. ft.	£
Wood Manufactured—				
Boxes, Empty and Parts thereof:—				
United Kingdom		14,210		13,262
Canada, Dominion of		71		3,366
India		1		2
Australia, Commonwealth of		420		882
New Zealand, Dominion of		294		429
British Guiana		42		
Austria-Hungary				1
Belgium		1		5
Denmark		228		
France		4		27
Germany		1,539		1,367
Holland		375		159
Dutch East India Islands				49
Italy				55
Norway		10,675		7,592
Russia		28		
Sweden		66,094		66,087
Japan		4		13
United States of America		1,036		964
Total		95,022		94,260

DURBAN PRINCIPAL LUMBER PORT.

The lumber from British Columbia to the South African market is shipped principally to Durban and is placed usually through London or San Francisco. This has always given satisfaction and is usually delivered on a standard order, 'the usual assorted South African cargo.'

The demand is not for an improvement of grade in Canada lumber; it is for the establishment of a standard of quality in each grade and, of course, an official inspection of same. This will give a guarantee to the foreign purchaser, which places

him in the position of knowing what stock he will have on hand when he receives delivery of his order.

The orders placed now for British Columbia lumber is in the hands of a limited number of coast dealers, and it is certain that the moment it becomes known that Canada or any portion of Canada is prepared to ship lumber according to certain standard grades, the demand will come from many sources. This will mean an increased trade for Canadian lumber in South Africa and other importing countries.

Cuba.

(Mr. A. T. Quilez.)

LUMBER TRADE.

In dealing with the possibilities that lumber merchants of British Columbia may have for the exportation of their lumber to Cuba, it is convenient to outline the present status of this trade in the Island, thus determining what the opportunities are and what the difficulties that may be encountered in figuring for the same.

The lumber trade (imports) of Cuba is chiefly confined to yellow pine, spruce and white pine, which are exempt from customs duties when not manufactured.

YELLOW PINE.

Cuba imports over 100,000,000 feet of yellow pine (grade 2) per annum, and it is supplied by the United States, shipments being made from Gulf ports, freight rates fluctuating from $5 to $6 per thousand feet. This lumber is used in Cuba in the construction of buildings, &c., and the demand must naturally increase with the development that the Island is now going through.

SPRUCE.

In the exportation of spruce to Cuba, Canada figures with about 15,000,000 feet. This wood is imported in schooner loads, freight being about $5 per thousand feet; sometimes steamers are chartered. As this lumber is used only by manufacturers of boxes and similar industries, the demand for the time being is likely to remain stationary.

WHITE PINE.

Canada also contributes with about 3,000,000 feet of white pine, and like the former is exported from eastern ports of the Dominion. This lumber must face the competition of Cuban cedar, and it is estimated that the trade is subject to decrease.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR WESTERN CANADA LUMBBR.

From the data given it will be seen that yellow pine is the only trade worth figuring for the Cuban market, with reasonable prospects of success. In timber regions where yellow pine cannot be procured it becomes necessary to figure on some other kind of lumber which would answer the same purpose as yellow pine (grade 2) and that could be offered at a price which, with the addition of freight rates, plus canal tolls, would compare favourably with the prices and freight rates offered by United States Gulf ports. If this is practicable, then western Canada lumber can find markets in Cuba, and be in a position to enter the contest to secure a share of the 100,000,000 feet imported by Cuba every year.

WESTERN UNITED STATES AND THE CUBAN MARKET.

It is believed that Oregon, Washington and California are looking to the Cuban market for the sale of their lumber via Panama canal. While conditions in these States do not appear to be very different from those of western Canada, it would be advisable that Canadian lumber merchants should take the necessary steps to carry on competition. Samples of lumber would assist the Acting Trade Commissioner at Havana in carrying on a closer investigation as to possibilities of business, and at the same time full particulars of conditions, prices, freights and prospects should be given in order that no time be lost in preparing the ground in the event of that trade being feasible.

Italy.

(Report by British Consul General.)

GENOA, May 19, 1914.

DOUGLAS FIR MOST SUITABLE.

The class of lumber produced in British Columbia most suitable for the Italian market is the Oregon pine, or so-called 'Douglas fir.' Owing probably to climatic reasons it does not give as good results as pitch pine, but it could command a sale in Italy on account of its large width and the absence of knots. Several years ago, due to favourable freights, three full cargoes were imported into Genoa, but since that time small parcels of from 20-50 standards which have been received here were sold at a loss.

Austrian and Swedish pitch pine is sold in large quantities at a price of about £12–£12 10s. per standard c.i.f. Genoa, and if Oregon pine could be placed on the market at about the same price it could be sold in competition with the former. Shipments would be most convenient by full sailing ship or chartered steamship cargoes direct; the small parcels referred to were shipped by liner steamers, which call at Naples, Genoa, and Marseilles, on their way to the United Kingdom.

Canadian timber in logs or in sawn lengths enters Italy duty free.

LIST OF GENOA IMPORTERS.

Appended are the names of importers of lumber; no responsibility can be assumed regarding their financial standing:—

Attilio Bagnara, 29 Via xx Settembre; Emanuele Barabino, 2/11 Via San Giorgio; A. G. Barbesino, 4/4 Via San Lorenzo; Sebastiano Bianchi, Molo Vecchio; Enrico Bottigelli, 30r. Via Giustiniani; Luigi Brugaro, 43r. Vico Vegetti; Francesco Cavallo, 8r. Piazza Embriaci; Chiappori & Casanova, 11 Via Canneto il Curto; Firpo & Morasso, 33 Piazza Cavour; Enrico Forni, 20 Via Luccoli; Gavarone fratelli, fuori Porta Molo Vecchio; Enrico Grossi, Marassi; O. Guido, 2/14 Via al Ponte Reale; Nicola Malerba, 4 Piazza San Siro; Paride Leiss, 10/2 Corso Andrea Podesta; G. B. Massardo & fratelli, 19r. Piazza Giusti; Giuseppe Onesti, 5/7 Vico Fieno; Pietro Osilia, 2/1 Piazza Raibetta; A. Piaggio & fratello, 14 Piazza Cinqua Lampadi; Henry Piaggio, 8 Via San Lorenzo; Piaggio & Ferro, 13 Via San Lorenzo; A. T. Rosasco, 1 Piazza delle Oche; Andrea Sanguinetti, 19 Piazza Cipro; D. & G. Scroza, 3/3 Via Caffaro; Gerolamo Scorza, fuori Porta Molo Vecchio; Giacomo Serra, 4/1 Via Scurreria; Alessandro Sivori, 10/1 Salita Sant-Anna; Societa Nazionale per Legnamie Materiali da Costruzione, 5 Via Olivette; A. Sylvander, 32/5 Via xx Settembre; Ivo Vecchi & C., 5 Vico Notari. Gardino fratelli, 23 Via Galata, Sampierdarena. Piaggio & Co., Sestri Ponente.

CUBA.

Report of Acting Trade Commissioner.

(Mr. A. T. Quilez.)

Havana, May 18, 1914.

MARKETS IN CUBA FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS.

The chief industries of Cuba, sugar and tobacco, can be said to absorb practically all of her producing elements and, as a result, the Island must depend upon foreign markets to supply her needs. The sugar industry is of such importance that the world's consumption of this product could be supplied by the Island of Cuba. She exports about 40,000,000 pounds of tobacco, over 200,000,000 cigars and 17,000,000 packages of cigarettes per annum. Taking all this into consideration, the conclusion follows that all the necessities of life, common to a tropical country, find in Cuba an open market provided that prices, terms, conditions, &c., correspond to those offered by competing countries. In regard to luxuries, Cuba, with her great wealth, offers an exceptional market for the best that can be produced; in the majority of cases the question of prices is secondary to the quality demanded.

UNITED STATES RECIPROCITY TARIFF.

There is a reciprocity tariff in favour of the United States, as copy herewith, but the fact that other countries, especially Great Britain, Spain, France and Germany are carrying an ever increasing trade with Cuba, should prove an incentive for Canada to obtain the share that proximity and an unexcelled reputation among local merchants afford her.

By the Reciprocity Treaty of 1903 between Cuba and the United States of America all merchandise produced by either country then entering the other free is to continue free of import duties. All other Cuban products imported into the United States are to enter at a reduction of 20 per cent from the rate of duty imposed on such merchandise. All imports into Cuba from the United States not entitled to free entry are given a reduction of 20 per cent if not entitled to a greater reduction as following within Schedules A, B and C of the Treaty.

Schedule A of articles entitled to 25 per cent reduction from the regular tariff:—

Machinery and apparatus of copper or its alloys or machines and apparatus in which copper or its alloys enter as the component of chief value; cast iron, wrought iron and steel, and manufactures thereof; articles of crystal and glass, except window glass; ships and water-borne vessels of all kinds, of iron or steel; whiskys and brandies; fish, salted, pickled, smoked or marinated; fish or shell fish, preserved in oil or otherwise in tins; articles of pottery or earthenware, now classified under paragraphs 21 and 22 of the Customs Tariff of the Republic of Cuba.

Schedule B of articles entitled to a 30 per cent reduction from the regular tariff:—

Butter, the flour of wheat, corn, the flour of corn or cornmeal, chemical and pharmaceutical products and simple drugs, malt liquors in bottles, non-alcoholic beverages, cider, mineral waters, colours and dyes, window glass, complete or partly made up articles of hemp, flax, pita, jute, henequin, ramie, and other vegetable fibres now classified under the paragraphs of groups 2, class V, of the Customs Tariff of the Republic of Cuba; musical instruments, writing and printing paper,

except for newspapers; cotton and manufactures thereof, except knitted goods (see Schedule C); all articles of cutlery, boots, shoes and slippers, now classified under paragraphs 197 and 198 of the Customs Tariff of the Republic of Cuba; gold and silver plated ware, drawings, photographs, engravings, lithographs, chromo-lithographs, oleographs, &c., printed from stone, zinc, aluminum or other material used as labels, flaps, bands, wrappers for tobacco or other purposes, and all the other papers (except paper for cigarettes, and excepting maps and charts), pasteboard and manufactures thereof, now classified under paragraphs 157 to 164, inclusive, of the Customs Tariff of the Republic of Cuba; common or ordinary soaps, now classified under paragraph 105, letters 'A' and 'B,' of the Customs Tariff of the Republic of Cuba; vegetables, pickled or preserved in any manner; all wines, except those now classified under paragraph 279 (A) of the Customs Tariff of the Republic of Cuba.

Schedule C of articles entitled to a 40 per cent reduction from the regular tariff—

Manufactures of cotton, knitted, and all manufactures of cotton not included in the preceding schedules; cheese, fruits, preserved; paper pulp, perfumery and essences, articles of pottery and earthenware now classified under paragraph 20 of the Customs Tariff of the Republic of Cuba; porcelain, soaps other than common now classified under paragraph 105 of the Customs Tariff of the Republic of Cuba; umbrellas and parasols, dextrine and glucose, watches, wool and manufactures, silk and manufactures, rice and cattle.

It is specifically agreed that tobacco, in any form, of the United States or its insular possessions shall not be given any concession or rebate of duty when imported into Cuba. Both countries agree that the rates of duty granted during the life of the treaty shall be preferential as respects like imports from other countries. It is specially provided that while the treaty is in force no Cuban sugars shall be admitted into the United States at a greater reduction than 20 per cent from the present tariff rates, and that no sugar produced by any country other than Cuba shall be admitted into the United States by treaty or convention while the new treaty is in force at a lower rate of duty than that imposed by existing law.

Provision is made against any impairment of the effect of the treaty by means of national or local taxes or charges. The treaty contains articles by which either country may denounce it should changes in the other's tariff deprice the objecting nation of its tariff advantages, on giving six months' notice, and a new treaty likewise may be negotiated in certain events. If not denounced the treaty shall continue in effect for five years from the date it goes into effect. After five years it shall continue in effect from year to year until the expiration of one year from the date either country serves notice of its intention to terminate the treaty.

A limited number of copies with supplements of the Cuban Tariff are in the possession of the Department of Trade and Commerce and extracts relating to particular trades will be supplied on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

CANADIAN EXPORTS TO CUBA DURING YEAR 1912.

The following is a list of the different commodities exported by Canada to Cuba during the year 1912 (latest statistics available), with their corresponding value in relation to the total imports from other countries:—

Articles.	Imported from Canada.	Total Import.
(1) Trees, plants and shrubbery	$ 724	$ 12,426
(1) Printed matter	8,524	230,607
(1) Wood pulp and paper (news)	39,005	337,378
(1) Lumber (pine)	259,864	2,209,802
(1) Other articles not specified	4,004	278,368
(1) Furniture (private)	100	45,557
Glass cases	48	284,381
Other glassware not specified	8	608,100
Tableware (China)	9	266,955
Tools	20	334,760
Manufactured tin	7	295,571
Iron and steel manufactures not specified	131	1,719,363
Copper anodes not specified	9	460,234
Pharmaceutical preparations	49	303,366
Colours, varnishes and lacquers	7	670,197
Chemical products (oxides)	879	185,135
Other chemicals not specified	3	199,990
Patent medicines	35	208,506
Cod liver oil	48	2,427
Soap	1	581,545
Grease for manufacture of soap	50	220,542
Cotton fabrics	43	6,831,652
Clothing (ready-made)	1	553,531
Velvet	2	158,845
Linen (thread)	1,358	124,884
Wool cloth	1,064	746,040
Rugs	12	16,369
Paper	425	223,972
Other papers	623	962,909
Paper (printed)	8,943	136,267
Books, lithographed stamps, &c	307	275,291
Cardboard	118	140,535
Cardboard cases	265	156,887
Lumber (dutiable)	650	248,492
Furniture	1,118	1,234,487
Boxes	3,184	858,236
Barrels	12,340	594,045
Gloves (not specified)	1,087	365,144
Manufactures of reed	2	154,532
Pianos	361	148,808
Organs	61	2,534
Machinery for sugar mills	12,514	5,128,890
Machinery supplies	525	1,872,945
Other machinery	56	2,391,014
Steam boats	296	80,837
Pork (salted)	2,248	1,647,185
Ham	297	727,770
Bacon	18	4,211
Preserves	115	498,863
Codfish	362,710	1,193,964
Herring	5,430	49,596
Mackerel	12	1,975
Salmon	5	335
Stockfish	6	339,043
Butter	3,209	293,663
Cheese	237	403,593
Oats	211,116	691,446
Rice	8,346	7,215,236
Flour	5,182	4,258,958
Hay	141,882	339,965
Apples	3,455	42,077
Other fresh fruits	24	143,998
Other preserved fruits	9	116,527
Peas	3,818	872,337
Beans	99	1,366,325
Potatoes	421,495	1,585,090
Other vegetables not specified	267	98,021
Preserved vegetables	129	445,588

Articles.	Imported from Canada.	Total Import.
Pickles	2	155,904
Liquors	1,718	240,191
Tea	47	12,478
Candies	6	212,404
Pepper	28	12,546
Other spices	39	18,628
Eggs	5	1,113,035
Whalebone	18	182
Other articles not specified	3	415,563
Total	$1,530,854	$57,379,053

(1) Articles exempt from duties.

From the above list it will be seen that, while in the exportation of some of the commodities therein mentioned Canada holds a certain portion of the Cuban trade, nevertheless she is far from occupying the position to which she is entitled in relation to other countries. An important drawback is found in the absence of adequate shipping facilities. With a fair steamship service and reasonable freight rates there is reason to believe that her commerce would develop to considerable proportions notwithstanding the United States preference, as the demand in Cuba for Canadian products is only withheld through lack of transport.

OPENINGS FOR CANADA.

The following list is taken from the statistics of the Treasury Department for the year 1912. In the commodities mentioned below the name of Canada does not appear, but it will serve to show how European countries maintain, in a considerable number of cases, a share of the trade notwithstanding the United States.

Articles.	Total Import.	Countries leading in the Exportation.
	$	
Farming implements	330,895	United States, England and Germany.
Mowers and spades	59,770	United Kingdom.
Fibres (vegetable)	279,237	United States, England.
Cement	1,108,397	United States, France.
Mirrors	88,939	Germany.
Glass cases	284,381	Spain, France, United States and England.
Glass bottles	146,090	Belgium, France, Germany, United States.
Glass bottles (engraved)	341,003	Germany, United States.
China and porcelain ware not especially mentioned	71,834	Germany, France, Austria, Japan.
Jewelry (gold)	182,909	Mexico, Germany, France.
" (silver)	7,969	France, Germany.
Gilt ware	146,512	United States, Germany, France.
Other gold, silver and platinum manufactures	39,692	England, United States, Germany.
Cutlery	36,776	France, United States, Germany.
Surgical instruments	18,300	Germany, United States, France.
Other instruments	151,584	Germany, United States, France.
Wire netting	17,525	Germany.
Lead (manufactured)	44,675	Belgium, United States.
Roots and herbs	29,097	Germany.
Pharmaceutical products other than patent medicines and the like	1,298,699	France, United States.
Vegetable oils	205,083	England, United States, France.
Soap (ordinary)	373,701	Spain, United States, France.
Soap (fine)	105,979	France, United States, Germany.
Other soaps	101,865	United States, France.
Perfumes	649,904	France, United States, Germany.
Starch	41,200	England, United States.
Linen fabrics (plain)	6,831,652	England, United States, Spain, France.
Other linen and cotton fabrics	3,876,890	England, United States, France, Spain.
Laces	533,089	England, Germany, Spain, France.
Tulle	146,331	Germany, England, France.
Other cotton goods	377,581	England, France, Spain, United States.
Thread	154,344	Spain, Italy, United Kingdom.
Bags (for sugar)	1,432,454	England, British India, United States.
Linen goods	1,912,570	England, Ireland, Spain, France.
Brushes	57,846	United States, France, Germany.
Wool fabrics	746,040	England, France, Spain, United States.
Other woollen goods	363,256	England, United States, Spain.
Sardines (canned)	70,921	Spain, Norway, France.
Condensed milk	2,146,974	England, United States, Norway, Belgium.
Biscuits (fine)	78,927	England, United States, France.
Canned fruits	72,536	United States, Spain, France.
Other preserved fruits	116,527	United States, Spain, France.
Onions	453,702	Canary Islands, Spain, United States.
Cider (bottled)	113,212	Spain, France.
Matches	45,641	Belgium, Italy.
Toys	188,421	Germany, United States, Spain, France.

While the above list is only a partial one, it shows how European nations have succeeded in outselling the United States regardless of the reciprocity treaty. In a considerable number of cases the United States only lead by a small margin. The following excerpt taken from the *Cuba Review* confirms the foregoing statement:—

UNITED STATES LOSING TRADE.

'Cuba's import figures show that only in the one food product of flour, and in such things as are a monopoly by reason of not being made in other countries, such

as cash registers, adding machines and the like, the United States has little in the import trade of Cuba. When we are compelled to compete with other countries without the aid of a monopoly or a tariff, we are not in the game. The United States at one time controlled the Cuban trade in electrical supplies, but now she is steadily losing to Germany. In all kinds of manufacturing machinery we had at first a monopoly, but now we are steadily losing to Germany and Great Britain . . . .'

COMMODITIES THAT CANADA SHOULD EXPORT TO CUBA.

Oats.—The local demand for Canadian oats is constantly increasing. At the present time the openings in Cuba for Canadian oats surpass the supply. A large number of Cuban brokers are constantly asking for Canadian offers of this commodity.

Hay.—Hay is also in demand and trade could be doubled if shipping facilities were available.

Lumber.—Canadian spruce and white pine are now being exported to Cuba in considerable quantities. Local importers are looking to the opening of the Panama canal to figure on lumber from western Canada.

Peas and Beans.—Cuba offers good markets for Canadian peas and beans.

Condensed Milk.—Considering that Great Britain exports over $1,300,000 of condensed milk there should be no reason why Canada should not get a share of this trade. Canadian exporters should correspond with the Department of Trade and Commerce upon this subject.

Preserved Fruits and Vegetables.—Canadian preserved fruits and vegetables have been found to be of good quality by Havana importers. If labels and appearance were improved trade would be forthcoming.

Apples.—When prices are right, Canadian apples are in strong demand.

Codfish, Herrings, Sardines, Stockfish.—Special attention should be paid to the Cuban market by exporters of these commodities.

Paints.—To enterprising Canadian manufacturers of paints and varnishes, opportunities are offered by the Cuban market.

Butter.—If Canadian manufacturers of butter would put their product in tins of one, and one-half pound, especially prepared for tropical climates, they could easily work up a profitable trade in Cuba. The importation of this product amounts to over $300,000 per annum.

Paper Bags.—There are one or two factories of paper bags in Cuba, but their output is far below the demand.

Wrapping Paper.—Canada contributed in the year 1911 with 9,459 kilograms of wrapping paper out of a total of 362,566 kilograms imported by Cuba. The above figures are not in keeping with the possibilities enjoyed by Canadian manufacturers of this commodity.

Paper (News).—With the large number of periodicals printed in Cuba, news paper, which enters free of duty, should be imported from Canada in larger proportion than what the statistics point out.

Porcelain and Silver Deposit Ware.—In these commodities Canada is steadily gaining ground on United States manufacturers. With proper representation in Cuba trade would develop considerably.

Potatoes.—The demand for Canadian potatoes in Cuba is always strong. However, as this is a perishable product, until suitable transportation is provided trade is bound to remain stationary.

Inquiries are always on file for Canadian oats, hay, bran, potatoes, lumber, codfish, sardines, stockfish, apples, paper, condensed milk, butter, preserves, cement, canned goods, beans, peas, manufacturers' specialties, &c., and every information will be given by the department to those interested in the exportation of their products to Cuba.

FACTS AND FIGURES IN REGARD TO CUBA.

Under the above heading the Bureau of Information of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Labour of the Republic of Cuba has published a leaflet giving the facts mentioned below which, no doubt, will be found of great interest, as it throws some light, in an abridged form, on the Island's resources and possibilities:—

The Island is approximately 760 miles long, with an area of 45,881 square miles, a trifle larger than Pennsylvania. Cuba sea coast is approximately 2,000 miles long, with more fine deep-water harbours than any other country in the Western Hemisphere.

Total foreign commerce over $300,000,000.	
Export for fiscal year ending in June, 1913	$165,000,000 00
Import for fiscal year ending in June, 1913	132,336,932 00
Balance of trade in favour of Cuba	$32,663,068 00
Balance of trade per capita	$13 00
Foreign exports of Cuba per capita	66 00
Foreign imports of Cuba per capita	53 00
Foreign exports of United States per capita	22 00
Foreign imports of United States per capita	17 00
Foreign debt of Cuba per capita	28 00
Foreign debt of Great Britain per capita	80 00
Foreign debt of France per capita	158 00
Foreign debt of the United States per capita	10 00

Although Cuba has a larger per capita debt than the United States, her per capita foreign commerce is 500 per cent higher than that of the United States.

More merchandise enters and leaves the harbour of Havana than any in the United States ports except New York.

Cuba's annual sugar crop exceeds $120,000,000.

Her tobacco yield is valued at $32,000,000.

Although the groves are young, citrus fruits and vegetables produce $10,000,000 annually.

Pine apples, cacao, honey, asphalt, iron, henequen, mahogany, cedar, &c., yield $10,000,000.

Imports have increased in ten years 82 per cent.

Exports have increased in ten years 140 per cent.

Since the beginning of the Republic (1902) Cuba's foreign commerce has increased 250 per cent.

In climatic healthfulness Cuba cannot be surpassed by any country in the world.

Delightful scenery—courteous and friendly people.

Range of temperature (mean) 12 degrees Farenheit.

January averages, 70·3; July, 82·4; extremes, 60 to 92.

Average rainfall, 54 inches; dry in winter; showers in summer.

Population, 2,500,000. Yearly increase about 75,000.

Excess of births over deaths, 40,000.

Average yearly immigration, 37,000.

Seventy per cent of population white; 30 per cent coloured.

Permanent schools, 4,011; teachers, 4,111.

There are 2,360 miles of railroads in Cuba with 200 miles of electric railways.
Twenty-two steamers each week to the United States.
Sugar cane on first-class soil may be cut for fifty years without replanting.
Tobacco is planted, grown and gathered in 90 days.
Cattle, horses and stock of all kinds thrive with little care.
Price of land depends on location, quality and size of tract.
These prices vary from $5 to $500 per acre.
Five hundred dollars per acre for tobacco is common; $1,000 not unusual.
Garden truck yield anywhere from $100 to $400 per acre.
Without irrigation either tobacco or vegetables may prove a loss.
Oranges according to maturity yield from $50 to $500 per acre.

Cuba ranks as the second healthiest country in the world, the rating of Australia alone being better, as the figures in the following table, giving the number of deaths per thousand, will show:—

Australia	12.00
Cuba	12.69
Uruguay	13.40
United States	15.00
England	17.70
Germany	17.80
France	20.60
Spain	29.70

JAPAN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. Gordon B. Johnson.)

YOKOHAMA, May 1, 1914.

EGGS FROM CHINA.

The recent removal of the duty on eggs entering the United States has resulted in produce merchants of that country turning their attention to China as a source of supply, with the result that within the past few months of large quantities being imported into Pacific coast states and into the interior. Canadian conditions in regard to shortage of eggs in the winter being similar to those south of the line, Canadian importers have begun to follow this lead, and Chinese eggs are finding their way into Canada to some extent.

From November last until April 24, C.P.R. ships alone carried from China 68,000 cases of eggs. Out of 57,700 cases, 21,516 were destined for San Francisco, 16,951 for Seattle, 1,500 for Portland, 13,242 for Vancouver, 1,990 for Calgary, 500 each for Edmonton and Winnipeg, 400 for St. Paul, and 1,000 for Chicago.

Very large quantities are exported to various countries, notably Japan, and it is believed that the shipments to the United States and Canada during the past winter are only the beginning of a very large trade.

LOCAL METHODS OF EXPORT.

Eggs exported through Shanghai are gathered from the districts around Shanghai and in Yangtze Valley, are brought into Shanghai by Chinese middlemen, who sell to foreign exporting firms at prices ranging from $12 to $16.50 Mexican per thousand eggs. In certain cases the eggs, which it should be noted are somewhat smaller than the Canadian variety, are tested by electric light in a dark room

under foreign supervision, and bad and doubtful ones are rejected. They are packed in wooden cases each containing 30 dozen, each egg in a paper 'filler.' The cost of the cases is 60 cents each, labour in packing and transporting to lighters is 9 cents each case, export duty 17 cents, and freight to Vancouver 90 cents per case. All these figures are in the local Shanghai currency, the Mexican dollar, which is at present worth about 46 cents gold currency. Exchange fluctuates from day to day, and is a serious factor to be reckoned with in all trade with China, which has not a gold standard. Taking these figures, eggs can be laid down wholesale in Vancouver at $2.80 (Canadian currency) to $3.54 per case of 30 dozen, or from 9 to 12 cents per dozen, exclusive of Canadian import duty of 3 cents a dozen. These figures are used assuming that Canadian importers would use their own agents in Shanghai instead of dealing through Shanghai exporting houses, and this is the procedure of a prominent San Francisco firm. Other figures which take into consideration a substantial profit for the exporters, indicate that eggs can be laid down in Vancouver for $3.45 to $4.44 (Canadian currency) per case, or 12 to 15 cents a dozen, exclusive of Canadian duty.

Eggs consigned to Canadian and United States ports now reach their destination exclusively on ships taking the cold northern route to Vancouver, Victoria and Puget Sound ports, so that in the winter refrigeration does not appear to be required. No ships sailing to these ports are equipped with cold storage facilities other than are required for the use of passengers so that importation of Chinese eggs will be confined for the present to the winter months, when they are most likely to be in demand. If a refrigeration service were available there is no doubt that frozen chickens also from China would soon be in large demand in the Canadian market.

LIQUID PRESERVATIVE.

One foreign firm in Shanghai use for their export egg trade a liquid preserve, which they state keeps the eggs perfectly fresh in the shell for a period of two years, and during that time are no different from new-laid eggs. They pack them in casks in a manner that renders breakages liability practically nill, and are carried in the hold of any steamer as ordinary cargo, and by rail in freight cars. In other cases, on reaching Vancouver or other coast ports the eggs are forwarded to their destination by express. The freight rate from Shanghai to Vancouver is $8 (gold) per ton of 40 cubic feet, equivalent to 17½ cents, so that the rate per case is 45 cents.

As China is the largest egg producing country in the world, and the business of exporting this product is only in its infancy, it is probably safe to assert that the next few years will see a great development in this business with North America.

RAILWAY TIES FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A Canadian creosoting company of Vancouver, who produce creosoted Douglas fir ties, state that they are forwarding sample ties to the office of the Trade Commissioner at Shanghai, and quoting prices. The Shanghai-Nankink Railway is interested in the sleeper question, and wants information as to the length of service and c.i.f. prices Shanghai of Douglas fir sleepers, as they will shortly be in the market for sleepers. It is hoped that business will result and be the entering wedge of a large trade with China in railway ties.

The British and Chinese Corporation, who built and own the S. N. Railway, have been recently granted a concession by the government to build a further 1,000 miles of line in extension to the west, and the S. N. R. are also taking over the construction of a line to Ningpo from the Chinese. Ties both for the S. N. R. and the Ningpo line, and possibly the line to the west, will be required, and it is hoped that the sample tie and the price quoted will make a favourable impression.

Other firms might be invited to quote prices for ties c.i.f. Shanghai, both creosoted and uncreosoted.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. E. D. Arnaud.)

BRISTOL, May 19, 1914.

MOTOR SPIRIT FROM COAL.

A cheap supply of motor spirit is of considerable interest to users of all kinds of motor vehicles, and it will be instructive to know what is being done in Great Britain to solve the question. The subject was referred to in a report on the 28th of March last, and the following additional particulars are taken from the London *Times* of the 12th instant:—

A demonstration was given yesterday by Messrs. The Oil and Carbon Products, Ltd., of the new form of plant for the carbonization of coal according to the Del Monte process, which they have erected at the Thorneycroft Works, Chiswick. There are five retorts in all, one standing alone, while the other four are combined in a bunch with common feeding and discharging appliances.

The retorts consist of long mild steel tubes inclined at a slight angle to the horizontal. The coal or other material under treatment is fed in at the lower end and slowly traversed up the tube by means of an archimedean screw. A tube passes through the middle of the screw, and into it from the upper end air and gas are injected and burnt. At the same time the exterior of the tube containing the screw is heated by a series of gas burners, so that the coal is heated on both sides, and no portion of it is more than 1½ or 2 inches from a source of heat. The temperature is so regulated that it increases from the lower end to a point beyond the middle, but falls off again at the top. The temperature employed for carbonization ranges from 900 to 1,300 degrees F., but is varied to suit the particular material under treatment. When the retorts are in operation a stream of cold gas is passed in at the upper end and sweeps right through to the lower end. The purpose of this arrangement is to carry off the hydrocarbons that are liberated by the distillation, at the temperature of their formation, and sweep them down to the cooler part of the retort, where they are condensed; and the advantage is claimed that in this way the useful yield is increased, the hydrocarbons not being subjected, as in other processes of carbonization, to high temperatures which break them down. The gas obtained is stated to be more than sufficient for firing the retorts and for all other purposes connected with the working of the plant.

According to a report by Mr. W. J. Atkinson Butterfield, who carried out a test on a sample of Ballycastle cannel from Antrim, costing 7s. a ton delivered to the retorts, the yield per ton of cannel was 17·4 gallons of motor spirit, 17·6 gallons of heavy fuel oil, 37·5 pounds of paraffin wax, 51 pounds of pitch, and 54½ pounds of sulphate of ammonia. He states that if motor spirit were regarded as a by-product of the process and the other products were sold at current market prices, the cost of production of the motor spirit would be less than 1½d. per gallon.

TRADE OF THE NATIONS.

Under the above title interesting figures have been recently published and are reproduced herewith:—

A Board of Trade returns was issued yesterday, giving detailed figures showing the comparative development in agriculture and trade between 1903 and 1913 in the

United Kingdom, Germany and the United States. The figures, with the percentages of increase or decrease, are given in separate tables for each country; but the result may be shown comparatively, for these percentages, as follows:—

	Increase or Decrease per cent, 1893-1913.		
	United Kingdom.	Germany.	United. States.
Cultivated area under principal crops (acres)	− 9	+ 8	+ 47
Production of Wheat (qrs)	− 6	+ 37	+ 37
Barley	− 14	+ 44	+ 182
Oats	− 2	+ 80	+ 154
Rye	Unknown.	+ 61	+ 17
Potatoes (tons)	+ 2	+ 79	+ 160
a Production of pig iron (tons)	+ 50	+ 287	+ 337
crude steel	+ 136	+ 522	+ 715
coal	+ 75	+ 159	+ 210
b Quantity available for Consumption pig iron (tons)	+ 55	+ 264	+ 334
coal	+ 56	+ 135	+ 199
Value of net imports (£1,000)'s	+ 91	+ 170	+ 109
raw materials	+ 117	+ 190	+ 198
manufactures	+ 116	+ 180	+ 110
Domestic exports	+ 141	+ 226	+ 192
raw materials	+ 238	+ 243	+ 196
manufactures	+ 121	+ 239	+ 563
Railway goods traffic receipts (£-s)	+ 49	+ 141	+ 146
per mile of line	+ 30	+ 73	+ 62
Estimated population	+ 20	+ 32	+ 46

From the tables given it appears that the foreign trade (the value of imports and exports combined) per head of population of each nation at the two periods was: United Kingdom, £14.6 in 1893, £25.7 in 1913; Germany, £6.8 in 1893, £15 in 1913; and United States, £5.2 in 1893 and £9 in 1913.

NORWEGIAN FISH TRADE.

The following article which appeared in the recent Norwegian supplement to the London *Times* contains much information of value to Canadian fishing interests, particularly as regards methods of fish preservation:—

The abundance of fish along the Norwegian coast, and in the lakes and rivers of the country, has, from the earliest times, been an attraction to the tribes who, in those northern regions, were looking for new settlements. By means of very primitive fishing tackle which was in use up to within recent times, salmon fishing in the rivers was carried on with great profit. Periwinkles, oysters, and a good deal of other edible shellfish could be gathered at all seasons with little trouble.

The preparation and preservation of the fish in different seasons in Norway's cold and comparatively dry climate, caused little difficulty to the primitive inhabitants. After the fish were cleaned they were hung up on a branch where they were dried in the air and could be eaten without any special preparation. Over a thousand years ago, when the trade between the countries of northern Europe was yet in its infancy, the Norwegian chieftains sent their ships loaded with dry fish to the ancient town of King's Lynn, near the Wash, where the fish were disposed of, and where cargoes of foreign goods were received in exchange.

STOCK FISH, SPLIT COD, AND SALT FISH.

As mentioned above, the people in ancient times knew of no other method for preserving fresh fish than that of drying in the open air without the use of salt. Occasionally it was inconvenient to hang up the fish for drying outside the house, and in that case they were obliged to hang the fish under the roofs in their primitive dwellings, in which the smoke from the fireplace made its escape through an opening in the roof. In the latter case, the fish were both dried and smoked, and were thus well preserved. In ancient times salt was a very expensive article in the north and was not until recently used in the preservation of fish. According to an old Norwegian usage, all sorts of fish not salted, but hung up and dried in the open air, were named under the general appellation 'stockfish.' Fish which is split and salted, and afterwards washed, pressed and dried is named 'salted, dried, split cod.' This latter method, which in the last one hundred years has come into very extensive use, was first introduced into Norway by immigrant Scotch traders about the year 1750. The exportation of salted cod in barrels from Norway had, however, taken place several hundred years before. Split fish, which is salted without otherwise being dried, is sold as 'salted fish.' Not only cod but also codfish, ling, tusk and haddocks are sold preserved as stockfish, split-cod fish or salted fish, and are exported, preserved in these different ways, to Russia, Holland, southern Europe, Africa and the Transatlantic ports. Salted fish has its best market in northern Russia, stockfish in Holland and Italy, while the split-cod is divided chiefly between Spain and the Transatlantic ports, especially the West Indies and South America.

PACKING IN ICE.

Besides the above-mentioned methods for the preservation of fish as marketable commodities, packing in ice has been used for certain kinds of fish, and more particularly of herrings. Improved means of communication have in later years created a considerable export industry in fresh herrings and fresh fish in boxes packed in ice. These fresh fish goods have their markets partly in Sweden and Russia, partly in Germany and England. Hundreds of thousands of cases of ice-packed 'slo-herring' and spring herrings, each box containing half-cran, are now shipped during the winter and spring months from the coast districts of Christiansund and Stavanger to Hull, Hamburg and Altona, to be distributed in the German and English fresh fish markets. The season for 'fat-herring' comes in the other half of the year. This fish is sent, according to the more or less favourable course of the 'fat-herring' fishery, in great quantities, ice-packed in boxes, via the railway from Trondhjem along the Trelieborg-Sassnitz route to Germany, where it is in good demand for the German smoking industry.

TINNED FISH.

The tinning of fish is a comparatively new branch of the industry. In the course of the last thirty years this preserving method has made rapid progress and created an extensive industry, especially in the coast districts of Bergen and Stavanger, whence tinned sardines in oil, small herrings in oil, or fish in tomato-sauce, together with a great amount of other tinned products, are exported abroad. As a result of the increasing demand for foodstuffs and the high prices obtainable for these products, several factories have been erected in the course of the last ten years for the manufacture of herring-oil and herring-meal, which use up small herrings and fish 'waste.' Herring-meal is in great demand as a foodstuff for cattle and domestic animals. It is partly used as a manure. The first factory in this branch was erected in 1858 in Lofoten. Since then other factories have been erected in different places in the

country and the production has increased. The value of the export of these articles amounted in 1912 to £55,500.

COAST FISHERIES.

In 1903 the value of Norwegian coast fishery returns was £1,606,389, while that of the coast and bank fisheries together was £1,748,167. With the exception of 1908, when there was a slight falling-off, a steady increase was recorded until 1911, when the figures were: Coast, £2,883,000; coast and bank together, £3,026,667. The figures for 1912 were £2,879,222 and £3,009,555 respectively.

AGGREGATE CATCH.

The profit of the seal and whale industries is calculated at £1,708,317, and the profit of the river fishery of salmon and sea-trout at £15,390, so that the value of the aggregate catch in 1912 amounted to £4,733,259. The following statement shows the value of the aggregate catch of sea-fish in the last ten years: 1912, £4,733,259; 1911, £4,350,365; 1910, £3,640,889; 1909, £2,849,333; 1908, £2,495,889; 1907, £2,780,056; 1906, £2,369,167; 1905, £2,252,333; 1904, £1,930,222; 1903, £2,093,444.

EXPORTS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.

The figures given below show the quantities of fish produce exported to foreign countries, and the export value of these articles for the period 1891-95, and for the year 1912, respectively:—

Produce.		Average quantity for the years 1891-95.	Value.	Quantity for 1912.	Value.
			£		£
Herring, salted	Hl.	916,685	518,433	800,984	667,611
" smoked	Kilo.	1,779,750	14,850	316,431	2,111
Anchovies	Hl.	20,200	21,233	28,284	49,789
Stockfish	Kilo.	18,299,490	353,606	30,776,030	827,978
Salted, dried, split fish	"	54,574,858	990,983	57,358,230	1,433,956
Other salted fish	Hl.	133,898	92,200	452,684	502,555
Fish-oil	"	197,512	340,000	420,859	781,228
Roe	"	54,847	63,689	57,540	70,328
Fish manure	Kilo.	8,300,112	55,444	10,693,470	89,110
Fish bellies	"	15,031	1,250	10,677	889
Fodder meal	"	5,401	488	14,548,170	118,000
Fish, fresh—					
Salmon	"	721,412	55,911	598,160	66,462
Mackerel	"	783,318	7,461	451,340	3,761
Halibut	"	–	–	776,850	32,367
Herring	"	9,888,152	33,717	59,485,470	330,472
Others	"	765,660	13,662	4,375,880	68,889
Lobsters	No.	668,000	23,717	903,000	75,372
Shrimps	Kilo.	–	–	238,718	10,610
Oysters	"	–	–	32	2
Smoked salmon	"	681	78	1,075	167
			2,586,722		5,131,557

According to Norwegian trade statistics, the value of the export of the entire fish products for 1912 amounted to £5,766,000. This amount includes the total value of exported smoked sardines in oil and three-fifths of the value of other tinned products

FISHERMEN, BOATS, ADMINISTRATION.

The number of fishermen and persons engaged in the fishing industry during the last five years is officially given as follows:—

	1908.	1912.
Open sea fishers	75,855	67,013
Fjord "	13,696	18,546
Catchmen	976	2,337
Total	90,527	87,896
Number of workers ashore	14,045	18,085
Grand totals	104,572	105,981

In the last five years the use of motor-boats has increased considerably. The procuring of more expensive boats has been greatly facilitated by the establishment of public loan funds for this purpose. From the following official figures will be seen the number of fishing boats of different types in the years 1908 and 1912:—

	1908.	1912.
Fishing steamships	195	184
Motor-vessels, with decks	1,483	3,925
Open boats with motor	153	1,451
Sailing fishing-boats	919	768
" (under 18 tons)	2,942	1,844
Dories	5,484	7,339
Open fish-boats	–	49,195

The total value of all fishing vessels amounted on December 31, 1912, to £1,839,889. The total value of the fishing gear was at the same time calculated at £1,095,722.

The scientific and practical work executed on behalf of the State for the care and furtherance of the fisheries of the country is taken charge of by a Director of Fisheries acting under the Government Department attending the trade and industry.

FRENCH TRADE CONDITIONS.

Canadian Commissioner General Philippe Roy, Paris, furnishes the following summary of an article from *Le Temps*:—

The Customs Department has issued the statistics of the external trade of France during the first four months of the present fiscal year. Total commercial exchanges with foreign countries and colonies present, compared to the previous year, an increase of 196,573,000 francs in value of imported merchandise and a decrease of frs. 51,577,000 in value of exports. The increase of imports can be traced to agricultural products (96,494,000 francs), owing to the crop shortage and to raw products (+frs. 114,027,000). There is on the other hand exhibited a decrease of frs. 13,948,000 in manufactured articles. In exports the decrease concerns particularly manufactured products (–frs. 50,871,000) and food products (–frs. 40,050,000);

while shipments of raw materials for manufactures have increased by frs. 37,070,000 and those by parcel post have remained the same.

These general statistics, relating only to the first four months of the year do not permit an estimate exactly of the present economical situation. What it is important to know are the variations of the last month. The March results had been very poor. For instance, a decrease of frs. 30,000,000 had been registered, that is to say 10 per cent of the amount of sales of manufactured products. As the possibility of an improvement in April was the question which was giving good reason for worry to the labouring classes and to all those who are interested in the prosperity of the country, an essential condition of its strength and credit in the world.

It is not possible to doubt the existence and development of the economical crisis through which France is passing at this moment. It clearly appears upon examination of the table given below in which is indicated for the principal classes of products the comparison between imports and exports in April, 1914, and April, 1913:—

IMPORTS.

	Francs.
Food products	— 9,965,000
Raw materials	+29,571,000
Manufactured products	— 4,816,000
Difference in 1914	+14,790,000

EXPORTS.

	Francs.
Food products	— 18,440,000
Raw materials	+533,000,000
Manufactured products	— 21,301,000
Parcel post	— 2,120,000
Difference in 1914	— 41,328,000

DECLINE IN EXPORTS.

What must immediately be kept in mind in this table is the decrease of more than frs. 41,000,000 in the amount of sales abroad, which affects food products to the extent of frs. 18,500,000 and more so as regards manufactured products for frs. 21,500,000. In imports, indications would be more satisfactory as purchases caused by the bad crop seem to have stopped, at least temporarily and stocks of raw products have increased. But the symptoms revealed by the lowering of exports are deplorable.

French agriculturists have seen, during the last month, their shipments abroad decrease again by frs. 18,500,000 on a total of frs. 80,500,000, that is to say 22 per cent. And during the same period French trade saw its sales drop again of 7 per cent. These indications, taken with the decrease noticed in the tax returns, prove that the economical depression is real.

In this critical hour the new Chamber of Deputies will be called upon to solve the financial problem left over by the previous parliament. This is indeed a formidable task. Permanent resources will have to be found to balance a budget which showed an admitted deficit of frs. 200,000,000, in spite of a supreme call of frs. 112,000,000 from the temporary account of the transfer to a special account of the frs. 232,000,000 for Morocco and of a yearly superincrease, recently voted, of frs. 100,000,000 from the tax on securities. An expenditure of frs. 1,800,000,000 for extraordinary expenses will moreover have to be met.

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended May 16, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

		Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living:—			
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves		142	52
Sheep and lambs		–	–
Swine		–	–
Horses		152	191
Fresh meat:—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)	Cwts.	176,578	214,500
Mutton " " "	"	75,967	161,405
Pork " " "	"	3,812	11,222
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	"	10,706	17,096
Salted or preserved meat:—			
Bacon	"	75,897	95,981
Beef	"	271	276
Hams	"	14,944	20,293
Pork	"	5,017	3,958
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,235	2,674
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	38,417	6,335
Dairy produce and substitutes:—			
Butter	"	72,496	72,330
Margarine	"	25,861	27,222
Cheese	"	34,223	38,579
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	–	–
" cream	"	98	228
" condensed	"	15,888	23,550
" preserved, other kinds	"	114	13
Eggs	Gt. Hnd.	376,969	386,188
Poultry	Value £	2,069	19,902
Game	"	101	14
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	1,673	2,686
Lard	"	32,629	31,996
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—			
Wheat	"	1,819,100	1,375,700
Wheat-meal and flour	"	205,100	206,300
Barley	"	178,200	194,500
Oats	"	637,800	234,300
Peas	"	30,720	20,800
Beans	"	4,650	160
Maize or Indian corn	"	618,200	760,700
Fruit, raw:—			
Apples	"	27,437	67,307
Pears	"	1,342	5,307
Hay	Tons	1,687	95
Hops	Cwts.	2,436	819

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended May 13, 1914:—

Cheese—			
Bristol	67s.	—70s.	per cwt.
Liverpool	65s.-6d.	—70s.	"
London	66s.	—70s.	"
Glasgow	68s.	—69s.	"
Butter—None reported.			
Hams (long cut, green)—			
Bristol	75s.	—79s.	"
Liverpool	75s.	—80s.	"
London	79s	—83s.	"
Glasgow	-	-	
Bacon (Sides)—			
Bristol	66s.	—68s.	"
Liverpool	62s.	—65s.	
London	65s.	—68s.	
Glasgow	-	-	
Bacon (Cumberland cut)—			
Bristol	-	-	"
Liverpool	65s.	—70s.	"
London	-	-	"
Glasgow	-	-	

Foreign Animals Market, Deptford.—No sales reported.
do do Birkenhead— do

CANADIAN SAILINGS TO FOREIGN PORTS.

The Department publishes each month a list of steamship sailings by Canadian lines to British and other foreign ports, as furnished by the steamship companies. The explanation of the form in which these appear as under is simply that under the heading of countries are arranged the ports of destination for the various steamship lines, the ports of departure, and the names of vessels and dates of sailing.

The following information is for the month of July:—

Australia.

To Sydney—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, *Makura,* July 8; from Victoria, *Makura,* July 8.

British West Indies.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara—Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.: From St. John, *Caraquet,* July 19; from Halifax, *Caraquet,* July 31.

To Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara—Royal Mail Steam Packet Co : From St. John, *Chaudiere,* July 5; from Halifax, *Chaudiere,* July 17.

To Turks Island, Santiago, Cuba and Jamaica—Pickford & Black, Ltd.: From Halifax, *Anita,* July 23.

To Santiago, Cuba and Jamaica—Pickford & Black, Ltd: From Halifax *Boston,* July 9.

China.

To Hong Kong—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Ixion,* July 8.

To Shanghai and Hong Kong—Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.'s Line: From Vancouver, *Empress of Asia,* July 9; *Empress of Japan,* July 23.

Fiji.

To Suva—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, *Makura,* July 8; from Victoria, *Makura,* July 8.

France.

To Havre—Allan Line: From Montreal, *Ionian,* July 12; *Sicilian,* July 19; *Scotian,* July 26.

Germany.

To Bremen and Hamburg—Canada Line: From Montreal, *Pallanza,* July 3; *Samland,* July 10; *Hannover,* July 17; *Gothland,* July 24.

Great Britain.

To Avonmouth—Dominion Line: From Montreal, *Turcoman,* July 11; *Englishman,* July 25.

To Bristol—Canadian Northern Steamships, Ltd.: From Montreal, *Royal Edward,* July 14; *Royal George,* July 28.

To Dundee—Thomson Line: From Montreal, *Jacona,* July 2.

To Glasgow—Allan Line: From Montreal, *Grampian,* July 4; *Scandinavian,* July 11; *Hesperian,* July 18; *Corsican,* July 25. Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Ixion,* July 8. Donaldson Line: From Montreal, *Athenia,* July 4; *Letitia,* July 11; *Cassandra,* July 18; *Saturnia,* July 25.

To Hull—Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd.: From Montreal (fortnightly sailings).

To Leith—Thomson Line: From Montreal, *Jacona,* July 2.

To Liverpool—Allan Line: From Quebec, *Alsatian,* July 2; from Montreal, *Victorian,* July 7; from Quebec, *Calgarian,* July 16; from Montreal, *Virginian,* July 21; from Quebec, *Alsatian,* July 30. Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Ixion,* July 8. Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd: From Halifax, *Durango,* July 11, *Digby,* July 24. White Star-Dominion Line: From Montreal, *Megantic,* July 4; *Canada,* July 11; *Laurentic,* July 18; *Teutonic,* July 25.

To London—Allan Line: From Montreal, *Tunisian,* July 3; *Ionian,* July 12; *Sicilian,* July 19; *Scotian,* July 26. Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Ixion,* July 8. Cunard Line: From Montreal, *Alaunia,* July 4; *Ausonia,* July 18; *Andania,* July 25. Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd.: From Halifax, *Shenandoah,* July 4; *Rapphannock,* July 18.

To Manchester—Manchester Liners, Ltd.: From Montreal, *Manchester Spinner,* July 4; *Manchester Importer,* July 11; *Manchester Shipper,* July 18; *Manchester Corporation,* July 25.

Hawaii.

To Honolulu—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, *Makura,* July 8; from Victoria, *Makura,* July 8.

Rotterdam.

To Rotterdam—Canada Line: From Montreal, *Pallanza,* July 3; *Samland,* July 10; *Hannover,* July 17; *Gothland,* July 24.

Japan.

To Yokohama, Kobe—Blue Funnel Line: From Victoria, *Ixion,* July 8.

To Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki—Canadian Pacific Ry. Co's SS. Line: From Vancouver, *Empress of Asia,* July 9; *Empress of Japan,* July 23.

New Zealand.

To Auckland—Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line: From Vancouver, *Makura,* July 8; from Victoria, *Makura,* July 8.

Philippine Islands.

To Manilla—Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.'s SS. Line: From Vancouver, *Empress of Asia,* July 9.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

WORLD'S MEAT SCARCITY.

The London *Times* recently contained the following article with reference to world competition for meat supplies:—

Though much has been heard recently of the increased price of food, and so of living generally, the British public have scarcely yet realized that it is threatened with a scarcity of meat which may easily—and in the opinion of some authorities, must inevitably—become permanent. The history of the scarcity is the history of increased meat consumption. Meat-eating has always been a feature of prosperity. When a man's position in life improves, he generally increases the range of his diet, adding to it more of the stimulating foods, of which meat is the chief example.

The vast stream of emigration from Poland, Italy and other European countries to the United States of America did not at first greatly affect the consumption of meat in that country. These emigrants lived largely upon a diet of cereals. Prosperity, however, has altered this. The settlers, year by year, join the ranks of meat-eaters. Meanwhile Japan has appeared in the market, and various European countries, including Russia, are beginning to absorb larger meat supplies.

The results are well known to those interested in the meat trade and are viewed by them with considerable misgiving. The United States, which used to send huge consignments of meat to this country, has sent nothing at all during the last two years; instead it has abolished its meat tariff and is importing on a large scale. At present the keenest competition is taking place between British and American buyers for the available supplies of Argentine and Australian meat.

A prominent importer stated yesterday that the position was exceedingly serious. The price of cattle had gone up very much, and was increasing. It was bound to increase still further. While the population of the United States had gone up 10,000,000 the numbers of cattle had declined by 8,000,000. Breeders were snatching the opportunity of high prices and selling without regard to future necessities. The continental demand for veal, too, was responsible for the slaughter of immense numbers of calves in Argentina. 'In my view,' this merchant stated, 'we have a real and absolute meat scarcity at present, which in a year or two will have become acute. Britain will probably be forced to grow her own meat as in the old days, or to pay something like famine prices.'

This view was supported by another very large importer, who declared that already the very high price of canned meat showed how difficult it was to obtain

supplies. 'The prospects of obtaining supplies,' he said, 'are gloomy in the extreme Democratic governments tend to split up large ranches into small agricultural holdings, while industry steadily encroaches upon the available grazing lands.'

It appears, therefore, that we are rapidly approaching a time when meat may again be numbered amongst the luxuries. The effects of this change would be far-reaching and important. British farming and stock rearing may be expected to enter upon an entirely new phase, in which scientific methods will be of the greatest practical value. Labour will be attracted back to the land, and if the people want meat they will have to get it home grown rather than from abroad. Nor will the workers lightly surrender the generous meat diet, the advantages of which they have learnt to appreciate, and upon them the scarcity and high prices will press hard. A meat diet is widely believed in as an essential to hard physical toil, and there are no substitutes which approach the original in nutritive value. It takes about four years to bring an animal to beef-yielding age. This fact must be set against the idea that in Mexico and Siberia the world possesses the great cattle-bearing countries at present not fully developed. No doubt in time these countries will contribute to the world's supply. When that time comes, however, the world's consumption will have advanced still further. There can be no doubt that at a moment when the Australian government is instituting inquiry into the state of its meat production and exportation—an inquiry made necessary by the establishment of American firms and works in that country—Britain cannot afford to sit with folded hands.

BRITISH MEAT SUPPLY.

The Canadian High Commissioner's Office furnishes the following return of the registered supply of fresh and refrigerated meat from abroad in the United Kingdom, in the months of April, 1913 and 1914, showing the countries of consignment:—

	Beef.		Mutton.		Pork.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Sweden	–	114	–	–	521	387
Denmark	86	425	–	–	1,673	2,072
Germany	7	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	178	324	1,800	1,437	38,633	61,117
Belgium	–	–	–	–	763	1,746
France	–	–	245	304	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	992	–
United States	–	50	–	–	375	–
Chile	–	–	–	39,778	–	–
Uruguay	35,989	120,299	33,618	8,440	–	–
Argentine Republic	567,035	661,272	106,564	125,209	–	–
Channel Islands	–	–	–	–	56	–
Australia—						
South Australia	1,187	6,856	10,510	690	–	–
Victoria	12,169	33,764	58,796	62,925	–	–
New South Wales	6,520	13,331	80,916	51,080	–	–
Queensland	86,239	41,031	43,992	9,842	–	–
New Zealand	23,409	51,669	184,102	486,790	56	4
Canada	1,438	–	–	–	–	–
	743,197	929,135	520,543	786,495	43,069	65,326
Deduct to correct—						
Argentine Republic	164	–	173	70	–	–
South Australia	–	101	–	–	–	–
Victoria	3,343	–	–	1,152	–	–
	739,690	929,034	520,370	785,273	43,069	65,326

SWISS MARKET FOR FOOD PRODUCTS.

If there is any import of flour from the United States the quantity is negligible and is not mentioned in Swiss statistics. Flour received from Germany in 1912 amounted in value to $70,000. This quantity is, however, small in comparison with the amount of wheat imported from the various countries. Flour mills exist over all Switzerland, hence practically all grinding of wheat is domestic.

In 1912, wheat to the value of $64,000 was imported from the United States, that Republic ranking fourth among the countries supplying Switzerland with this grain. Russia was first, with $386,000; Roumania second, with $270,000; Canada third, with $106,000; the United States fourth, as stated, with $64,000; and Germany fifth, with $46,000. These amounts vary more or less from year to year according to the yield and prices of grain in the various countries. It seems reasonable that, with the opening of the Panama canal and a reduction in transportation rates, there would be a better opportunity for western wheat.

Most of the dried and cured fish sold in Basle is imported from England, northern Germany, and the Netherlands. Up to the present time American exporters of cured fish have made little headway here. The Swiss people have been accustomed for centuries to buy certain dried and cured fish from European firms, and they would not readily take to kinds not known to them. To enter this field with new kinds of fish means that a system of education through advertising must be inaugurated. Canned salmon has been on the Basle market for many years. The sales are not large, but they are steady and increasing. Salmon is considered more of a delicacy in Switzerland than in the United States. The shopkeepers say that it is almost certain that canned salmon will eventually command a large sale. Fresh salmon is offered occasionally in the market, but is very dear, selling as high as $1 a pound.

For the past several years, owing to the partial failure of the Swiss apple crop, there have been substantial imports of eating apples from the United States. The local supply of cooking apples is sufficient to meet the demand. As a rule the failure of the apple crop, either partial or entire, is determined some months ahead and orders are placed to meet the shortage. During the winter of 1913-14 'Americans' were offered for sale by all Basle fruit dealers. These apples were imported through Hamburg agencies for the most part, but there is no good reason why such purchases cannot be made direct.—(*U.S. Consular Reports.*)

BRITISH SUPPLY OF HOPS.

The Canadian High Commissioner's Office has furnished the following statement of the registered supply of hops from abroad in the months of April, 1912, 1913, and 1914, showing the countries of consignment:—

—	1912.	1913.	1914.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Germany	887	987	868
Netherlands	.....	2	
Belgium	743	320	46
France	.....	.....	20
Austria-Hungary	100	19	20
United States	1,568	5,974	13,780
Canada	.....	137	
	3,298	7,439	14,734

BRITISH TRADE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following summary table has been prepared at the Board of Trade, showing the total imports and exports of merchandise of the principal countries for which the

particulars can be given up to February, 1914, inclusive, and referring in all cases to the same period, viz., the two months ended February. The corresponding figures for 1913 and 1912 are added for comparison:—

	Imports Two Months ended February.			Exports (Domestic) Two Months ended February.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia	15,627,000	18,324,000	24,407,000	20,554,000	17,894,000	20,356,000
Germany	81,375,000	92,161,000	89,751,000	64,548,000	78,139,000	79,530,000
Belgium	27,778,000	30,225,000	30,308,000	21,445,000	22,330,000	22,315,000
France	56,204,000	56,724,000	61,166,000	35,836,000	39,620,000	39,763,000
Spain	6,415,000	8,385,000	7,411,000	6,779,000	6,668,000	6,356,000
Italy	21,705,000	22,846,000	22,374,000	14,283,000	15,154,005	15,151,000
Austria-Hungary	23,326,000	21,648,000	22,603,000	15,742,000	17,030,000	16,681,000
Egypt	4,171,000	4,682,000	4,662,000	7,543,000	6,860,000	6,756,000
United States	57,870,000	65,204,000	62,998,000	82,683,000	86,543,000	77,766,000
Japan	10,571,000	12,395,000	12,595,000	6,928,000	9,209,000	10,472,000
British India	17,458,000	20,698,000	21,999,000	27,445,000	30,267,000	31,223,000
Canada	16,618,000	21,728,000	16,335,000	7,883,000	8,680,000	9,409,000
Australia	13,652,000	12,619,000	12,982,000	12,130,000	12,529,000	15,707,000
British S. Africa	6,575,000	6,633,000	6,757,000	3,839,000	5,179,000	4,833,000
United Kingdom	106,361,000	110,527,000	110,233,000	77,907,000	85,618,000	89,068,000

—(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

INQUIRY FOR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Commissioner W. J. Egan, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Cape Town, states that a large importing firm handling agricultural implements desires connection with important Canadian manufacturers of these goods. Further information may be obtained by communication with the Department.

ENTRIES OF FLOUR INTO LONDON.

The following table shows entries of foreign flour into London for the first two weeks in May, with the respective countries of origin, in sacks of 280 pounds:—

	May 8.	May 1.
France	5,515	2,950
United States (Atlantic ports)	5,350	9,734
Argentina	793	
Belgium	650	1,500
Austria-Hungary	600	200
Italy	250	400
Germany	150	650
Holland	125	55
Canada	....	13,225
Australia	....	800
Totals	13,433	29,514

Average receipts for four weeks ending:

	May 8.	Apr. 10.	Mar. 13.
Foreign wheat*	108,452	103,660	64,876
British wheat†	1,292	1,432	2,26[illegible]
Foreign flour‡	32,269	30,921	21,829
Foreign and British flour‡	55,445	54,261	45,574

*Qrs. (480 lbs.) †Qrs. (504 lbs.) ‡Sacks (280 lbs.)

(*Northwestern Miller.*)

NEW MINING REGULATIONS IN CHINA.

New mining regulations have been promulgated by the Chinese Government that are a distinct advance upon anything else of the kind ever adopted in the past. Heretofore the mining industry has been hampered by regulations, over-taxation and objections of the people to the actual mining operations. Officials connected with the administration are confident that the new regulations will prove fully adequate to permit the untrammelled entry of foreign capital and at the same time accord full protection to investors.

In order to administer the mining country, eight districts have been created, with responsible heads. Attached to each will be technical experts, Chinese and foreign, who will be chosen on account of special qualifications and whose duties will be connected with the prospecting, location and development of mineral deposits.

A change has been made in connection with the acquirement of mineral lands. Under the old régime the proprietor of the surface land was the owner of the ores beneath, and large sums were spent by mining concerns in acquiring the permission of landowners to work, with the result that before proper development could be undertaken the capital was exhausted and the enterprise abandoned because of the lack of unlimited funds. Mineral deposits are now, however, declared to belong to the State, and the landowner is unable to demand payment in any form, except for land that may be required for buildings, and even for this he will be compelled by the Government to accept the market rate of the day.

The area granted for mining has also been increased somewhat. In the old régime the largest area was 960 mow (a mow being 7,260 English square feet), but that has now been increased to 10 square li (a li being approximately one-third of a mile), in the case of coal mines, and to 5 square li for other mines. Any mining company having legitimate grounds for extension may, however, apply to the Minister of Commerce and Industry for such a right, and the minister is empowered to grant it if he thinks it advisable.

A revision has also been made of the taxes. Gold, silver and precious stones could not be worked under the old tax to the Government of 10 per cent, while 5 per cent on the output of other minerals had to be paid. In addition, half of the profits of the mines had to be divided equally between the Government and the owner of the land, the other half going to those who had developed the property. The Government has seen the wisdom of making the tax a nominal one of from 1 to 1½ per cent of the product of the mines.

Announcement has been made that Prof. Anderson, Director General of Mining in Sweden, has been appointed mining adviser to China.—(*U.S. Consular Reports.*)

NEW USES FOR ASBESTOS-CEMENT SHEETS.

United States Consul W. Henry Robertson, of Manchester, reports that the daily press of that English city recently contained an article relating to the growing demand for asbestos-cement sheets. The journal referred to mentioned, among the purposes for which this new fireproof and moisture-proof material has already been employed, its use (both inside and outside) in erecting bungalows, tuberculosis sanatoria, army service depots, barracks, hangars, schools, shooting boxes, and motion-picture houses, while several vessels now in service have the berths and saloon walls and ceilings lined with these sheets.

CANADIAN FLOUR THROUGH UNITED STATES.

The following is a comparative statement of Canadian flour in transit shipped from United States ports for the years ended June 30, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913:—

Ports.	Quantities.						
	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Baltimore	3,507	321	9,639	530	11,356	29,033	86,767
Boston	56,083	125,308	142,482	244,066	249,232	319,024	352,289
New York	265,131	199,614	275,891	723,573	657,048	660,765	890,145
Philadelphia	29,071	49,884	36,600	61,282	43,271	118,569	159,027
Portland	105,873	130,978	110,588	170,384	184,403	237,129	196,849
Totals, barrels	459,665	506,105	575,200	1,199,835	1,145,310	1,364,520	1,685,077

Comparative statement of Canadian wheat in transit shipped from the following United States ports for the years ended June 30, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913:—

Ports.	Quantities.						
	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Baltimore	368,285	88,432	465,773	1,801,294	2,200,518	5,317,498	9,152,469
Boston	7,716,389	7,687,745	7,420,969	8,012,253	5,158,468	10,512,406	12,833,084
New York	4,077,705	4,333,115	5,100,117	5,911,085	9,565,752	22,566,120	18,130,667
Philadelphia	2,071,776	2,473,284	5,690,749	4,995,553	3,703,191	11,937,070	10,152,457
Portland	4,915,665	5,186,129	4,809,880	6,409,286	3,564,299	5,174,759	6,481,025
Totals, bushels	19,149,820	19,768,705	23,487,488	27,129,471	24,192,228	55,507,853	56,749,702

DEVELOPMENT OF THE BAHAMAS.

Commercial Agent R. H. Curry reports that a Bill has just recently passed the House of Assembly giving powers to a Board *re* the improvement of passenger service for increasing and further providing facilities for tourists and as to measures to be adopted for attracting them to the Colony.

This Board will have power to advertise thoroughly and make contracts for steamship communication between Nassau and any other port. The sums named in the Bill are £3,000 for each of the years ending March 31, 1915 and 1916, and £2,000 for the three following years.

It is a regretable fact that although this is the most equitable climate in the world and each winter quite a number of influential Canadians from all parts of the Dominion visit the colony, yet there is no direct communication with Canada.

SWISS MARKET FOR IMPORTED LUMBER.

There is only a limited demand in Basle for American dimension lumber. Dimension boards imported here come in the following sizes: Pitch pine, plain—8 to 18 foot lengths; 1 by 4, 1 by 10, and 1 by 12 inches; price, $0.65 to $0.80 per cubic foot. Pitch pine, quarter sawed—12 to 18 foot lengths; 1 by 4, 1 by 5, and 1 by 8 inches; price, $0.80 to $1.10 per cubic foot. Red pine—8 to 18 foot lengths; 1 by 4, 1 by 8, and 1 by 12 inches; price, $0.63 to $0.77 per cubic foot. Walnut—12-foot lengths; 1 by 8 inches; price, $1.64 per cubic foot.

Ash, for which there is a great demand for railway and tram seats, panels, and other purposes, is worth $0.65 to $0.75 per cubic foot. Extra sound timbers bring as much as $0.85 per cubic foot. Russia, Germany, Switzerland and America supply most of this lumber. Birch is imported from Russia and Sweden, and brings from $0.65 to $0.75 per cubic foot. Chestnut comes chiefly from France, and sells for $0.40 to $0.50 per cubic foot.

Poplar and maple sell at $0.40 to $0.50 per cubic foot. Poplar comes from the United States; the maple is domestic. Bird's-eye maple for veneerings is imported from the United States, and sells for $0.75 to $1.64 per cubic foot. Hickory and white oak for tools and carriages are imported from the United States, and bring $0.50 to $1 per cubic foot. Oak varies much in price, but is quoted at $0.65 to $1.10 per cubic foot. The price for logs would be about 15 per cent off.—(*U. S. Consular Report.*)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East.

Week ending May 21, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R	167,176	149,931	63,955	132,896	513,958
Consolidated	440,611	158,367	46,615	360,532	1,006,115
Empire Elevator Co.	1,267,127	757,308	166,725	436,211	2,627,371
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co	390,172	99,246	22,029		511,447
Western Terminal Elevator Co	102,454	47,628	403	396,046	546,531
Black & Muirhead					
G. T. Pacific	448,860	1,267,810	212,660	691,461	2,620,791
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	597,743	386,774	148,031		1,132,548
Fort William Elevator	521,466	293,129	65,300	209,111	1,089,006
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co	2,194,378	1,281,692	329,224	822,590	4,627,784
D. Horn & Co	39,403	32,560	9,324	262,246	343,533
Dominion Government Elevator	412,586	114,439	66,242	300,772	894,039
Eastern Elevator	378,176	419,014	118,244	1,354	916,788
Total terminal elevators	6,960,152	5,007,798	1,248,952	3,613,209	16,829,911
Depot Harbour		643,807	44,509		688,316
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	297,439	500,648			798,087
Midland Elevator Co.	114,700				114,700
Tiffin, G. T. P	815,227	173,906	31,081		1,020,214
Port McNicol	695,074	250,188	98,696		1,043,958
Collingwood	4,000				4,000
Goderich	220,423	323,281	33,955		577,639
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.			68,397		68,397
Commercial Elevator Co.	21,499	95,793			117,292
Port Colborne					
Prescott					
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1	1,298,243	94,250	270,586	8,257	1,671,336
" No. 2	890,544	869,191	337,032	31,779	2,128,546
Montreal Warehousing Co	179,214	44,362	242,334		465,910
St. John, N.B	47,127				47,127
Total public elevators	4,583,490	2,995,426	1,126,570	40,036	8,745,522
Total quantity in store	11,543,642	8,003,224	2,375,322	3,653,245	25,575,433

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended May 21, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Wheat—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 Hard	122,500	25,286	147,786
No. 1 Northern	3,762,687	2,163,947	5,926,634
No. 2 "	1,590,415	1,155,739	2,746,154
No. 3 "	413,331	546,621	959,952
No. 4 Wheat	158,324	34,305	192,629
No. 5 "	.....	.....	
No. 6 "	.....	.....	
Other	912,895	657,592	1,570,487
Totals, Wheat	6,960,152	4,583,490	11,543,642

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Oats—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1, C.W	17,150	1,473	18,623
No. 2, "	3,489,133	1,486,429	4,975,562
No. 3, "	853,529	1,025,419	1,878,948
Ex. No. 1 Feed	32,948	3,200	36,148
No. 1 Feed	.....	5,767	5,767
No. 2 Feed	.....	167,053	167,053
Other	615,038	306,085	921,123
Totals, Oats	5,007,798	2,995,426	8,003,224

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Barley—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 3, Extra	.....	.....	
No. 3	734,116	616,995	1,351,111
No. 4	338,239	390,277	728,516
Feed	20,701	.....	20,701
Rejected	124,923	22,299	147,222
Other	30,773	96,999	127,772
Totals, Barley	1,248,752	1,126,570	2,375,322

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Flax—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1, Northwestern Canada	3,368,611	7,872	3,376,483
No. 2, C.W	201,202	32,164	233,366
No. 3, C.W	19,283	.....	19,283
Rejected	.....	.....	
Other	24,113	.....	24,113
Totals, Flax	3,613,209	40,036	3,653,245
Total quantity in Store	16,829,911	8,745,522	25,575,433

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'The Inquiries Branch, The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa,' or The Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, or The Secretary of the Board of Trade at London, Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Brandon, Halifax, Montreal, St. John, Sherbrooke, Vancouver, Victoria, Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon, and Chambre de Commerce du Montreal.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

484. **Sewing cotton.**—A London firm working several United Kingdom and foreign haberdashery agencies, is open to represent a first-class Canadian manufacturer of sewing cotton.

485. **School furniture.**—A Newfoundland firm asks to be put in touch with Canadian manufacturers of school furniture.

486. **Oatmeal and rolled oats.**—A Scotch firm desires connection in Canada for the sale of Canadian oatmeal and rolled oats and will be glad to get in touch with any miller in Canada in a position to entertain business.

487. **Brooms and brushes.**—A St. John, Nfld., commission agent desires to represent Canadian manufacturers of brooms and brushes.

488. **Agricultural implements.**—Canadian manufacturers are asked to correspond with a Newfoundland agent.

489. **Roofing felt.**—A Newfoundland commission agent inquires for manufacturers of roofing felt, building paper, wall board, steel metal and other building materials.

490. **Cattle feeds.**—A Newfoundland agent inquires for exporters of oats, bran and hominy.

491. **Cordage.**—A Newfoundland agent inquires for manilla, sisal and hemp cordage.

492. **Roofing felts.**—Canadian manufacturers are asked to correspond with a Newfoundland wholesale commission merchant.

BRITISH CONSULS.

The following is a selected list of the more important British Consulates, with the names of officers in charge. Canadians have the privilege of consulting any of His Majesty's Consuls upon trade matters.

Abbreviations.—C.G., Consul General; C., Consul; V.C., Vice-Consul.

ALGIERS—

Algiers, C.G., B. Cave, C.B.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—

Bahia Blanca, V.C., C. C. Cummings.
Buenos Aires, C. H. G. Mackie.
La Plata, V.C., S. H. Pulleston.
Rosario, C., Hugh H. M. Mallet.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Brunn, V.C. George V. Newmark.
Budapest, C.G., E. M. Grant Duff, C.M.G.
Prague, C., Capt. A. W. Forbes.
Trieste, C.G., J. B. Spence.
Vienna, C.G., Sir F. W. Duncan.

BELGIUM—

Antwerp, C.G., Sir Cecil Hertslet.
Bruges, V.C., Lt.-Col. H. E. Boileau.
Brussels, V.C., Thomas E. Jeffes.
Ghent, V.C., Frank Lethbridge.
Liege, V.C., John B. Dolphin.

BOLIVIA—

La Paz, C.G., C. M. G. Gosling.

BRAZIL—

Bahia, C., W. H. M. Sinclair.
Para, C., George A. Pogson.
Pernambuco, C., C. L. M. Pearson.
Rio de Janeiro, C.G., Sir Roger Casement, C.M.G.
Sao Paulo, C., D. R. O'Sullivan-Beare.

BULGARIA—

Sofia, V.C., W. B. Heard.

CHILE—

Iquique, C., E. F. Hudson.
Santiago, C., Allen C. Kerr.
Valparaiso, C.G., E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.

CHINA—

Amoy, C., A. J. Sundius.
Canton, C.G., J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G.
Chefoo, C., H. Porter.
Toochow, C., E. T. C. Werner.
Hankow, C.G., H. E. Fulford, C.M.G.
Mukden, C.G., R. H. Mortimore.
Nanking, C., Herbert Goffe.
Shanghai, C.G., Sir E. D. H. Fraser, C.M.G.
Tientsin, C.G., Sir A. Hosie.
Wuchow, C., H. A. Ottewill.

COLOMBIA—

Bogota, C.G., P. C. H. Wyndham.

CUBA—

Havana, V.C., Denys Cowan.

DENMARK—

Santiago, C., Wm. Mason.
Copenhagen, C., R. Erskine.

ECUADOR—

Quayaquil, C., Alfred Cartwright.
Quinto, C., G. W. E. Griffith.

EGYPT—

Alexandria, C.G., D. A. Cameron, C.M.G.
Cairo, C., Arthur D. Alban.

FRANCE—

Bordeaux, C., Arthur L. S. Rowley.
Havre, C.G., Harry L. Churchill.
Lille, V.C., J. E. Walker.
Lyons, C., Edward R. E. Vicars.
Marseilles, C.G., M. C. Gurney, M.V.O.
Nantes, V.C., Alfred Trillot.
Paris, C.G., W. S. Harriss-Gastrell.
Rouen, C., C. B. C. Clipperton.
Toulon, V.C., P. Wilkinson.
Toulouse, V.C., Thomas Huggins.

GERMANY—

Berlin, C.G., H. Boyle.
Bremen, C., C. S. Scholl.
Breslau, V.C., H. Humbert.
Chemnitz, V.C., E. Zeissler.
Cologne, C., C. A. Niessen.
Danzig, C., A. Maclean.
Dresden, C., Ch. W. Palmie.
Dusseldorf, C.G., Dr. F. P. Koenig.
Frankfort-on-Main, C.G., Edwart Beit von Speyer.
Hamburg, C.G., W. R. Hearn.
Hanover, V.C., C. C. Stevenson.
Konigsberg, V.C., O. Birth.
Leipzig, V.C., R. M. Turner.
Lubeck, V.C., Daniel E. W. Eschenburg.
Mannheim, C., Dr. P. Ladenburg.
Munich, C., Lucien Buchmann.
Nuremberg, C., S. Shrenbacher.
Stettin, C., R. Bernal.
Stuttgart, C., James H. Hariss-Gastrell.

GREECE—

Patras, C., F. B. Wood.
Piraeus, C., C. J. Cook, I.S.O.

GUATEMALA—

Guatemala, C.G., Sir L. Garden, K.C.M.G.

HAYTI—

Port-au-Prince, C.G., A. P. Murray.

ITALY—

Florence, V.C., Alfred Lemon.
Genoa, C.G., W. Keene, M.V.I.
Leghorn, C., Montgomery Carmichael.
Messina, Sicily, V.C., J. Baylis Heynes.
Milan, C., Joseph H. Towsey.
Naples, C., S. J. A. Churchill, M.V.O.

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters. Canadian firms and business men may feel as free to communicate with these officials as they are to correspond with our own Trade Commissioners:—

(Abbreviations.—C.G., Consul General; C., Consul; V.C., Vice-Consul.)

Austria-Hungary:
Trieste, C.G., J. B. Spence.

Belgium:
Antwerp, C.G., Sir Cecil Hertslet.

Brazil:
Bahia, C., E. M. de Garston.
Rio de Janeiro, C.G., D. R. O'Sullivan-Beare.

Chile:
Valparaiso, C.G., Allan Maclean.

China:
Harbin, C., Henry E. Sly.

Colombia:
Bogota, C.G., P. C. H. Wyndham.

Ecuador:
Quito, C.G., Lucien J. Jerome.

Egypt:
Alexandria, C.G., D. A. Cameron, C.M.G.

Italy:
Genoa, C.G., W. Keene, M.V.I.
Milan, C., Joseph H. Towsey.

Mexico:
Mexico, C.G., C. E. W. Stringer.

Netherlands:
Amsterdam, C., C. Joyce Broderick.

Panama:
Colon, V.C., H. C. Chalkley.
Panama, C.G., Sir Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G.

Peru:
Lima, V.C., Robert A. Clay.

Portugal:
Lisbon, C., Philip A. Somers Cocks, C.M.G.

Russia:
Moscow, C., C. Clive Bayley.
St. Petersburg, C., Arthur W. Woodhouse.
Vladivostock, C., R. M. Hodgson.

Spain:
Barcelona, C.G., Charles S. Smith.
Madrid, C., A. Jackson.

Sweden:
Stockholm, C., W. A. Churchill.

Switzerland:
Geneva, C., R. E. A. de Candolle.

Turkey:
Constantinople, C.G., Harry C. A. Eyres.

Turkey-in-Asia:
Smyrna, C.G., H. H. Barnham, C.M.G.

Uruguay:
Monte Video, V. C., Harry C. Ricardo.

Venezuela:
Caracas, V.C., Guy B. G. Smith.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. *Cable address Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable address, Stadacona.*

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam. *Cable address, Watermill.*

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs Strete, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Acting Trade Commissioner, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Fred. Dane, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

China.

E. H. Ray, Hong Kong.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbeged No. 4, Christiana, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Parker, Wood &, Co., Buildings, P.O. Box 559, Johannesburg.

E. J. Wilkinson, Durban, 41 St. Andrew's Buildings, Durban, Natal.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
South African Trade (Mr. W. J. Egan)	813
Markets for Canadian Lumber	824
South Africa (Mr. W. J. Egan)	825
Cuba (Mr. A. T. Quilez)	827
Italy (British Consul)	828
Cuba (Mr. A. T. Quilez)	829
Japan (Mr. G. B. Johnson)	836
Great Britain—Bristol (Mr. E. D. Arnaud)	838
Norwegian Fish Trade	839
French Trade Conditions	842
British Agricultural Produce Imports	844
Canadian Produce Prices in England	845
Canadian Sailings to Foreign Ports	845
Notes on Foreign Trade	847
Canadian Grain Statistics	854
Trade Inquiries	856
Canadian Trade Commissioner Service	859

Issued every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
For Index and List of Trade Officials see last page.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa. Monday, June 15, 1914. No. 542

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE.

Second Instalment of Comprehensive Inquiry by Commissioner W. J. Egan into Important Market.

REVIEW OF SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE.

Herewith is published the balance of the special report on South African trade by Commissioner W. J. Egan, the first instalment of which appeared in Weekly Report No. 541. The following paragraphs continue the analysis of various classes of imports:—

FURNITURE AND CABINETWARE.

	Total Imports. £	From United States. £	From Canada. £
School Furniture—			
1909	11,935	3,256	55
1910	13,215	3,097	198
1911	21,024	6,478	132
1912	25,106	5,647	319
1913	22,765	5,233	131
All other N.O.D.—			
1909	186,132	18,979	3,475
1910	266,005	32,328	7,894
1911	335,546	40,157	10,850
1912	324,188	48,362	12,974
1913	297,043	41,019	13,768

Under the heading of furniture and cabinetware are included such articles as bedsteads, billiardware, carpets, coir, fibre, curtains, coverings, flock, frames, linoleums and floorcloths, mats and mattings. Furniture-making is an industry which is making headway, especially in the better class goods, but there will be a market for many years in good value medium priced goods in sets, and for a still longer period in the cheap furniture which can be packed in the knock-down state.

The figures under 'all other' in the above table show fair progress for Canada, but this can be made much larger if manufacturers will establish a standard reputation on extension tables and medium priced sets. Canadian bentwood chairs are commended as the best value in the world, and a reputation is being built up for cheap furniture, and on this line it is stated that the packing methods of one Canadian firm are the best importers have ever experienced.

Imports of Canadian school furniture have decreased, but some years ago it gave great satisfaction and even now, very often in the estimates, it is stipulated for Canadian school furniture if possible.

HARDWARE.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
Axles, Bushes and Springs for Carts and Carriages—	£	£	£
1909	40,099	4,248	199
1910	61,781	5,146	127
1911	63,052	4,872	7
1912	70,202	2,360	
1913	60,526	4,230	1
Bolts and Nuts—			
1909	45,400	2,308	8
1910	62,586	5,666	
1911	65,444	5,612	17
1912	81,798	6,495	1
1913	69,256	6,695	3

In the above two tables, the possibility of expansion is shown. In bolts and nuts the United States made goods, for many purposes, are securing popularity in trade, due to the fact that on a given size the top is of a neater finish, the count is large to the cwt. and does the work just as effectively as the heavier English make. For special work, the United Kingdom bolts still hold their place, and out of last year's total in bolts and nuts, their share amounted to £56,669.

CASH REGISTERS.

The total under this heading for 1913 was £8,396, of which the United States contributed £8,223. It should be possible to ship some of these registers from the Canadian factory.

FENCING WIRE.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909	£180,815	£ 83,107	£ 360
1910	285,633	114,177	1,504
1911	337,553	149,078	805
1912	219,369	169,180	262
1913	319,548	148,188	692

The increase of total in these figures since 1909 speak of marked agricultural progress in South Africa. The demands from South African dealers as to the possibilities of securing wire from Canada are very numerous. If producers see their way clear for export, the trade is here for them.

Germany figures in this trade very prominently; her share for 1913 was £83,418. The United Kingdom was third with £80,908.

FENCING STANDARDS.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909	£ 46,882	£ 10	
1910	90,589	22	£ 6
1911	127,495	51	65
1912	103,122	353	9
1913	203,125	680	

Owing to climatic and other conditions, iron standards are absolutely necessary for all fencing, and the demand will continue. As Belgium produces a certain grade of iron suitable for these standards, the larger part of this trade for that country is thus secured. Her share for 1913 was £157,593, Germany's £27,514, and United Kingdom £17,540.

WIRE NETTING.

This article is entirely in the hands of the United Kingdom makers who, out of a total import in 1913 of £54,895, supplied £53,085.

OTHER FENCING MATERIAL.

	Total Imports.	From United States	From Canada.
1909..	£10,725	£ 513	£501
1910..	25,079	399	910
1911..	15,452	498	704
1912..	14,005	1,305	727
1913..	15,974	1,153	651

Canadian gate manufacturers will see by the above figures that progress has been small. Gates and other materials are being manufactured here now, though the demand continues for Canadian goods. Want of proper advertising and representation accounts for smaller figures on so many lines.

NAILS AND SCREWS.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909..	£43,996	£4,196	£258
1910..	64,003	6,943	45
1911..	66,899	6,440	39
1912..	71,192	7,157	4
1913..	71,653	7,167	12

The greater portion of this trade is in the hands of British manufacturers, who shipped a total of £43,683 in 1913. Germany's share was £12,078.

This line opened up with good prospects for Canadian manufacturers, but owing to lack of effort, the trade has dropped. The table given shows United States progress, and with the preference Canada should share the trade in this and many other lines.

STOVES.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909..	£42,971	£13,678	
1910..	68,346	20,129	£11
1911..	79,434	21,984	4
1912..	85,952	23,705	74
1913..	75,875	16,165	8

The attention of Canadian manufacturers has been brought to the possibilities of this trade, and the above figures show that if United States makers can secure on an average a quarter of the trade, Canadians, with so many conditions in their favour, should profit by the possibilities. The British manufacturers' share of 1913 trade totalled £38,450. Sweden shipped stoves to the amount of £14,738, Germany £4,340, and France £1,530.

TOOLS.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909..	£49,011	£21,743	£298
1910..	80,344	35,423	728
1911..	95,726	43,147	613
1912..	95,118	39,347	590
1913..	86,444	36,304	469

A standard of quality and advertising of brands is the keynote to success in tools. This trade is now shared by three countries, Great Britain and the United States dividing the major portion with £26,000 each, and Germany next with a total of £11,677. Canada should now be in a position to share more extensively in this trade.

HARDWARE.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909..	£362,155	£40,209	£ 542
1910..	539,502	60,654	580
1911..	564,552	69,408	935
1912..	626,997	71,116	2,030
1913..	632,544	71,863	1,343

Under this general heading, which does not include commodities shown in other tables, is included general household hardware. The United Kingdom's figures for 1913 under this heading are £467,740, and Germany comes third with £69,678. The United States figures of export should be of great interest to Canadian manufacturers in various hardwares. With the preference, cheaper shipping conditions and the demand for Canadian goods, a large trade should be done by Canada if producers are ready for export and will make half the effort they do at home in competition with one another.

CONVEYING HOSE.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909	£33,276	£ 8,483	£ 71
1910	54,666	15,356	
1911	56,335	12,154	
1912	58,200	15,652	
1913	67,027	21,854	194

This trade is in the hands of three countries, the United Kingdom leading with a total for 1913 of £36,641, the United States with £21,854, and Germany with £7,810.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909	£ 96,767	£ 7,052	£2,595
1910	140,220	8,770	3,268
1911	162,308	9,230	3,009
1912	182,946	11,232	2,884
1913	179,451	10,544	3,134

Canada's share of this trade is almost entirely in organs, and if manufacturers really desire to export, these figures could easily have been increased.

Many inquiries have been made for Canadian organs. If organ manufacturers are satisfied to take indents from catalogues only, the trade will not grow. This, like every other line, must have representation if a fair share of this market is to be taken. Canadian packing is highly commended by South African dealers.

The leaders in this trade are Germany, whose figures for 1913 reach £124,709, and the United Kingdom with £38,095.

IRON AND STEEL.

Bar, Bolt and Rod—	Total Imports. £	From United States. £	From Canada.
1909	201,436	5,421	
1910	247,804	7,000	
1911	249,712	7,320	
1912	266,920	6,545	
1913	259,726	15,043	

This trade is controlled by British producers, their share in 1913 amounting to £232,389. Attention is called to the United States figures, which more than doubled in 1913 over any year in the past four. Belgium figured last year to the extent of £6,911. Germany's amount was £3,561, and Sweden £1,452.

GIRDERS, BEAMS AND IRON COLUMNS.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909	£29,246	£ 7,395	£ 445
1910	91,129	8,420	679
1911	75,282	16,142	4,633
1912	61,387	4,691	1,447
1913	75,324	7,858	3,227

The larger portion of this trade fell to the United Kingdom and Germany, their figures respectively for 1913 being £40,832 and £22,035.

PIPES, PIPING AND FITTINGS.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909	£316,501	£12,345	
1910	458,933	17,583	£136
1911	320,380	21,591	117
1912	341,801	32,917	82
1913	391,068	34,572	480

This branch of the iron trade will continue to increase, and the preference should again be of some assistance to producers in securing part of the trade. The British and German manufacturers are represented in every centre with samples on hand at each office. Great Britain's share in 1913 was £248,504, and Germany's £103,626. Belgium figures in a small way to the extent of £2,659.

PLATE AND SHEET, PLAIN.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909	£47,897	£ 2,593	
1910	87,635	6,235	
1911	58,227	5,808	
1912	87,307	21,688	
1913	78,256	6,596	

The leading shipper of these goods is the United Kingdom, whose 1913 mark is £43,782. Belgium comes next with £15,558, and Germany £12,038.

GALVANIZED AND CORRUGATED.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909	£274,146	£17,020	
1910	362,026	17,318	
1911	365,874	27,329	
1912	445,080	49,984	
1913	412,073	9,170	£199

Corrugated iron is very extensively used for fencing and in many places for roofing. This class of iron will continue in strong demand, and it will be noted that the increase in the past five years is nearly 40 per cent. Last year practically all of the trade was in the hands of British producers, their figures totalling £399,118, and while the United States' share dropped from £49,984 to £9,170, Canada made a small beginning.

Under the heading of iron and steel, figures are given for such lines as anchors, chain cables for ships, chains for hauling, hoops, galvanized (not corrugated) iron, raw, pig and ingot, plate tinned, mild or rolled and cast, N.O.D. Details regarding these items will be provided if required.

LAMPS AND LAMPWARE.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909	£32,004	£ 6,470	£ 2
1910	44,393	9,826	18
1911	47,886	10,088	8
1912	46,922	10,750	
1913	58,331	15,086	

It has not been possible to ascertain what portion of this trade is in lanterns, which is the particular item that should be of interest to Canada, but it is known that a great number of United States lanterns are used in the country. If properly put before the dealers a fair share could be secured. Germany leads under this heading with a total of £21,201 in 1913, then the United Kingdom with £19,207, which are practically the figures for 1912. The gain on the total trade was made by Germany, which increased £6,000, and the United States as shown above.

LEATHER, OTHER KINDS IN THE PIECE.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909	£129,211	£3,424	£ 947
1910	183,410	4,143	952
1911	180,569	3,277	1,063
1912	191,360	6,074	322
1913	196,281	3,307	114

These figures include leather pieces, except valve, pigskin, enamelled, morocco and patent. The United Kingdom shipments reached a total of £99,286 last year, and Australia totalled £91,970. The United States figures under this head do not show any real advance. Canadian figures have fallen, but this is not due to lack of demand for Canadian leather.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
Boots and Shoes, Men's—			
1909	£489,107	£19,609	£110
1910	643,221	26,952	182
1911	643,089	27,654	103
1912	651,042	27,145	8
1913	657,686	25,297	3
Boots and Shoes, Women's—			
1909	£237,961	£10,807	£ 2
1910	346,957	19,001	43
1911	317,563	16,086	
1912	387,089	22,467	2
1913	374,395	15,481	
Boots and Shoes, Children's—			
1909	£134,905	£2,311	£ 6
1910	175,212	1,756	4
1911	169,454	2,379	
1912	197,640	2,224	82
1913	186,136	1,648	17

The above figures show for 1909 a total trade in boots and shoes of £897,973, and a gradual growth for each year, in 1913 reaching a total of £1,218,218, of which Canada's share is only £20. This must mean that producers are too busy in the home market to give any attention to export. During the past six years this trade has changed materially. The British maker has revolutionized his methods, having adopted lasts that are in demand, and has made such progress that to-day his share of the total South African trade is a little over 90 per cent, the British figures on the above three lines being a total of £1,141,820 for 1913.

United States lines are not sold through jobbers to any extent, but are handled in retail stores who, as a rule, confine their trade to United States footwear, which is extensively advertised. In women's boots and shoes, Switzerland shipped in 1913 a total of £13,578, and Austria-Hungary £9,095. In addition to the above lines, slippers are imported from many countries. The total value for 1913 was £28,278.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada
1909	£37,047	£226	
1910	64,321	369	£19
1911	75,343	638	8
1912	81,825	980	19
1913	69,587	635	2

British manufacturers lead in saddlery and harness. The United Kingdom's figures reached £68,202 in 1913. Considerable progress is being made in South African production, and some of the manufacturers contend that imports from Great Britain will under ordinary circumstances decrease.

IMPLEMENTS, AGRICULTURAL.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
Dairy Utensils—			
1910	£51,166	£4,573	£459
1911	38,950	2,665	364
1912	34,715	2,057	641
1913	47,028	1,998	394
All other N.O.D.—			
1909	324,825	128,045	19,560
1910	358,435	175,921	28,665
1911	353,754	187,644	23,275
1912	403,144	215,158	17,192
1913	350,528	165,403	13,708

It is impossible to secure exact information as to the articles under the above heading, but they include all dairy utensils, ploughs, hoes and harrows. Shippers of these goods who invoice either agricultural implements or agricultural machinery are the best judges of the above figures. Canada on the above lines has not held her own and there appears to be no reason for it as far as the buying public are concerned, because they will give attention at all times to Canadian-made goods. The United States and English makes owe their success to advertising methods and organization for selling. One Canadian make of plough is a success in South Africa for the same reason, and if one Canadian firm can make a success, why not others?

Other shippers under this head are the United Kingdom, with a total of £136,690 in 1913, and Germany, £28,363.

MACHINERY, AGRICULTURAL.

	Total Imports.	From United States	From Canada.
1909	£116,974	£42,169	£ 8,753
1910	148,964	49,563	13,061
1911	196,417	66,140	55,288
1912	221,092	95,276	41,711
1913	209,212	78,683	41,817

The imports of agricultural machinery were larger each year up to 1913, when the total was some £12,000 less than 1912. Good progress was made in the past five years, although the trade of 1911 was diminished.

CRANES, ELEVATORS AND LIFTS.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909	£21,177	£ 1,981	
1910	77,327	1,957	
1911	33,444	2,555	
1912	39,087	4,131	£209
1913	62,863	10,530	19

The United Kingdom shipped under this heading last year a total value of £44,780, and Germany £6,790.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909	£253,865	£43,373	
1910	803,168	68,471	£2
1911	528,395	38,833	
1912	435,018	50,022	
1913	451,280	51,057	7

Germany for the past four years has been the largest exporter of electrical machinery supplies. The figures from 1910 to 1913 are respectively as follows: £479,617, £318,300, £237,967, £272,746. Great Britain has held her own in the same period, £141,985 in 1913. United States figures of value should be of interest to Canadian makers.

TRACTION ENGINES.

This item has grown from £2,185 in 1909 to £17,326 in 1913. The United Kingdom's share of this trade for last year was £11,568, and the United States £5,748. Canada figures in the 1912 imports for a value of £121. Traction engines have a future in South Africa, and every assistance is being given by the government for demonstration purposes.

MANUFACTURING MACHINERY.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909	£115,880	£ 8,730	£176
1910	302,427	19,430	154
1911	257,349	12,342	927
1912	305,297	29,816	113
1913	304,441	29,515	160

In this class of machinery the British manufacturers shipped in 1913 £205,329; Germany next with £43,472; Holland shared to the extent of £11,975, and France £3,943, which was £7,000 less than 1912.

MINING MACHINERY.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909	£ 901,240	£154,409	£ 63
1910	1,199,462	158,260	459
1911	877,595	145,496	134
1912	689,771	128,163	138
1913	765,986	161,191	166

The imports of mining machinery advanced considerably last year over 1912 and the United States manufacturers are making continual increase in their output to this market. Canada has not made any special efforts up to the present. Better results will be shown next year as different firms are now represented in South Africa and information from Johannesburg indicated that orders have been placed for more than $30,000 of Canadian machinery.

Out of the 1913 total, Great Britain shares to the extent of £511,968; Germany, £73,939; Denmark, £11,273, and Belgium, £4,597.

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING MACHINERY.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909	£22,965	£ 5,980	£ 62
1910	44,430	4,804	124
1911	58,485	10,239	137
1912	42,875	5,251	141
1913	45,866	6,547	91

These totals, while less for the past two years than 1911, speak of progress in this branch of industry. The United Kingdom's total for 1913 was £33,668.

PUMPS.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1910	£131,664	£61,383	£169
1911	100,563	31,572	945
1912	101,575	25,332	108
1913	115,861	30,888	

This again tells the story of so many lines which Canada has begun to export. In 1911 the Dominion secured a value of £945, which has evidently not been followed

up. The demand for pumps of all kinds will continue and as irrigation develops a growing market for oil engines, suction gas plants, piping, &c., will be created.

The portable oil engine is increasing in use and an oil engine up to four or five horse-power capacity, properly put on the market, will find a sale.

These smaller engines are as a rule required by users who lack expert knowledge, such as farmers and very small manufacturers. The United States oil engine of this class has not held its own due to shortness of life. An engine of this kind is more or less neglected and unless well made, is bound to go to pieces. As the users are appreciating this fact more and more, there is no doubt of a good market for a well-made engine capable of easy change from belt-driving farm machinery, such as corn crushers, cutters, to coupling with pump rods, &c. What is required is an oil engine for practical use on the farm, and if there is a maker in Canada with a satisfactory air-cooled engine, he is assured of a market.

The English share of this trade last year was £68,127 and Germany £5,035.

WATER BORING MACHINERY.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909	£49,243	£22,392	
1910	20,342	11,487	
1911	14,556	10,807	
1912	23,815	22,815	
1913	37,353	36,066	

In the year 1909 the United Kingdom's share of this trade was £23,672. The total dropped to less than half in 1910, £5,737. In 1911 her share was still less, £3,396, and for 1912 and 1913, the trade has been almost entirely in United States hands. This kind of machinery is certain to increase and it is hoped that Canada will share in next year's importations.

WINDMILLS.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909	£27,094	£19,126	£158
1910	46,700	34,641	16
1911	49,456	40,641	39
1912	65,586	52,162	579
1913	79,771	60,899	

Windmill imports have made great strides, as the above table shows. The increase has practically been in the hands of the United States manufacturers, although the British makers have been securing a fair share of it. Their figures of value in 1909 were £7,651, and in 1913 increased to £18,459. It is stated by many dealers that this trade is in its infancy, as the country lends itself so much to the use of these mills for farm water supply. Several dealers have made inquiries as to the possibility of securing Canadian-made windmills. The sale of these articles, like all agricultural machinery, requires proper organization for success.

ALL OTHER MACHINES.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909	£326,308	£20,874	£ 135
1910	498,203	37,579	395
1911	487,805	45,827	137
1912	454,120	44,974	2,418
1913	427,465	39,211	2,945

Under the general heading 'Machinery,' Canada has made good progress in the past two years. The United Kingdom is the largest shipper under this item, her share for 1913 being £341,522, and that of Germany, £38,782.

EMERY.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909	£1,072	£213	£ 60
1910	1,880	425	112
1911	2,434	656	216
1912	2,446	622	103
1913	2,565	823	56

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909	£ 9,106	£ 6,048	£ 1,110
1910	10,765	9,342	145
1911	10,581	8,733	609
1912	13,282	11,986	664
1913	13,686	10,059	1,247

Other lines under this heading, such as starch, were imported in 1913 to the amount of £26,206, of which the United Kingdom shipped a total of £20,288; Belgium, £1,719; Germany, £1,755; Holland, £1,710, and United States, £486. Resin and rosin totalled last year £12,257, of which amount France shipped £6,977; United States, £4,082, and Spain, £1,026. Glue totalled £4,954, and this was shared by several countries as follows: United Kingdom, £3,418; France, £567; Germany, £409; Holland, £193; United States, £293, and seven others.

Under all other N.O.D. included in this heading, the figures are as follows, with the United Kingdom figures reading for 1913, £51,271:—

ALL OTHER N.O.D.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909	£40,396	£5,195	£ 5
1910	48,128	4,919	7
1911	59,805	6,609	118
1912	67,627	9,629	138
1913	67,484	8,054	329

MOTOR SPIRITS, INCLUDING BENZINE AND NAPHTHA.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909	£ 24,920	£ 23,780	
1910	32,756	32,465	
1911	65,179	40,696	
1912	91,806	77,052	
1913	232,142	153,976	

These statistics speak of the great motor trade development in South Africa. In 1911 the Dutch East India Islands appeared for the first time to the extent of £24,232, and of the immense increase of the total in 1913 their share amounted to £77,178.

Paraffin oil importations averaged fairly well in the past five years. The total last year was £277,829. The United States figures were £275,407.

Palm and palm kernel imports totalled £13,103 for 1913, the chief source of supply being Southern Nigeria, which sent £12,464.

PAINTS AND COLOURS.

	Total Imports. £	From United States. £	From Canada. £
Varnish—			
1909	19,835	912	37
1910	24,750	1,373	10
1911	27,362	1,492	22
1912	29,168	2,638	10
1913	31,590	1,970	12
Paints and Colours, N.O.D.—			
1909	82,969	6,640	
1910	108,227	9,630	3
1911	111,412	6,493	28
1912	136,842	8,795	47
1913	141,491	8,101	390

The paint and colour trade is controlled by the British makers not only on account of quality but due to direct representation and the sending out of members of the home staff from time to time to study the market. The totals for the past five years show a steady increase which is likely to continue for some years. The figures in paints show that Canadian producers are beginning to take an interest in this market. Particulars have been sent to various firms in the past few months which should bring good results this year if any one of them will make a real effort in this direction.

The varnish trade is in the hands of the United Kingdom manufacturers, their share of the 1913 total being £28,714, which is about the average for each year.

Turpentine comes almost entirely from the United States. The total imports last year were £16,493, of which the United States sent £16,094.

Water paints and distemper for 1913 totalled £14,090 and the United States secured £7,154 and the United Kingdom £6,663.

PAPER.

Bags—	Total Imports. £	From United States. £	From Canada.
1909	29,429	5,614	
1910	34,363	5,015	
1911	35,169	5,386	
1912	36,719	6,024	
1913	40,222	5,234	

Efforts have been made to interest Canadian manufacturers in this trade by sending samples and quotations. It is not generally understood here why it is Canada does not try to secure some share of the paper bag business, which is continually growing. The United Kingdom ships the larger amount. Last year £34,025. The United States were next, and Germany, Holland and Norway also shipped in small amounts.

Wall paper has increased at almost exactly the same rate as the paper bag trade, rising during the past five years from £29,696 in 1909 to £40,895 in 1913. The United Kingdom ships the largest part of this—£36,457 in 1913. Germany totals £3,146; Belgium £558; the United States £443, and Canada £44. The Canadian amount is the first for years and must be a very special order as the dealers throughout South Africa have all refused to put through trade inquiries unless the manufacturers change their rolls to the British widths of 21 inches.

PAPER, WRAPPING.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909	£49,550	£ 248	
1910	62,888	303	£ 85
1911	70,959	3,968	10
1912	71,297	2,086	
1913	75,770	183	1,809

As in paper bags, very special efforts have been made to interest manufacturers and good results are expected as several Canadian manufacturers are inquiring for particulars. The paper sold here is the brown Kraft and out of the 1913 totals, Sweden secured the largest portion to the extent of £27,170; Germany £14,411; Norway £13,483; United Kingdom £12,245; Belgium £3,973. After Canada came France with a total of £1,294.

PRINTING.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909	£113,867	£ 252	£34,149
1910	155,980	848	36,489
1911	170,141	634	36,162
1912	193,201	1,256	51,359
1913	183,564	1,385	53,181

The relative positions in the trade for the above period are about the same as regards all countries, although in the immediate past, Germany has been making efforts to secure a larger portion. It is hard to tell what the results will be in the immediate future since a good many contracts expire this year which will affect Canadian paper export to South Africa. The press offices generally speak highly of Canadian paper, the only complaint being that the packing was too light and caused considerable waste to the outside of the roll.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL.

This class of imports is growing steadily from £31,066 in 1909 to £54,778 in 1913. The largest importations are from the United Kingdom £30,391; United States £16,998, and Germany £5,780.

SILVER PLATE AND PLATEDWARE.

This trade is almost entirely British. The totals in 1909 were £101,144, and in 1913 they were £148,177. The United Kingdom's figures for last year were £128,603; Germany, £15,821; United States, £1,469; and in smaller amounts credit is given to several countries.

PRINTERS' AND BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909	£27,318	£ 913	£ 15
1910	41,145	1,336	138
1911	44,241	1,549	136
1912	48,360	1,627	381
1913	53,714	2,379	586

In these Canada has made a steady though small progress. For 1913 the United Kingdom figures were £34,497; Holland, £5,743; Germany, £5,472; Sweden, £4,452.

RAILWAY MATERIAL.

Imports of rails are less each year since 1909, when they totalled £91,584. In 1913 they were £79,271, which was £8,100 more than 1912. In 1909, Germany exported a value of £46,998; Great Britain, £39,946; Belgium, £3,264; and United States, £1,376. Each year since then Germany has had the larger portion of this trade; her figures for 1913 were £61,375, and the United Kingdom's amount was £13,390. Canada has this year secured a fair share of the rails required, and as delivery on some of these will be made in the near future, it will have the effect of interesting the South African market still more in Canadian possibilities in iron and steel.

TOILET SOAP.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909	£33,513	£5,654	£ 1
1910	45,417	8,619	4
1911	42,484	6,536	39
1912	42,090	7,845	33
1913	35,103	8,058	121

Soap, particularly the common brown, is an article which is being manufactured in considerable quantities. The total imports have fallen from £158,796 in 1909 to £56,166 in 1913. Great Britain shares the larger part of this trade; her total for 1913 was £46,169, and Australia was next with £7,670. In the fancy or toilet soaps, the imports average about even for the past five years.

In these soaps, Great Britain exported £25,161 for 1913, and the United States was next with the figures as per above total. The United States soaps have increased gradually each year, and Canada has made some progress as well although in a small way. The total under the heading of soap in extracts or powders for 1913 was £3,018, the United Kingdom's share being £2,945.

STATIONERY AND BOOKS.

Printed Matter, N.O.D.—	Total Imports. £	From United States. £	From Canada. £
1909	120,393	2,641	67
1910	140,618	4,317	98
1911	155,003	4,936	117
1912	172,204	6,296	218
1913	180,831	7,095	438

Under the heading of stationery and books, other articles are given such as photographic, printing and toilet paper; printed music; maps and charts; inks, printers and other kinds; engravings and lithographs; playing cards; cardboard boxes and printed books. In all these items the relative position of the United States and Canada is about the same, being a very slight amount or a blank in most cases. This trade is entirely in the hands of British producers. Their share of printed matter N.O.D. reached £155,985 in 1913; Germany came next with a total of £9,736, and the United States figures third as per above table. The balance was distributed in small amounts between about seventeen different countries.

TYPEWRITERS.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909	£17,875	£16,663	£182
1910	32,874	28,464	324
1911	35,044	31,233	682
1912	29,182	25,869	538
1913	29,881	26,567	618

The trade in typewriters is practically controlled by the United States manufacturers, the only other countries shipping being United Kingdom and Germany, each in very small amounts. Canada has made some progress, as the above figures will show, and with the preference in their favour should be able to share to a larger extent.

SURGICAL AND DENTAL APPLIANCES.

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
1909	£17,691	£1,868	
1910	25,709	3,087	
1911	34,929	4,453	
1912	32,333	3,876	£284
1913	39,030	4,467	196

The British manufacturers portion of the 1913 total was £30,194. Germany came third with £3,548, and the United States second as per above table. It will be noticed that Canada interested the dental profession in 1912 and 1913, and as there is a preference on these goods Canada should share to a larger extent.

TIN AND TINWARE.

Manufactures of, N.O.D.—	Total Imports. £	From United States. £	From Canada. £
1909	26,466	3,931	2
1910	37,403	4,017	11
1911	37,958	4,164	
1912	43,405	7,764	219
1913	43,928	9,319	19

Under the heading of tin and tinware, plate and sheet were imported to a total of £53,009 last year. Great Britain's portion was £47,137, and under bar, block and ingot, a total of £12,797 was imported, which, with the exception of £109, was entirely British shipments. What particular items under manufactures N.O.D. are included in the total are not given, but as a great number of United States lanterns are sold, it is just possible that these figures will be of interest to Canadian manufacturers as indicating the total value of tinware shipped to South Africa. The United Kingdom's figures for 1913 were £26,824, with the United States next. Germany came third with a total of £5,192, and Holland with £2,119.

VEHICLES.

Carriages, Carts and parts thereof—	Total Imports. £	From United States. £	From Canada. £
1909	27,194	16,862	3,242
1910	42,800	27,294	6,143
1911	56,845	36,366	6,249
1912	58,904	36,111	5,763
1913	41,905	26,855	4,538

The drop in the totals from 1912 to 1913 was shared by the United States to the extent of £9,256, and the United Kingdom, £6,000. These importations are certainly affected by motor car increases and local made carriages, in fact the principal amount as shown is 'Parts thereof,' and in hubs, wheels, spokes and shafts there is a big demand for Canadian goods. The quality of Canadian goods in this line is commended as well as the packing. The only points to be noted as indicated by inquiries are a little better finish, more reliability in grades and some attention to the filling of orders on time.

Bicycles, Tricycles and parts thereof—	Total Imports. £	From United States. £	From Canada. £
1909	172,744	650	7
1910	223,158	595	41
1911	249,739	976	
1912	228,452	1,320	9
1913	229,809	2,590	
Motor Bicycles and parts thereof—			
1909	12,743	25	
1910	2,203	8	
1911	72,938	1,030	
1912	154,326	4,311	316
1913	223,524	6,664	
Lower Lorries—			
1909	255	....	
1910	2,708	....	
1911	4,897	140	
1912	17,286	300	469
1913	35,953	5,276	346
Motor Cars and parts thereof —			
1909	173,276	16,675	8,708
1910	288,755	32,349	1,313
1911	369,977	42,768	16,768
1912	577,924	144,005	50,222
1913	1,100,867	383,781	157,178

The figures of increase for motor cars are remarkable, and shows an appreciation of the automobile for practical purposes. A great number are owned by the farming community who have great distances to cover. While the totals have doubled since 1912, Canada has increased her trade more than threefold. The leading shippers are the United Kingdom, with a total of £436,795, then the United States and Canada as shown above. Germany is fourth with £62,818, and France

shipped £35,300. There is a demand for Canadian agencies in motor cars, especially in a strong, medium-priced car about £300 c.i.f.

Wheelbarrows—	Total Imports. £	From United States. £	From Canada. £
1909	3,578	2,256	38
1910	11,032	8,410	765
1911	8,838	6,290	326
1912	10,252	8,378	90
1913	9,455	7,999	387

The wheelbarrow trade is practically all United States. The United Kingdom figures last year were £999. In this article, the export trade could be increased if some Canadian representatives were sent out. It is a line that would fit in with so many other ranges of manufacture suitable for this country.

All other Wheeled Vehicles and parts—	Total Imports. £	From United States. £	From Canada. £
1909	5,134	2,329	197
1910	12,677	7,874	971
1911	14,939	8,739	901
1912	19,254	10,543	1,085
1913	13,802	8,401	1,188

Under this general heading are trucks for store purposes, hand carts and many other lines of smaller wheeled goods. The only other countries doing a fair share of this total are the United Kingdom, whose total in 1913 was £2,540, and Australia £1,351.

WAX FOR CANDLES.

Paraffin—	Total Imports. £	From United States. £	From Canada. £
1909	165,803	69,965	
1910	181,161	115,173	
1911	158,224	98,867	
1912	190,465	93,324	3,845
1913	256,237	180,872	

As the candle importations have fallen in the last five years from £100,052 to £9,221 in 1913, the importation of paraffin wax for the manufacture of candles has increased. Figures of 1912 show the possibilities of Canada for some of this trade. In 1913 next to the United States comes the United Kingdom with a total of £37,514, and Australia was next with £26,740.

WOOD AND TIMBER UNMANUFACTURED.

	Total Imports. £	From United States. £	From Canada. £
Hickory—			
1910	5,316	3,437	42
1912	8,202	5,469	
1912	10,177	4,743	
1913	6,657	3,456	
Oak—			
1910	10,750	9,898	52
1911	12,030	11,053	
1912	18,231	14,917	70
1913	20,152	16,703	104
Pine—			
1910	602,299	119,032	74,310
1911	532,850	121,287	47,604
1912	399,309	57,434	30,660
1913	529,964	109,861	31,924
Poplar—			
1910	14,761	14,615	146
1911	10,485	10,261	10
1912	14,194	14,056	
1913	12,601	11,852	282

WOOD AND TIMBER UNMANUFACTURED.—*Continued.*

	Total Imports. £	From United States £	From Canada. £
Walnut—			
1910	7,465	6,453	
1911	7,083	6,883	
1912	12,706	12,589	
1913	9,850	9,660	5
All other N.O.D.—			
1910	40,493	8,038	4,503
1911	51,495	14,466	8,778
1912	117,763	69,494	11,043
1913	60,987	11,017	10,509
Flooring and Ceiling—			
1909	89,633	2,748	2,410
1910	174,615	2,366	1,741
1911	187,300	2,755	1,663
1912	173,109	3,616	671
1913	258,533	4,387	2,766
Other, planed and grooved—			
1909	17,997	8,935	6,442
1910	29,369	11,339	14,603
1911	32,048	13,588	13,234
1912	33,918	14,487	14,941
1913	30,508	12,688	12,164

The table in reference to pine lumber shows a falling off for Canada from £74,130 in 1910, to £31,924 in 1913, though imports in this latter year were £1,264 greater than in 1912. Sweden holds first place in this class of lumber, her total for 1913 being £264,280. Then the United States as per table, and Norway came next with a total of £106,012. Many inquiries have been made for Canadian pine, and even without direct representation a great deal more business would be done if there was some reliability to be placed in the grades of lumber shipped or some standard established whereby a dealer buying from Canada on indent would know what to expect in his delivery. The complaint made by many dealers was that any one Canadian shipper would send as No. 3 one season and the same grade another year as No. 1. The deliveries are so uncertain in quality that goods are ordered when possible from countries that can be depended upon for standard of quality.

There are many demands for Canadian poplar and evidently some sample lots were sent over, as figures show export last year which was nil in 1912.

Under the heading of 'All Other,' good progress has been made in the past four years.

Flooring and ceiling figures have also improved, but there is room here for a larger trade. This article is controlled by Sweden, her share of the 1913 trade being £182,651, and Norway next with £66,053.

WOOD, MANUFACTURED.

	Total Imports. £	From United States. £	From Canada. £
Boxes, empty and parts thereof—			
1909	45,892	472	359
1910	67,049	862	392
1911	82,853	610	5,035
1912	94,260	964	3,366
1913	95,022	1,036	71
Handles for Picks, &c.—			
1909	12,950	7,516	828
1910	16,241	11,193	450
1911	15,197	9,782	441
1912	16,710	10,209	556
1913	19,003	11,847	574

WOOD, MANUFACTURED.—*Continued.*

	Total Imports.	From United States.	From Canada.
Houses and Frames—	£	£	£
1909	28,095	15,410	407
1910	65,434	30,730	103
1911	70,730	31,259	551
1912	59,973	29,152	266
1913	59,392	29,589	174
Staves—			
1909	8,639	7,878	
1910	9,968	7,267	1,516
1912	13,467	8,713	499
1912	9,444	5,879	59
1913	14,393	11,207	13
All other N.O.D.—			
1909	30,645	9,387	1,909
1910	32,834	10,602	2,249
1911	34,746	9,774	1,738
1912	45,322	11,758	1,186
1913	56,984	11,862	1,146

Although box shooks are manufactured extensively in South Africa, the imports have grown each year. Canada should be able to compete. In this as in other lumber lines Sweden leads in 1913; her total under box shooks was £66,094. The United Kingdom was next with £14,210, and Norway £10,675.

Handles should form a much larger part of Canadian exports. Many inquiries have been made for wood handles, and in answer to these some Canadian manufacturers have submitted samples which have resulted in orders being placed. If the stock turns out as well as the sample, trade in this line will improve.

The United Kingdom's figures of export under this heading for 1913 were £6,155.

Under the heading of 'All Other' is included many lines of woodenware and Canadian trade has gone back in the past four years. This should not be, as many buyers have expressed a desire to see samples and will purchase Canadian woodenware if they can depend on deliveries.

IMPORTS OF GOVERNMENT STORES.

The total imports of government stores for 1913 amounted to £3,302,424, and of this £228,203 was from foreign countries. The balance of £3,074,221 was from the British Empire and was divided as follows: United Kingdom, £2,775,680; Australia, £211,869; India, £78,591; British South Africa, £1,400; British Honduras, £508; New Zealand, £5, and Canada £6,168. The Canadian total was made up of the following articles: wheat, £600; railway material, £5; motor cars, £742; pine, £2,324; lumber, £2,497.

CANADIAN EXPORTS SHOWING DECREASES.

Canadian exports to South Africa decreased in the following articles: Bulls and oxen, cows and calves, horses, mares and geldings, mules, to the extent of £7,930; brushware, £1,927; apples, £766; oatmeal, £6,600; fish, canned, £10,591; bacon and hams, £1,254; milk, condensed, £3,123; hardware, general, £687; agricultural and dairy implements, £3,731; carriage parts, £1,225; paraffin wax, £3,485; woodenware, all kinds, £3,515, and in smaller amounts in the following articles: cartridges, cotton duck, cotton piece goods, medicinal preparations, poultry foods, butter and substitutes, school furniture, fencing material, stoves, tools, cranes and elevators, bookbinding machinery, pumps, windmills, emery stone, dental appliances, tin and tinware, motor bicycles and parts, and power lorries.

NOTABLE INCREASES.

Canadian exports increased in many lines, the greatest being in motor cars. In this item alone the increase was £106,956. Wheat was next with a total increase of £64,791. Flour increased over 1912 by £55,186. Other lines were as follows: Binder twine, £6,901; calcium carbide, £1,469; caustic soda, £261; cheese, £451; dried fruit, £906; fencing wire, £430; girders, iron beams and columns, £1,780; pipe and piping, £398; machinery, general, £769; sausage casing, £583; paint, £353; wrapping paper, £1,809; news paper, £1,822. In addition to these lines we increased our trade over 1912 in smaller amounts in the following lines: Bottles and jars, hose, organs, corrugated iron, agricultural machinery, oil stoves, oils, fish, soap, printed matter, typewriters, wheelbarrows, lumber of all kinds.

The actual increase of trade in the above articles was to a value of £245,254, from which must be deducted the decrease in other lines of £48,517, leaving a net increase of £196,737 for 1913; total exports were £856,392.

PROSPECTS FOR 1914.

A contraction in trade first felt in the Transvaal district owing to the unrest due to the labour troubles has been noticeable during the first few months of this year. In addition to this, all the provinces in the Union, with the exception of Cape Province, have suffered from drought, and the Cape Province resources have been seriously affected by the drop in values for ostrich feathers. The general feeling is that these various conditions, although only temporary, will continue to restrict trade for a short time, and the total importations will be less for 1914. The lines which will feel the contraction most will be luxuries, including motor cars, although this article is considered by many farmers as a necessity.

It is possible that in the total trade, Canada's figures may be less owing to a drop in one or two lines, but all indications now are for an increase in a general way on a full range of exports which reached a total of 85 articles in 1913—ten more than 1909.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH SOUTH AFRICA.

Correspondence from all Canadian firms seeking an export market should include complete information in the first letter in reference to the following particulars: Catalogue or list with same; the f.o.b. prices Montreal or St. John; how the goods are packed and in what quantities; size of case or parcel, and weight; season of delivery; if no arrangement with other Canadian manufacturers for representation is made or direct representatives sent what commission will be paid; what will be allowed per year for guarantee on missionary work; how lines are sampled; if machinery, will alluminum or other models be sent; is the line advertised, and if so how much is allowed per annum; what means of advertising is recommended, also an arranged cable code if necessary.

With information of this kind and any other that may suggest itself it is possible to place the proposition before interested parties in such a way that business must result much more quickly than under present conditions where little or no information is offered.

NEW ZEALAND.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(Mr. W. A. Beddoe.)

Auckland, N.Z., May 8, 1914.

The statistics of imports for the financial year ended March 31, 1914, are not yet available. Efforts have been made to secure them, but it is unlikely that they will be prepared before the end of this month, although the Secretary of Customs, with his usual courtesy, has promised to provide the Canadian figures at the earliest moment.

EFFECTS OF UNITED STATES TARIFF.

The exports of beef, mutton, lamb and butter are anticipating an increased trade with the United States as a consequence of the reduced tariff. Arrangements are now being made with importing houses both in San Francisco and New York, and a substantial increase of exports to the east and west coasts of America has already developed. Canadian trade may be affected should the New Zealand tariff on United States manufactured articles be reduced. Strong pressure is being brought to bear to bring this about. Exporters naturally favour some concessions to a country which has opened up new markets for their products. On the other hand, there is a strong feeling that it is better to deal within the Empire, assuming this can be done on mutually advantageous terms.

INCREASE OF PURCHASING POWER.

The export figures of the principal products given, show a substantial increase over last year. This is caused by the closer settlement of large estates, many areas devoted to the dairying industry having been brought into practical operation. The trend of affairs is in the direction of more intense cultivation and smaller farms.

DOMINION'S EXPORTS—SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE FOR THE YEAR.

During the financial year ended March 31, 1914, the value of the exports of the principal products for the Dominion was £22,049,650, as compared with an export trade during the previous year of £20,580,109, an increase of £1,469,541. Details are as follows:—

	1913.	1914.
Butter	£2,140,019	£2,056,615
Cheese	2,195,273	1,859,179
Beef (frozen)	446,816	324,578
Mutton (frozen)	1,905,502	1,544,250
Lamb (frozen)	2,548,944	1,825,342
Wheat	11,806	95,414
Oats	18,858	468,880
Other grain	80,737	162,872
Potatoes	7,016	150,601
Hemp	673,835	483,353
Poultry, rabbits, &c.	77,967	50,851
Tow	60,828	41,005
Kauri gum	574,285	430,200
Hops	26,430	20,698
Hides	288,631	234,735
Skins	925,565	860,782
Tallow	701,085	672,849
Timber	319,652	475,320
Wool	7,584,063	8,065,945
Gold	1,462,338	1,305,217

62897—2½

Apart from the substantial increase in the total of exports, the interesting figures in the above table of principal items are those indicating decrease in the value of the export of butter and cheese amounting to £419,500, equal to nearly 10 per cent, and in the export of meat—under the heading of 'Frozen Beef, Mutton and Lamb'—these three items show a reduction of £1,207,000, equal to a loss of nearly 25 per cent upon the 1913 figures. On the other hand, the increases under the headings 'Wheat, Oats, Other Grains and Potatoes' are remarkable, showing as they do a gain of £759,000, equal to 643 per cent over 1913. The item of wool also shows an advance of £481,882, equal to an increase of over 6 per cent. Such figures appear to indicate an important economic change in the agricultural conditions of the country. It must, however, be remembered that they apply, not to an average of years, and conclusions may be disturbed by the fact of their resting upon two years only—the facts, nevertheless, are significant, and future progress will be of interest to Canada.

TAXATION FOR THREE YEARS.

Below will be found particulars of the amount of taxation derived from the different sources during the last three years, ending March 31, 1913:—

	1912-13.	1911-12.	1910-11.
Customs	£3,531,761	£3,398,143	£3,145,929
Land tax	728,636	647,015	628,723
Income tax	462,994	448,935	407,235
Death duties	458,265	361,186	323,783
Other	425,173	441,311	331,652
Totals	£5,606,829	£5,296,590	£4,837,322

NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO EASTERN UNITED STATES.

The steamer *Roscommon* sailed from Wellington last week for New York loaded with frozen produce, principally meat. This is the second vessel to leave Australasian waters since the new United States tariff came into force. These vessels start from Australia. The first did not take New Zealand cargo, but the *Roscommon* did so.

UNITED STATES' INVESTIGATION INTO NEW ZEALAND MARKET.

The arrival in Auckland of three American gentlemen, Mr. David M. Parry, of Indiana, ex-President of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States; Mr. John Kirby, jr., manufacturer of railroad supplies, and Dr. Albert A. Snowdon, of New York, at one time European Commissioner of the 'Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching,' may be of interest.

The visitors are representing the National Association, and are now on a tour of the world, having been in Australia for the purpose of investigating commercial and industrial conditions. They stay in the Dominion for about a month, after which they return to Australia and pay a visit to Russia and China.

FIRST OFFICIAL VISIT.

Dr. Snowdon stated that 'The National Association' represents all the large industries of the United States. Its members employ a total of over five million workers, and have over two billion pounds invested in the manufacturing industries. Their chief purpose in visiting Australasia is to examine local conditions affecting the various industries, and also to bring about a larger trade between the two countries. America in the past has been almost a self-supporting country as far as consuming its own produce is concerned, but of late years the increase in population as

well as other causes have compelled her to seek elsewhere for trade. America cannot now supply the necessaries of life for her population, and consequently there is an enormous scope for a greatly accelerated importation of Australasian products, such as meat, wool and butter, which at present go in free of duty.

SUGGESTS RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Dr. Snowdon thinks it would be of advantage to New Zealand if colonial trade representatives were permanently located in America.

America at one time was a great meat-exporting country, but those days have gone by, and the amount of stock raised has been greatly reduced. The production of grain in the States has increased, but Canada has increased proportionately faster, and there has been a migration of American farmers across the border. America should be a fine market for New Zealand products, and it is hoped that something definite can be arranged to extend the New Zealand trade to the United States.

SUGGESTS LOWERING OF TARIFF.

The National Association is really a great chamber of commerce. Its ideal is to promote business the world over on fraternal lines. The United States can buy goods from Australasia, and is a manufacturing country. It is not desired to protest against protective ideas regarding duties, but to suggest that possibly a mistake is being made in imposing a protective duty on things New Zealand does not produce.

Mr. Snowdon states that the government, as well as leading exporters, have been approached with the view of securing changes in the tariff on manufactured articles, in exchange for the concessions which would permit the introduction into the United States of New Zealand products.

There seems to be a disposition in New Zealand to encourage any country which purchases New Zealand products. At the same time there is a marked preference in the business world for British-made goods, everything else being equal.

SHIPMENTS BY 'MARAMA.'

The principal exports by steamer *Marama*, which sailed on the 8th, are as follows: 3,000 boxes of butter, 800 qrs. of beef, 46 sacks frozen meats, 25 tons of flax, 23 casks of pelts, 450 cases of gum, 200 sacks of dried seed peas, and 400 tons consisting of hides, skins, pelts and wool.

The following have been sent as samples: 8 cases of frozen cream, 6 crates of cheese.

AUSTRALIA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. D. H. Ross.)

MELBOURNE, May 2, 1914.

MACHINERY FOR VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

On March 7 copies of eighty-seven tender forms and specifications relative to special machinery required for the Victorian Government railways were forwarded by this office to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, for the information of Canadian manufacturers. By this mail the number is supplemented by twenty-one tender forms and specifications for additional machinery, as enumerated in the accom-

panying schedule. The tenders close at Melbourne on September 2, 1914, and the latest mail available will be that leaving Vancouver on August 5 and due to arrive at Melbourne on August 31.

Manufacturers not having representation in Australia could probably make arrangements with the Imperial Export Company, Ltd., Toronto (which has a branch house in Melbourne), for the submission of their tenders. A prompt inspection by machinery manufacturers of the tender forms and specifications at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, may result in a portion of the railway workshop requirements being obtained from Canadian sources of supply.

SPECIFICATION OF MACHINES, ETC., REQUIRED.

No. 26,440. Grinding machine and accessories.
26,441. Heading and forging machine and accessories.
26,442. Double-headed screwing machine and accessories.
26,443. Steam hammers, with accessories.
26,444. Double staybolt cutter, including accessories.
26,445. Splitting shears and accessories.
26,446. Radial high-speed drilling machines and accessories.
26,447. Axle journal turning lathe and accessories.
26,448. Automatic stud machine and accessories.
26,449. Hexagon turret lathe with staybolt outfit and accessories.
26,451. Iron frame sash, door and blind clamping machine and accessories.
26,452. Paint grinding mill and accessories.
26,454. Copying lathe and accessories.
26,455. Horizontal hollow chisel mortiser, with chisels and accessories.
26,456. Shaping machine (single head) and accessories.
26,457. Improved general joiner and accessories.
26,458. High-speed radial drilling machine and accessories.
26,459. Single-ended punching and shearing machine, including tools, gears and accessories.
26,460. Double-headed bolt screwing machine and accessories.
26,462. Gap lathe and accessories.
26,463. High-speed single spindle sensitive drilling machine and accessories.

TRINIDAD.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(*Mr. Edgar Tripp.*)

PORT-OF-SPAIN, May 18, 1914.

RECORD TRADE FIGURES.

As compared with last year, official reports are appearing with gratifying promptitude. The returns of imports and exports for 1913 were published on March 26, but not being accompanied by the usual report, or with the comparative statements which are attached to the latter, comment has been held over. These returns were laid before the last meeting of council, but it will be some time before they are printed and published. Notwithstanding the drought from which much cultivation was suffering, the figures constitute a record, being—

Imports	£ 4,968,360
Exports	5,205,673
	£10,174,033

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The Colony has never before reached the £10,000,000 mark. The imports were:—

Transit goods	£2,139,810
Other goods	2,828,550
	£4,968,360

The exports were:—

Produce	£2,344,366
Transit	2,139,810
Other goods	721,497
	£5,205,673

The totals for the three preceding years were:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1910	£3,343,011	£3,467,588
1911	5,018,848	4,769,486
1912	4,602,325	4,472,577
1913	4,968,360	5,205,673

The improvement is principally due to the large shipments of asphalt and cocoanuts, or rather the great increase in the value of the latter during the year under review, and to the commencement of serious shipments of oil. Of asphalt there was exported £206,409 tons, value £230,565. Of cocoanuts 16,643,332, value £86,684, and of crude oil 13,570,152 gallons, value £75,020.

SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER

(Mr. W. J. Egan.)

CAPE TOWN, May 1, 1914.

SOUTH AFRICAN FINANCES.

The Budget statement for 1914-15, presented to the South African Parliament during the past week, in brief was as follows:—

1913-14—			
Expenditure			£16,481,000
Revenue			15,794,000
Deficit			£687,000
Met by appropriation of balance from 1910-11 (unappropriated)			663,000
Final deficit 1913-14 to be carried forward to coming year			£24,000

THE NEW FINANCIAL YEAR.

1914-15—			
Estimated revenue			£15,707,000
Estimated expenditure			16,668,000
Estimated deficit			£961,000
To be met by—			
Fresh taxation—			
Customs and Excise re-adjustment (say)	£200,000		
Income tax	450,000		
Taxation of unimproved lands	50,000		
		£700,000	
Bewaarplaatsen fends		250,000	
			950,000
Net estimated deficit			£11,000

MEETING THE DEFICIT.

The past year was described by the Minister as 'terribly bad,' including drought, industrial troubles, and a slump in the ostrich feather market, but in spite of these drawbacks there was a general expansion of trade. He predicted that while the trouble of last year will affect to a certain extent this year's trade and the possibilities of occasional setbacks may appear on the surface, the trade position generally will continue strongly forward. To meet the anticipated deficit of this year, the Finance Minister submitted three propositions: First, a readjustment of the Customs and Excise laws, which is expected to bring in an additional £200,000. From the tenor of the speech it would appear that tariff changes will affect primary production only. Since the Budget was presented the Minister has promised to submit his proposed tariff changes not later than the end of this week—May 2.

The second proposal is for an income tax, all incomes of £1,000 or under to be exempt. The tax will begin at 6d. in the pound sterling and will be graduated until it reaches 1s. 6d. in the pound sterling on all incomes of £24,000 or over.

The third proposal is to place a tax on undeveloped land. All owning less than ten thousand morgen (which is about 20,000 acres) are exempt, but all above this will be taxed one penny in the pound sterling.

Of the proposed expenses of next year, £2,500,000 are for the railways—not new lines, but work already sanctioned. Large irrigation schemes will proceed. A reservoir is to be constructed at the Brandvlei, near Worcester, at a cost of £100,000, and an irrigation canal from Worcester to Ashton costing £438,000. The canal will bring some 35,000 acres of land under irrigation. Another large scheme is to dam the Crocodile river at Magaliesburg, at a cost of £605,000, which will irrigate 30,000 acres of land. An expenditure during the next five years, of £3,500,000, will bring under irrigation some 300,000 acres of land.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

The following general abstract shows the estimated revenue for 1914-15, in comparison with the estimates for the financial year 1913-14:—

	Estimates, 1914-15.	Estimates. 1913-14.
Customs	£ 4,620,000	£ 4,630,000
Excise	600,000	470,000
Posts, telegraphs and telephones	1,867,000	1,679,000
Mining	2,357,000	2,457,000
Licenses	130,000	131,000
Stamp duties and fees	549,000	539,000
Estate and succession duty	165,000	150,000
Native taxes	810,000	780,000
Pass fees (native)	50,000	60,000
Land revenue (quitrents)	146,000	146,000
Forest revenue	53,000	50,000
Rents of government property	100,000	86,000
Sales of Crown land (cape)	50,000	55,000
Interest	3,680,000	3,502,000
Departmental receipts	450,000	400,000
Fines and forfeitures	170,000	160,000
Miscellaneous	100,000	94,000
Total	£15,897,000	£15,389,000

Net increase, $508,000.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike.)

MANCHESTER, May 27, 1914.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The foreign trade of the United Kingdom fell off appreciably in April, 1914, as compared with 1913. There was a decrease of £1,329,035 in imports and of £3,105,767 in exports, largely due to the fact that the Easter holidays were in April this year instead of March.

IMPORTS.

Taking last month's imports in classes, they show a decline of £1,389,702 in food, drink and tobacco, an increase of £451,694 in raw material and a decrease of £383,668 in manufactured or partly manufactured goods. The value of the imports of the first four months of this year is £258,613,881, a decrease of £583,742 on that for last year.

SHIP CANAL RECEIPTS.

The traffic returns issued by the Manchester Ship Canal Company have been so good since the new year, that at first sight it is disappointing to find that the increase in April, over the figures for April, 1913, was only £503. Two explanations, however, are forthcoming: First, that Easter was in April this year; and secondly, that comparison is made with a month which showed a solid increase of £5,094 on 1912. The increase for the four months as compared with 1913, is £17,006.

INDUSTRIES ON THE CANAL.

The remarkable development of Trafford Park as an industrial centre, which may be attributed to the creation of the port, is shown in a booklet just issued. In 1897 the rateable value of the park was £2,869, and in 1912 this had increased to £100,000. Ninety-seven industrial firms, concerned in business of the most varied kinds, are now established along the canal and docks. The Manchester Dock railways and those of Trafford Park have now combined more general merchandise rail traffic than any other dock area in the world. During last year upwards of 1,000,000 tons of raw material and manufactured goods passed over the Trafford Park lines.

WHALE OIL.

It was only in May, 1913, that the first cargo of whale oil arrived in the ship canal. Since then other vessels have discharged at Runcorn, which is a convenient landing place from which the oil can be forwarded to Warrington for soap making.

Last season the total world's yield of whale oil was 160,000 tons, and two-thirds of this amount was procured by Norwegian ships.

FACTORY STEAMERS.

This industry has greatly developed since the introduction eleven years ago of the floating factory steamer. It consists usually of a vessel from 4,000 to 7,000 tons, furnished with large vats for boiling the blubber, and with smaller ones for boiling the flesh and bones. The oil is clarified in special vats and drawn off into great

tanks which form part of the hold. In some cases as much as 4,000 tons of oil are carried. One steamer recently brought 3,800 tons to Manchester.

GUANO FACTORIES.

In certain instances also guano factories have been installed, enabling the boiled flesh and bones to be converted on board the steamer into whale guano, a product valued for agricultural purposes. In the year 1913 a capital of nearly £2,250,000 was invested in whaling companies.

PETROLEUM IMPORTS.

During the month of April, the shipments of petroleum products into the United Kingdom were 8,000,000 gallons less than in March. Manchester's share of the total (which exceeded 26,500,000 gallons) was 2,071,580 gallons. London, as usual, was at the head of the list, with Bristol second and Manchester third. Manchester imported nearly three times as much as Liverpool.

OIL FROM TOMATO SEEDS.

Manchester expects to benefit by a new trade with the Mediterranean, founded upon the introduction of an oil extracted from tomato seeds, which it appears is obtainable in large quantities, especially in Italy.

In the Parma provinces, producing 84,000 tons of tomatoes, it has been customary to discard the residue, but it has now been found possible to obtain 600 tons of the new oil from that quantity. Chemically the tomato seed is classed as of the cotton-seed variety. It is anticipated that this new oil will in consequence be made use of in soap-making, and in all industries where oils of that kind are utilized.

MANCHESTER AS A DISTRIBUTING POINT.

The following statement of the position of Manchester, as compared with other ports, will show that the value of this port as a centre of collection and distribution is becoming increasingly manifest:—

Second port for petroleum products.
Second port for cotton imports.
Second port for cotton manufactures, exports.
Second port for paper imports.
Third port for papermaking materials, imports.
Fifth port for timber imports.
Fifth port for grain imports.
Fifth port for manganese ore imports.

FOOD IMPORTS.

Although last year's figures of the value of food imports are not yet available, those relating to 1912 are interesting in a comparison of the business done at the chief ports of the United Kingdom. The goods classified under this heading include grain, meat, tea, sugar, butter, fruit, cheese and eggs. London heads the list with £78,000,000, Liverpool following with £48,000,000, and Hull and Bristol rank third and fourth. Southampton and Manchester are seventh and eighth in the list, the former with nearly £7,500,000, and Manchester with £7,079,780, a favourable comparison with the preceding year.

FREIGHT RATES.

The Italian lock-out and the Spanish seamen's strike have left 400,000 tons of Italian shipping idle and 350,000 tons Spanish.

Manchester shipowners are of opinion that this laying up of tonnage has given an impetus to the freight market. The rate from Valencia advanced between May 1 and 20, from 7s. 6d. to 9s.; from Barcelona, 7s. 9d. to 10s.; from Genoa, 6s. 9d. to 8s. 3d.; from Antwerp, 4s. 9d. to 7s. Coal freights are likely to advance materially from the Humber, Tyne and Cardiff.

THE APPLE SEASON.

During the Canadian and United States apple season, now finished, large quantities of apples have reached the United Kingdom by regular steamers. The total exports from New York, Halifax and St. John were 1,759,576 barrels, showing a decrease of 1,183,826 barrels, as compared with the previous season.

There came to Manchester 88,273 barrels, as compared with 100,341, so that the decrease was in much less proportion than that of the total export.

WINTER SEASON IMPORTS.

The direct steamers of the Manchester Liners have carried considerable cargoes during the winter Canadian season from St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S. Cargoes have consisted mainly of grain, lard, timber, apples, asbestos and flax. Total figures are not yet available. To judge, however, by heavy bookings of grain to this port, a distinct improvement in the outlook is anticipated during the summer months.

DAMAGE BY FROSTS.

On the night of the 24th instant, many parts of the British Isles were visited by one of the most destructive May frosts that have been experienced for several years. In parts of Yorkshire and Cheshire ice almost half an inch thick was formed during the night. The damage done to fruit trees and crops, particularly potatoes, was enormous.

IRISH POTATO CROP AFFECTED.

In Ireland the early potato crop was seriously damaged, so much so that in some places the farmers are contemplating re-sowing the land. Over a wide area in Limerick growers fear that a recovery is impossible and take a very gloomy view of the prospects. In Ulster, apple and pear trees have suffered so severely that in some cases only half the usual yield is expected. The flax crop, and peas and beans, have also been damaged.

MARKETS FOR CANADIAN LUMBER.

The series of special articles by Canadian Trade Commissioners having reference to the foreign market for lumber, particularly British Columbia lumber, was practically concluded in Weekly Report No. 541. Commissioner E. D. Arnaud, Bristol, Eng., has, however, supplemented his previous contribution by the following remarks:—

BRISTOL PROSPECTS.

By way of further amplification of the report on this subject, which appeared in No. 539 of the Weekly, Cardiff and Gloucester have been visited and several of the leading importers in these ports have been interviewed regarding the prospects of finding an increased market for British Columbia timber. There appeared to be a general agreement that the quality of the timber coming from British Columbia was a superior quality to that known as Oregon pine and coming from United

States Pacific coast ports. This latter wood was considered to be of too soft and fibrous a nature to commend it to buyers. One firm in Gloucester gave the information that a cargo of this wood used there not long ago on some canal works had been condemned as useless for such requirements.

All firms interviewed stated that their purchases of timber were effected through London and Liverpool brokers, and none was bought direct from foreign exporters. They expressed the opinion that it was mainly a question of price and improved facilities of transport, leading to a consequent reduction of freight charges, which was necessary before any considerable increase of imports from British Columbia might be expected. This they thought would probably occur through the opening of the Panama canal.

SPRUCE DEALS.

In regard to the trade of the district supplied through the port of Gloucester a class of deals inferior to that required for the Bristol trade is found to be suitable. Such deals of a cheaper grade can be used to advantage in the manufacturing districts of the midlands for the making of crates suitable for machinery and other goods of that class. In these cases defects, that ordinarily are detrimental to the sale of the deals, are of little or no consequence, as cheapness is the main consideration and anything that adds to the cost of production is not desirable.

TRADE OF CANADA—TWELVE MONTHS ENDED MARCH.

No. 1.—Summary of the Trade of Canada.

	Twelve Months Ending March.			
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Imports for Consumption.	$	$	$	$
Dutiable goods	282,670,518	335,204,452	441,518,008	410,130,474
Free goods	169,021,296	186,144,249	228,482,181	208,198,400
Total imports, merchandise	451,691,814	521,348,701	670,000,189	618,328,874
Coin and bullion	10,206,210	26,033,881	5,427,979	15,235,305
Total imports	461,898,024	547,382,582	675,428,168	633,564,179
Duty collected	73,297,544	87,548,536	115,039,160	107,144,645
Exports.				
Canadian produce—				
The mine	42,787,561	41,324,516	57,442,546	59,039,054
The fisheries	15,675,544	16,704,678	16,336,721	20,623,560
The forest	45,439,057	40,892,674	43,355,060	42,792,137
Animal produce	52,244,174	48,210,654	44,784,593	53,349,119
Agricultural products	82,601,284	107,143,375	150,145,661	198,220,029
Manufactures	35,283,118	35,836,284	43,692,708	57,443,452
Miscellaneous	285,815	111,676	97,311	121,088
Totals, Canadian produce	274,316,553	290,223,857	355,754,600	431,588,439
Foreign produce	15,683,657	17,492,294	21,313,755	23,848,785
Total exports, merchandise	290,000,210	307,716,151	377,068,355	455,437,224
Coin and bullion	7,196,155	7,601,099	16,163,702	23,560,704
Total exports	297,196,365	315,317,250	393,232,057	478,997,928
Aggregate trade	759,094,389	862,699,832	1,068,660,225	1,112,562,107
Imports by Countries.				
Australia	511,509	431,701	443,381	713,111
British Africa	704,860	384,544	269,456	522,916
" East Indies	4,370,445	5,007,557	6,888,598	7,218,987
" Guiana	3,877,116	5,325,727	3,550,765	3,178,462
" West Indies, including Bermuda	6,391,320	5,756,064	6,017,130	4,354,849
Newfoundland	1,818,269	1,841,891	2,056,974	1,841,351
New Zealand	907,104	1,331,337	3,066,699	3,192,900
United Kingdom	109,883,178	116,807,414	138,659,429	131,942,763
Other British	967,566	998,461	1,494,121	1,434,542
Argentine Republic	2,304,932	3,007.569	4,166,895	2,603,128
Belgium	3,571,304	3,682,718	4,020,178	4,491,126
France	11,563,773	11,744,664	15,379,764	14,276,378
Germany	10,047,340	11,090,005	14,214,547	14,586,223
Holland	1,820,578	2,4.3,902	3,109,554	3,015,456
Japan	2,423,046	2,515,035	3,503,533	2,604,216
United States	284,934,739	356,358,179	441,155,855	410,,786,091
Other foreign	15,800,964	18,675,814	27,431,289	26,801,680
Exports by Countries.				
Australia	3,925,592	3,950,895	3,996,387	4,705,666
British Africa	2,356,144	2,491,506	3,474,311	3,930,731
" East Indies	133,249	308,579	462,449	688,779
" Guiana	622,735	583,536	630,480	652,730
" West Indies, including Bermuda	4,590,736	4,576,855	4,399,136	4,894,978
Newfoundland	3,872,012	4,284,263	4,728,202	4,770,200
New Zealand	1,004,370	1,340,882	1,698,093	1,935,876
United Kingdom	137,158,711	151,653,054	177,982,002	222,322,766
Other British	672,325	765,651	1,015,289	2,160,268
Argentine Republic	3,021,708	2,975,984	2,263,824	2,135,273
Belgium	2,773,444	3,732,222	4,808,997	4,819,843
France	2,782,092	2,123,705	2,570,497	3,810,562
Germany	2,663,017	3,814,914	3,402,394	4,433,736
Holland	1,397,019	1,782,726	2,735,819	5,508,806
Japan	619,509	487,568	1,139,598	1,589,067
United States	119,203,201	120,534,993	167,110,382	200,459,373
Other Foreign	10,400,501	9,709,917	10,814,189	10,179,274

No. 2.—Principal Articles Imported for Consumption into Canada.

Articles Imported.	Twelve Months Ending March.			
	1913.	1914.		
		Total.	From United Kingdom.	From United States.
	$	$	$	$
Ale, beer and porter	1,347,261	1,338,893	421,874	885,207
Animals, living	3,702,475	2,514,726	401,447	1,988,795
Books, periodicals, &c	6,510,539	6,754,369	1,409,669	4,966,703
Breadstuffs	11,633,315	9,425,512	850,042	6,073,492
Bricks, tiles, clays and mfrs. of	3,631,488	3,268,147	551,730	2,704,426
Carriages, carts, wagons, cars, &c	20,802,322	20,097,861	849,628	19,166,892
Cement	1,965,857	352,134	66,592	274,555
Coal, coke, &c	42,952,589	49,035,838	161,593	48,806,597
Cocoa, chocolate, &c	1,960,752	2,732,046	1,233,260	741,033
Coffee	2,721,664	2,402,218	231,549	268,011
Cordage, rope and twine	2,979,239	4,446,990	411,561	4,027,309
Cottons	37,951,599	37,601,310	17,465,554	17,596,284
Curtains	738,875	594,841	429,441	102,849
Drugs, dyes, chemicals, &c	16,466,650	14,638,075	2,980,109	7,927,739
Earthenware, china and graniteware	3,265,180	3,131,305	1,873,599	571,312
Electric apparatus	9,104,540	8,924,314	952,428	7,505,244
Fancy goods	5,000,874	4,879,431	1,788,248	1,127,726
Fish	2,487,375	2,172,900	241,812	760,829
Flax, hemp, jute and mfrs. of	8,794,963	8,963,057	5,089,071	841,878
Fruits	16,451,940	17,233,223	1,036,621	12,952,758
Furs, skins and mfrs. of	7,982,660	3,754,626	860,269	1,776,876
Glass	5,322,690	5,074,520	1,337,039	2,094,459
Gloves and mitts	2,793,606	2,722,130	1,219,887	323,964
Grasses, fibres and mfrs. of	2,611,304	1,704,191	93,701	1,377,772
Grease	1,281,626	1,105,264	44,039	1,045,198
Gunpowder and explosives	1,415,046	1,283,417	517,676	702,423
Gutta percha, India rubber and mfrs. of	11,059,179	8,994,301	2,542,667	6,136,692
Hats, caps, bonnets, &c	6,034,901	5,452,457	2,692,944	2,162,170
Hides and skins other than fur	13,486,450	8,831,010	718,862	2,120,558
Leather and mfrs. of	9,601,579	8,454,176	1,698,580	6,647,202
Metals, minerals, &c.—Total	171,462,974	148,282,870	19,960,016	121,250,946
Brass and mfrs. of	5,288,082	4,415,202	424,636	3,790,267
Copper and mfrs. of	7,548,530	6,581,485	86,243	6,410,748
Iron and steel and mfrs. of	138,648,364	119,221,241	15,372,094	98,695,313
Tin and mfrs. of	7,242,494	6,357,768	1,550,775	4,408,933
Musical instruments	2,045,282	2,154,737	119,901	1,790,384
Oils	17,204,577	17,095,226	579,541	15,958,440
Oilcloth	2,548,752	2,314,378	1,824,032	472,594
Paintings, drawings, engravings, &c	1,945,573	1,948,575	661,242	956,842
Paints and colours	2,400,635	2,160,669	805,886	1,032,360
Paper and mfrs. of	8,347,381	8,043,368	1,687,839	5,423,037
Precious stones	4,444,929	3,397,227	1,383,854	180,807
Provisions	12,026,930	10,813,459	623,806	7,486,849
Ribbons	1,679,485	1,820,037	656,330	164,437
Seeds	1,650,263	1,671,000	216,166	1,270,048
Settlers' effects	15,934,383	14,348,441	4,530,625	9,238,698
Silk and mfrs. of	9,170,912	9,689,305	3,509,384	1,545,086
Soap	1,335,517	1,323,010	143,710	1,008,609
Spirits and wines	6,746,088	7,046,948	3,300,093	152,780
Sugar, molasses, &c	20,591,448	17,949,396	908,811	893,926
Tea	6,843,620	6,649,716	2,623,639	38,648
Tobacco	7,283,372	6,899,218	787,356	4,700,772
Vegetables	3,242,214	3,306,930	214,332	2,516,677
Watches	1,730,573	1,574,261	139,342	880,183
Wood and mfrs. of	28,515,039	24,675,869	624,011	23,401,890
Wool and mfrs of	33,649,791	31,438,223	26,178,209	2,102,742
Total value of Principal and other articles Imported :—				
Dutiable Goods	441,518,008	410,130,474	102,247,754	249,482,610
Free Goods	228,482,181	208,198,400	29,694,495	146,082,718
Total imports, merchandise	670,000,189	618,328,874	131,942,249	395,565,328
Coin and bullion	5,427,979	15,235,305	514	15,220,763
Total Imports	675,428,168	633,564,179	131,942,763	410,786,091

No. 3.—Principal Articles of Canadian Produce Exported from Canada.

Articles Exported.	Twelve Months Ending March.			
	1913.	1914.		
		Total.	To United Kingdom.	To United States.
	$	$	$	$
Animals, living—Total	2,949,677	9,455,083	712,662	8,518,102
Cattle	2,237,135	7,906,794	697,807	7,043,086
Horses	529,045	783,631	8,670	745,378
Sheep	81,253	128,493	4,000	108,456
Breadstuffs—Total	122,439,442	163,243,733	131,474,403	16,393,581
Barley	3,851,660	6,513,557	5,514,016	709,092
Bran	1,603,003	1,789,939	25,355	1,509,595
Cereal foods	2,015,675	2,166,330	1,408,413	25,120
Oats	5,063,950	13,379,849	5,644,951	6,802,403
Oatmeal	337,079	488,589	473,220	9,085
Wheat	88,608,730	117,719,217	106,696,231	6,891,624
Wheat flour	19,970,689	20,581,079	11,584,843	85,745
Coal, coke, cinders and charcoal	5,842,919	4,040,130	61,604	2,989,506
Cordage, rope and twine	900,310	513,657	1,864	374,011
Fish—Total	15,680,522	20,130,605	6,726,389	6,644,365
Cod, &c., dry salted	4,301,644	4,564,731	92,511	1,131,347
Lobsters, canned	3,048,798	2,983,987	1,010,367	808,296
Salmon, canned	3,484,110	6,631,437	5,436,727	115,360
Fruits—Total	4,679,794	4,585,916	3,649,854	235,075
Apples, fresh	4,047,806	3,465,475	3,137,267	62,431
Furs, skins and mfrs. of	5,263,951	5,667,749	3,124,192	2,176,429
Hay	3,950,058	1,787,050	296,331	1,358,621
Hides and skins, other than fur	7,275,839	9,262,972	9,761	9,228,237
Leather and mfrs. of—Total	1,423,583	3,213,941	1,746,747	1,268,683
Sole and upper	1,977,366	2,450,407	1,420,170	888,959
Metals, minerals, &c.—Total	62,263,254	68,782,905	17,968,819	38,980,735
Aluminum in bars, blocks, &c	1,631,287	1,885,074	605,862	821,448
Asbestos	2,486,769	2,891,669	255,067	2,087,750
Copper	9,911,542	9,489,729	512,093	8,977,486
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, &c	11,226,573	13,326,755	3,381	13,322,654
Iron and steel and mfrs. of	9,663,757	11,374,981	985,049	1,785,290
Nickel	5,045,197	5,374,738	960,621	4,398,920
Silver	20,202,559	20,971,538	13,925,884	5,406,172
Paper	6,327,774	12,686,896	510,818	10,566,359
Potatoes	749,363	1,127,541	13	434,956
Provisions—Total	27,225,694	25,041,352	22,671,932	1,886,348
Butter	223,578	309,046	31,950	111,894
Cheese	20,697,144	18,868,785	18,533,880	187,335
Meats—Bacon and hams	5,673,514	4,033,106	3,953,734	74,274
Seeds	17,357,056	26,076,002	10,719,238	12,826,023
Settlers' effects	2,212,633	2,841,408	264,047	2,480,156
Whisky	1,026,920	1,038,365	29,719	841,043
Wood and mfrs. of—Total	49,619,193	49,988,486	12,090,579	34,354,362
Logs	1,028,456	442,343	107,736	334,482
Lumber—Deals, pine	1,386,708	1,408,709	1,322,326	61,616
" spruce and other	5,513,543	6,547,854	5,947,348	513,883
Laths, palings and pickets	2,005,129	1,926,451	23,905	1,866,911
Planks and boards	20,839,098	19,514,128	1,772,005	15,249,032
Shingles	1,409,116	1,775,619	292	1,738,879
Timber, square	1,363,200	536,195	507,567	11,924
Wood blocks for pulp	6,806,445	7,388,770	...	7,388,770
Wood pulp	5,509,544	6,364,824	1,167,882	4,913,634
Total Value of Principal and other Articles Exported:				
Canadian produce	355,754,600	431,588,439	215,253,969	163,372,825
Foreign produce	21,313,755	23,848,785	7,068,323	13,575,474
Total exports, merchandise	377,068,355	455,437,224	222,322,292	176,948,299
Coin and bullion	16,163,702	23,560,704	474	23,511,074
Total Exports	393,232,057	478,997,928	222,322,766	200,459,373

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended May 20, 1914:—

Cheese—			
Bristol	65s.	—69s.	per cwt.
Liverpool	65s.-6d.	—70s.	"
London	67s.	—70s.	"
Glasgow	–	–	
Butter—None reported.			
Bacon (Sides)—			
Bristol	65s.	—67s.	"
Liverpool	62s.	—65s.	"
London	63s	—66s	"
Glasgow	–	–	
Bacon (Cumberland cut)—			
Bristol	–	–	
Liverpool	64s.	—68s.	
London	–	–	
Glasgow	–	–	
Hams (long cut, green)—			
Bristol	76s.	—81s.	"
Liverpool	74s.	—79s.	"
London	78s.	—81s.	"
Glasgow	–	–	

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended May 23, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

		Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living:—			
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves		207	28
Sheep and lambs		–	–
Swine		–	–
Horses		90	194
Fresh meat:—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)	Cwts.	131,248	182,252
Mutton " " "	"	213,003	108,018
Pork " " "	"	4,270	8,406
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	"	13,268	14,434
Salted or preserved meat:—			
Bacon	"	99,388	98,557
Beef	"	177	223
Hams	"	17,027	15,901
Pork	"	6,189	7,527
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,293	2,762
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	15,473	24,627
Dairy produce and substitutes:—			
Butter	"	77,264	74,281
Margarine	"	28,575	30,676
Cheese	"	46,008	25,322
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	–	–
" cream	"	148	500
" condensed	"	21,982	19,143
" preserved, other kinds	"	142	40
Eggs	Gt. Hnd.	408,356	503,406
Poultry	Value £	5,504	45,879
Game	"	267	1,310
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	2,914	4,212
Lard	"	64,899	24,332
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—			
Wheat	"	2,353,000	1,420,600
Wheat-meal and flour	"	297,500	169,600
Barley	"	172,500	265,500
Oats	"	393,000	211,900
Peas	"	16,190	42,020
Beans	"	5,460	9,950
Maize or Indian corn	"	154,900	755,900
Fruit, raw:—			
Apples	"	40,264	39,782
Pears	"	2,972	1,150
Hay	Tons.	1,382	296
Hops	Cwts.	1,297	88

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

BERGEN: NORWEGIAN FISH TRADE CENTRE.

Since far back in the medieval ages Bergen has been the emporium of Norway's exportation of fish and fish products—dried fish, roes and fish oils. When, therefore, the Hanse towns engaged in the fish traffic it was natural that the German traders should settle in Bergen. Here they were dominant for several hundred years, but long after their power had been broken the city and its commercial life bore the traces they had left behind.

Many Hanseatic merchants were naturalized and became Norwegian subjects. They had their own quarter of the city, where they had their business establishments, called the German Wharf; and, though 150 years have elapsed since the last of these establishments became Norwegian property, the Hanseatic quarter has still preserved its name.

The fish trade forms one of the characteristic chapters of the commercial history of Norway. The exporters either purchase and cure the raw products themselves, or buy from the curers either at the northern fishing places or when, in the summer time, the curers take their products south. The traders in the towns of northern Norway have lately started competition with the fish merchants of Bergen, but, notwithstanding this circumstance, the city has maintained its leadership in the fish trade, the greater part of the vast amount of fish products exported from Norway being still exported through the port of Bergen.

Thus about 70 per cent of all dried fish goes from Bergen, and about 60 per cent of all Norwegian fish oil and 70 per cent of Norway's production of roes are shipped from that town.

Not only the fish, but also the herring fisheries have always been of paramount importance to Bergen. The herring are caught on the coast immediately to the south or north of Bergen and along the coast of Nordland. The exportation of salted herring from Bergen is larger than that of any other Norwegian city. Besides Bergen it is chiefly Haugesund that exports herring, either salted or fresh on ice.

The advantage to the exporters of fish of having their goods forwarded in a more prompt and secure manner was recognized. The building of small wooden steamers, specially constructed for this export, was therefore started, and soon proved to be a success. Having discharged their cargoes of fish, the steamers engaged in the carrying trade between the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, the Baltic, England and the Continent. The wooden steamers were soon replaced by iron ones, which gradually gained access also to other markets, and became the pioneers of the steamship traffic in many waters; thus, in the exportation of oil from Italy, currants from the Ionian Islands, and subtropical fruits from Messina and the south of Spain, the small Bergen tramps were amongst the first to expel the sailing vessels. Bergen very soon became the leading maritime city of Norway, and for many years had a fleet of steamships larger than those of all the other ports in the country put together.

It has been stated above that agriculture is the chief industry of North Norway. This holds good as far as the overwhelming majority of the population is dependent on it. But the fisheries form the most important source of wealth for the people. Within the last ten to fifteen years the conditions of the fisheries in North Norway have been entirely changed by the introduction of motor-boats and fishing steamers. In 1912 there were in North Norway 1,650 motor-vessels and 450 open motor-boats, which figures have increased by several hundred in 1913 and past months of 1914, chiefly as far as the motor-boats are concerned. The annual income derived from these fisheries is actually about £1,500,000, but it is the general opinion among those

who know the local conditions that this amount could easily be increased by several thousands of pounds if only the exportation possibilities were facilitated.

The development of North Norway within the last two generations is due to the growing understanding of the State authorities as to their obligations in that sphere, but still more to the calm and energetic efforts of the population in their hard struggle for life.

Of the aggregate value of exports for 1912, viz., 18·65 millions sterling, 5·77 millions represent fishery products, 4·77 millions products of the timber and wood industry, and 7·50 millions sterling other products of Norwegian origin.

As regards the fisheries, 1912 was a record year, this being due to the great increase in the output of tinned fish. The value of the exports of the latter article alone being 1·2 million sterling. Stock-fish was exported to the value of 1·44 million sterling, dried fish (air-dried cod) to the value of 0·85 million sterling, and salted herring to the value of 0·67 million sterling. The weight of fresh herrings exported in 1912 was a little less than in 1911, viz., about 60,000 tons, worth 0·33 million sterling, as against about 80,000 tons to the value of 0·49 million sterling in 1911. The exports of all kinds of fish oil in 1912 amounted to 9,000,000 gallons, of the value of 0·78 million sterling.—(*London Times Supplement.*)

NORWEGIAN TIMBER AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Of the aggregate value of exported Norwegian timber and wood industry products in 1912 (4·77 millions sterling), 1·80 million sterling was for actual timber and wood material, 2·73 millions for wood pulp and cellulose, and 1·22 million for firewood. We do not include here, among the wood industry products, the paper made of wood pulp and cellulose, of which 1·41 million pounds worth was exported in 1912.

In recent years efforts have been made to preserve the stock of timber, partly by direct intervention of the State in the form of legislation rendering it difficult to dispose of forests to anyone for the purpose of cutting them down, and partly privately, by reafforestation work. At the same time the home requirements of the country in wood material are so great that the home supply is no longer sufficient, and a considerable quantity has had to be imported from the Russian Baltic ports and Finland.—(*Times Supplement.*)

CANADIAN FLOUR IMPORTS INTO SOUTH AFRICA.

Apropos of Commissioner Egan's comment regarding the South Arican market for flour, which appeared in his special report in Weekly Report No. 541, the following remarks by the United States Consul at Durban are interesting:—

Imports of wheat flour into the Union of South Africa during the past two calendar years have been as follows:—

Countries.	1912		1913	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value.
Australia	62,964,364	$1,271,120	105,467,312	$2,157,504
Canada	44,761,684	1,078,460	59,508,649	1,347,023
United States	2,835,814	68,097	4,670,258	106,440
All other	280,251	8,098	123,802	3,777
Total	110,842,113	2,425,775	169,770,021	3,614.744

Over one-third of the foregoing flour imports last year were entered through Natal, which received 57,443,761 pounds, valued at $1,132,439. Australian and Canadian flour is popular here, and with a tariff preference of 3 per cent there is some advantage to the merchant buying Australian and Canadian flour in preference to

American flour, and I understand that they are about equal in quality. Flour from the United States and Canada is used for mixing with the softer Australian flours; all the leading bakers mix two flours for their best trade.

There are a dozen or more flour mills in Natal. Considerable quantities of flour packed in double bags have been imported both from the United States and Canada, but more particularly from Canada.

The bulk of the United States business is done through commission houses, whereas the Canadian business is mostly done direct with the mills, but also to some extent through commission houses. When they buy from the mills direct the payment is usually by draft at 30, 60 or 90 days on London. The class of flour imported is made from hard wheats. There are usually two grades, one for household use and the other for bakers.

Corn meal imports into South Africa increased from 25,611 pounds, valued at $1,231, in 1912, to 670,275 pounds, valued at $10,341, in 1913. Nearly all the corn meal came from the United States. The share imported at Durban last year was 341,803 pounds, valued at $5,051.

CUBAN SUGAR TRADE.

H.M. Charge d'Affaires at Havana reports that the Cuban sugar crop of 1913 amounted to 2,428,537 tons, about 30 per cent larger than the previous largest in the history of the island, but owing to low prices throughout the year its value was less than in 1912, being about £23,000,000. Owing to the low prices of 1912, also, many of the mill-owners and planters were unable to repay their loans.

Five new mills will be in operation in 1914, and economies are constantly being made in the cost of production, but prices will probably again be low, owing to the uncertainty created by the reduction of the duties on sugar in the United States.

The tobacco crop of 1913 was larger than that of 1912, and was again of excellent quality. The tobacco industry is in a thoroughly prosperous condition, and in 1913 about 165,000,000 cigars were exported, of which 59,000,000 were sent to the United Kingdom.

The Acting British Consul at Shimonoseki (Mr. M. Paske Smith) reports that an experimental shipment of 5,500 tons of raw sugar arrived at Moji from Cuba on April 17 to the order of the Mitsui Company. The demand for raw sugar in China has caused great activity in the Japanese sugar refining industry of late years, and the refineries at Moji and Osaka have obtained a large share of the trade, especially in the lower grades.

This is the first appearance of Cuban sugar in Japan, as hitherto all the sugar required for refining has been imported from Formosa, Java, and the Philippines. The Cuban growers are understood to be trying to find fresh markets, partly on account of the bumper crop which was gathered last season, and partly in an endeavour to break away from the control of the American Sugar Trust. The opening of the Panama canal, too, will shorten the distance by one-half for vessels trading between Cuba and Japan.

This shipment is to be followed by two other trial shipments, and it will be interesting to see whether, given a better raw sugar such as the Cuban sugar is, the Japanese refineries will be able to turn out a higher grade sugar to compete with the high grades of the Hong Kong refineries.—(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

LONDON—A VAST MARKET.

Figures have time and again been published showing the vastness of London's import trade—figures which tell of arriving merchandise annually amounting to $1,165,000,000 or thereabouts, some $273,000,000 worth of which is reshipped to other lands. Such statistics, however, are usually confined to the more prosaic articles of

commerce and inform one of London's yearly receipts of $40,350,000 worth of foreign butter, of $23,410,000 worth of motor cars, chassis, cycles and parts, of $18,830,000 worth of cheese, of $8,190,000 worth of potash compounds; of wheat imports aggregating in value $44,610,000, barley $6,120,000, oats $16,260,000, maize $9,070,000, wheat meal and flour $9,670,000, and rice, rice meal, and flour $5,220,000. Of the enormous quantities of raw cotton needed to supply the British mills, London, yearly receives $70,000,000 worth, and also imports $17,800,000 worth of cotton manufactures of various kinds.

To the port of London come from foreign countries during the course of a year eggs worth $11,630,000, fish $5,640,000, glass manufactures $5,980,000, hemp $10,330,000, raw hides $8,470,000, hops $6,490,000, jute $15,630,000, leather $28,340,000, machinery and parts $12,440,000, fresh and refrigerated beef $27,660,000 fresh and refrigerated mutton $30,270,000, unwrought copper $8,710,000, pig and sheet lead $9,590,000, tin in blocks, ingots, slabs and bars, $41,280,000, cocoanut oil $6,510,000, kerosene $4,980,000, motor spirit $6,370,000, seed oils $5,160,000, paper and paper manufactures $16,130,000, paper-making materials $7,850,000, straw and other plaitings $6,070,000, rubber $58,140,000, linseed $7,670,000, silk manufactures $11,960,000, undressed sheepskins $10,230,000, refined sugar $12,780,000, unrefined sugar $26,880,000, unrefined tallow and stearine $9,810,000, wine $7,950,000, hewn timber $5,460,000, sawn or split timber $19,380,000, sheep's or lambs' wool $94,750,000, and woollen and worsted manufactures that, despite the immense production of British woollen mills, amount to $7,390,000; also fruits, metals and metal manufactures, skins and furs, &c.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

BRITISH IMPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCE.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has forwarded a return of the registered supply of butter, cheese and eggs, from abroad in the United Kingdom in the months of April, 1913 and 1914, showing the countries of consignment:—

	Butter.		Cheese.		Eggs.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Gt. Hnds.	Gt. Hnds.
Russia	46,741	56,468		1	755,314	538,016
Sweden	31,540	27,585		73	29,795	23,956
Norway	2,470	1,600	15	21		
Denmark	150,554	143,776	3	2	339,244	199,696
Iceland	124	22				
Germany		34	49	46	65,862	49,606
Netherlands	11,246	8,904	22,892	23,598	160,597	131.577
Belgium			61	38	4,972	1,452
France	12,122	8,307	1,206	1,306	120,624	91,258
Switzerland			1,185	998		
Portugal						348
Spain					75	
Italy	66	62	9,071	10,608	80,904	110,886
Austria-Hungary					160,780	188,240
Servia					2,040	
Roumania					30,516	16,596
Turkey, Asiatic						1,200
Egypt					70,356	95,992
Morocco					3,564	
China					2,510	
U. S. of America		1,373	549	519		12
Argentine Republic	11,804	6,881				
Channel Islands	5					
British India	68	90				
Australia:—						
South Australia	433	104				
Victoria	10,458	5,435		101		
New South Wales	14,395	4,841		105		
Queensland	44,217	14,463	2,225	875		
New Zealand	34,479	48,141	81,333	102,236		
Canada			17,432	2,124		
Total	370,722	328,086	136,021	142,651	1,827,153	1,448,835

GRAIN IMPORTS INTO IRELAND.

The imports of corn (maize) into Belfast in 1912 were the largest in the history of the port, but those of 1913 substantially exceeded them. During the year 297,984 tons were discharged, an increase of 41,016 tons over the preceding year. The enormous corn crop in Argentina and the financial crisis that put practically all of it on the market at once account largely for the increased imports. However, there has been a steadily increasing demand for corn in the north of Ireland in recent years, and importers will probably not find their stocks too heavy. Practically no corn was received from the United States during the latter part of the year, the crop there having been small. As a consequence of the shortage in the United States considerable quantities of corn were transshipped from Belfast to that country and Canada. More than 60,000 tons were exported through this harbour during the year, and the transshipment of corn from this port is becoming as recognized a practice as the transshipment of raw cotton. The quality of the River Plate corn is said to be good, and prices throughout the year were free from marked fluctuations.

Barley was an average crop in the counties where it is mostly cultivated. In the United Kingdom it was of good quality, but some of the continental shipments were poor. In Ireland the distillers are the chief consumers of the grain for manufacturing purposes; little or none is manufactured for food. The Balkan war affected the size of the crop in that portion of eastern Europe, but the Russian, German and Austrian harvest were heavy. Barley was scarce and dear for the greater part of 1913, but will probably be both plentiful and cheap in 1914. The Irish crop was small but of very good quality, while the English crop, which is almost exclusively used for malting purposes, was a good average. The imports of barley into Belfast was given as 24,412 tons, a decrease of 13,129 tons from 1912.

Imports of wheat into Belfast showed a decrease of 8,668 tons, the figures being 80,712 tons in 1913 and 89,380 tons in 1912. The chief cause of the smaller imports was the larger imports of flour, both coastwise and oversea. Most of the wheat cargoes that reached Belfast were from Australia or the Pacific coast.

IRISH FLOUR IMPORTS.

In reviewing the flour trade for the year 1913, the question naturally divides itself into two departments, namely, that of the flour manufactured in the United Kingdom, on the one hand, and the flour imported from abroad, on the other. Millers in the United Kingdom claim that the year has been very unsatisfactory. The competition has been exceedingly keen amongst themselves; in fact, very much greater than that resulting from the importation of foreign flour.

The imports of wheat into Belfast, amounting to 80,712 tons in 1913, show that a considerable quantity of flour is manufactured locally, but in addition to this the mills of Great Britain supplied more than 80 per cent of this quantity in flour. The actual imports of English and Scotch flour were 65,595 tons in 1913, as compared with 70,781 tons in 1912. As compared with 1912, this is a decrease of 5,186 tons in the consumption of British flour in the Belfast area. There has been a tendency toward an increase in use of foreign flour, and this is the natural result of good crop conditions in the United States and Canada. Both countries yielded a very large harvest of wheat of excellent quality, and in the particular classes which they furnish were able to compete with millers in the United Kingdom.

The imports of foreign flour into Belfast for 1913 amounted to 41,228 tons, as compared with 26,566 tons in 1912, an increase of 14,662 tons. The total imports of flour into Belfast (including coastwise and foreign) in 1913 were 106,823 tons, an increase of 9,476 tons.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

COMMERCE OF CENTRAL CUBA.

Cienfuegoe, the second city of Cuba in commercial importance, suffered a distinct loss in the total trade in 1913, as compared with 1912. In 1913 the imports amounted in value to $8,599,080, as against $8,044,662; but the exports in 1913 were valued at only $16,555,768, as against $20,953,507 in 1912.

Thus while the imports increased almost 7 per cent over the previous year the exports decreased 21 per cent, which is due wholly to the low prices realized for sugar during the year.

The imports by countries during 1912 and 1913 are shown in the table given herewith:—

Countries.	1912	1913	Countries.	1912	1913
	$	$		$	$
Argentina	130,947	252,847	Mexico	2,365	9,323
Austria	15,722	37,303	Norway	38,733	82,222
Belgium	131,260	59,944	Porto Rico	182,403	143,105
Canada	32,070	98,331	Scotland	85,295	387
Denmark	9,835	21,200	Spain	489,156	393,888
England	767,914	686,078	Switzerland	5,099	6,950
France	90,986	115,119	United States	3,922,450	4,855,240
Germany	691,823	578,267	Uruguay	660,704	284,377
Netherlands	127,214	131,437	All other	2,246	1,882
India	652,707	831,199			
Italy	5,250	9,941	Total	8,044,179	8,599,080

From the foregoing it is observed that importations from the United States increased from 48·8 per cent of the total imports in 1912 to 56 per cent in 1913, while those from England, Germany, Spain and Belgium, including the most formidable rivals of the United States for the Cuban market, have materially decreased. —(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

OCEAN FREIGHTS ON FLOUR.

Ocean steamship companies propose to advance flour freight rates 2c. per 100 lbs. on July 1, but as business is anything but brisk they may alter this decision before then. In the meantime their bookings of flour are limited, and agents everywhere are canvassing actively for freight.

Current quotations on flour per 100 lbs. from Canadian mills are: New York to London, 11c.; Boston to Liverpool, 10c.; Boston and New York to Aberdeen and Dundee, 17c.; Boston to Copenhagen or Christiania, 17c.; Philadelphia to London, 11c.; Philadelphia to Leith, 14c.; New York to Glasgow, 13c.; New York to Bristol, 15c.; New York to Rotterdam, 10c.; New York to Amsterdam, 12c.; Montreal to Glasgow, 13c.; Montreal to Liverpool, 10c.; Montreal to London, 11c.; Montreal to Belfast, 14c.; Montreal to Dublin, 15c.; New York to St. John or Halifax to St. John's, Newfoundland, 13c.

WEST INDIES FLOUR TRADE.

James Patton, of the St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co., Ltd., who has just returned from an extended trip to the Bermudas and the West Indies, states that he found that Canadian flour is well known in all the markets visited, and some of the older and better established brands enjoy considerable trade. Since the establishment of the preferential tariff between certain of the West India Islands and Canada the demand for Canadian flour has increased.

Some idea of the advantage which Canada is likely to derive from the preferential agreement with the British West India colonies may be obtained from British Guiana's imports of flour during the calendar year 1913. The preferential agreement went into force on June 2, 1913. The imports of flour into British Guiana for the calendar year were as follows.—

	Value.
Imports before the preference—	
From Canada, January 1 to June 1	$106,769
From United States, January 1 to June 1	212,716
From other countries, January 1 to June 1	2,869
Imports after the preference—	
From Canada, June 2 to December 31	266,828
From United States, June 2 to December 31	151,339
From other countries, June 2 to December 31	205

The imports from Canada are steadily increasing, and the figures for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, will make an even better showing for Canada.—(*Weekly Northwestern Miller.*)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East.

Week ending May 28, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R	160,567	96,085	35,948	132,896	425,496
Consolidated	318,113	140,107	59,630	427,872	925,722
Empire Elevator Co.	1,116,623	656,259	114,554	460,452	2,347,888
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co	352,532	93,384	25,139		471,055
Western Terminal Elevator Co	31,487	53,446	403	425,737	511,073
Black & Muirhead					
G. T. Pacific	288,958	869,949	59,419	667,262	1,885,588
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	446,278	374,549	130,490		951,317
Fort William Elevator	236,782	235,737	52,269	223,879	748,667
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co	1,790,127	1,221,402	169,144	711,101	3,891,774
D. Horn & Co	30,116	18,627	6,500	244,538	299,781
Dominion Government Elevator	180,907	65,786	50,949	285,783	583,425
Eastern Elevator	316,731	299,894	114,298	1,354	632,277
Total terminal elevators	5,169,221	4,125,225	798,743	3,580,874	13,674,063
Depot Harbour		924,814	44,509		969,323
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	318,316	431,101			749,417
Midland Elevator Co.					
Tiffin, G. T. P	643,545	292,754	31,081		967,380
Port McNicol	867,708	301,479	73,692	24,989	1,267,868
Collingwood	4,000				4,000
Goderich	286,845	381,307	23,551		691,703
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co			68,397		68,397
Commercial Elevator Co.	47,830		6,945		54,775
Port Colborne					
Prescott					
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1	1,438,452	131,584	333,302	8,257	1,911,595
" No. 2	1,145,262	808,731	266,421	31,779	2,252,193
Montreal Warehousing Co	482,371	36,262	258,821		777,454
St. John, N.B	53,205				53,205
Total public elevators	5,287,534	3,308,032	1,106,719	65,025	9,767,310
Total quantity in store	10,456,755	7,433,257	1,905,462	3,645,899	23,441,373

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended May 28, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat—			
No. 1 Hard	423,926	25,288	149,214
No. 1 Northern	2,818,472	2,296,211	5,114,683
No. 2 "	1,033,855	1,508,896	2,542,751
No. 3 "	236,308	667,001	903,309
No. 4 Wheat	110,085	127,824	237,909
No. 5 "	.....	.....	
No. 6 "	.....	.....	
Other	846,575	662,314	1,508,889
Totals, Wheat	5,169,221	5,287,534	10,456,755

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Oats—			
No. 1, C.W.	17,150	1,473	18,623
No. 2, "	3,313,140	1,743,952	5,057,092
No. 3, "	351,270	994,775	1,346,045
Ex. No. 1 Feed	34,964	53,112	88,076
No. 1 Feed	.....	5,767	5,767
No. 2 Feed	.....	235,526	235,526
Other	408,701	273,427	682,128
Totals, Oats	4,125,225	3,308,032	7,433,257

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Barley—			
No. 3, Extra	.....	.....	
No. 3	431,669	685,051	1,116,720
No. 4	234,873	309,620	544,493
Feed	15,167	6,945	22,112
Rejected	88,852	8,083	96,935
Other	28,182	97,020	125,202
Totals, Barley	798,743	1,106,719	1,905,462

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Flax—			
No. 1, Northwestern Canada	3,322,752	32,862	3,355,614
No. 2, C.W.	214,010	32,163	246,173
No. 3, C.W.	19,444	.....	19,444
Rejected	.....	.....	
Other	24,668	.....	24,668
Totals, Flax	3,580,874	65,025	3,645,899
Total quantity in Store	13,674,063	9,767,310	23,441,373

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'THE INQUIRIES BRANCH, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OTTAWA,' or THE SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, or THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, BRANDON, HALIFAX, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, SHERBROOKE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, WINNIPEG, CALGARY, SASKATOON, and CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE DU MONTREAL.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

493. **Grain, seed and other produce.**—A Greek firm established in Austria makes inquiry for names of Canadian exporters of grain, seed and other produce.

494. **Apples.**—A produce importer at Aberdeen, Scotland, makes inquiry for names of Canadian packers and growers of apples and other fruits.

495. **Agency for Canadian canner.**—A Liverpool firm already representing a British Columbia salmon packing company, is desirous of securing the agency for a Canadian canner whose goods could be handled in conjunction with their present business.

496. **Kraft wrapping paper.**—A London firm have an important inquiry for Kraft wrapping paper for shipment to New Zealand, and invites samples and quotations from Canadian manufacturers who can offer supplies for prompt shipment.

497. **Apples.**—A firm of Liverpool and Manchester provision merchants wishes to be placed in touch with exporters of Canadian apples, with a view to receiving same on consignment or otherwise.

498. **Apples and other produce.**—Inquiry is made by the head office of an agricultural co-operative society for names of shippers of Canadian apples and other produce.

499. **Wrought iron gas tubes and fittings.**—Inquiry is received from clients in New Zealand for the names of Canadian manufacturers of wrought iron gas tubes and fittings.

500. **Machinery.**—A London firm asks for names of Canadian manufacturers of machinery for making sheet metals into pipes and elbows.

501. **Dowels.**—A Liverpool firm of timber merchants asks to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers of dowels.

502. **Fish.**—A well-established firm in Barbados would like a connection with a firm in the maritime provinces exporting cask and case fish.

503. **Pork and beef.**—A Barbados firm desires to be put in communication with Canadian exporters of pork and beef.

504. **Lamp chimneys.**—Inquiry is made by a Barbados importer for Canadian lamp chimneys.

505. **Glassware.**—Catalogues and prices are requested on Canadian glassware by a Barbados house.

506. **Binder twine.**—A South African importer asks for samples and prices on Canadian-made binder twine.

507. **Brushware.**—Catalogues and prices are asked for by a South African importer.

508. **Duck.**—A South African importer makes inquiry for samples and prices of Canadian-made duck for tent making.

509. **Dairy machinery.**—Inquiry is made by a South African importer for catalogues with prices f.o.b. Canadian ports, on Canadian-made dairy machinery and accessories.

510. **Fencing material.**—A South African importer asks to be put in touch with Canadian manufacturers and exporters of fencing material of all kinds.

511. **Salmon, canned.**—A South African importing house asks to be placed in touch with Canadian exporters of canned salmon.

512. **Fruit, canned.**—A South African importer asks to be put in touch with Canadian exporters of canned fruit. F.o.b. prices requested.

513. **Apples, evaporated.**—Inquiry is made by a South African firm for Canadian evaporated apples. Prices should be quoted f.o.b. Canadian ports.

514. **Furniture, household.**—A South African importer makes inquiry for medium-priced household furniture to be packed in knock-down state. Catalogues and f.o.b. prices requested.

515. **Furniture, office.**—A South African importer asks for catalogues and f.o.b. prices on Canadian-made office furniture.

516. **Handles.**—A South African importer asks for catalogues with f.o.b. prices on Canadian-made handles of all kinds.

517. **Hardware.**—Catalogues and prices are asked for by a South African importer.

518. **Machinery, agricultural.**—Inquiry is made for catalogues with f.o.b. prices on Canadian-made agricultural machinery.

519. **Machines, washing.**—A South African importer asks for catalogues and f.o.b. prices on Canadian-made washing machines.

520. **Meats, canned.**—A South African importer asks to be put in touch with Canadian exporters of canned meats. F.o.b. prices requested.

521. **Paints and oils.**—Inquiries are made by a South African importer for catalogues and f.o.b. prices on Canadian paints and oils.

522. **Patent medicines.**—A South African importer asks to be put in touch with Canadian manufacturers and exporters of patent medicines. F.o.b. prices are requested.

523. **Paper wrapping.**—Samples and prices are asked for by a South African importer.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Annual Report.

PART I.—CANADIAN TRADE:—
Imports into and Exports from Canada.
(Itemized and General Statements.)

PART II.—CANADIAN TRADE:—
1. With France.
2. With Germany.
3. With United Kingdom.
4. With United States.

PART III.—CANADIAN TRADE:—
With Foreign Countries.
(Except France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States.)

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:—
Bounties.
Lumber and Staple Products.
Revenue and Expenditure of Department of Trade and Commerce.
Statistical Record of the Progress of Canada.
Tonnage Table.
Trade Commissioner Service.

PART V.—GRAIN STATISTICS.

PART VI.—SUBSIDIZED STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PART VII.—TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS.

Monthly Reports.

Census and Statistics.
Trade and Commerce.

Weekly Report.

(*Circulated within Canada only.*)
Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information.

Miscellaneous Publications.

Canada Grain Act.
Canada Year Book.
Census Returns.
Commercial Arrangements between Canada and Foreign Countries.
Export Directory.
Inspection and Sale Act.
List of Licensed Elevators.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. *Cable address Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable address, Stadacona.*

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam. *Cable address, Watermill.*

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs Strete, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Acting Trade Commissioner, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Fred. Dane, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

China.

E. H. Ray, Hong Kong.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbeged No. 4, Christiana, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Parker, Wood &, Co., Buildings, P.O. Box 559, Johannesburg.

E. J. Wilkinson, Durban, 41 St. Andrew's Buildings, Durban, Natal.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
South African Trade (Mr. W. J. Egan)	861
New Zealand (Mr. W. A. Beddoe)	879
Australia (Mr. D. H. Ross)	881
Trinidad (Mr. Edgar Tripp)	882
South Africa (Mr. W. J. Egan)	883
Great Britain—	
Manchester (Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike)	885
Markets for Canadian Lumber, Bristol	887
Canadian Trade for Twelve Months to March	889
Canadian Produce Prices in England	892
British Imports of Agricultural Produce	893
Notes on Foreign Trade	894
Grain Statistics	901
Trade Inquiries	903
Canadian Trade Commissioner Service	907

Issued every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
For Index and List of Trade Officials see last page.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa. Monday, June 22, 1914. No. 543

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. E. H. S. Flood.*)

BARBADOS, May 30, 1914.

TRADE OF BARBADOS IN 1914.

The trade returns of Barbados for last year have been supplied by the Customs Department prior to their publication. A much greater falling off than was expected in the trade for the year is now made apparent. The total trade amounted to £2,209,677 which was less than the previous year by £341,323 and less than the recent average by about the same amount. The revenue of the colony suffered from the decline in imports, and though an improvement has taken place since January of this year, the revenue has not yet come up to the requirements of expenditure. New sources of taxation have been suggested to provide and maintain the expenditure. These conditions have been outlined in previous reports and were shown to be due chiefly to a succession of dry seasons and the low market price of the staple product of the island.

The falling off in the imports, as compared with last year, was £112,372. Of the items in which decreases occurred the largest were flour and coal for bunkering purposes. Generally speaking a smaller quantity of foodstuffs was imported, and, of manufactured goods, such as of cotton, haberdashery, iron and steel.

INCREASE IN IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

Though the importation from the United Kingdom and the United States suffered a considerable decline, the imports from Canada increased. This was the only large supplying country that had an increase. A slight improvement took place also in the imports from Newfoundland and Holland. The trade with Canada has been growing and will show at the end of the present year a higher figure than has yet been reached. In addition to the increased imports from Canada in foodstuffs, there is a field for some increase in Canadian manufactured goods if properly canvassed. The following statement will show the imports by countries for the last two years:—

	1912.	1913.
United Kingdom	£ 559,629	£ 518,611
United States	426,652	381,259
Canada	183,800	192,495
Newfoundland	24,299	37,155
Argentine	30,701	23,444
Holland	12,297	13,261
Germany	17,044	9,173
Others	211,009	177,761
Total	£1,465,431	£1,353,059

FLOUR, CORN AND FEED.

The effect of the preferential tariff has been that from June to December of last year, nearly all of the flour that came into Barbados was of Canadian origin. Bran and pollard, however, have not as yet been influenced by the preference, the largest quantity still coming from the Argentine. It appears that this Republic has captured the market in corn as well as in pollard during the last few years, the quantity of corn credited for last year being 2,341,189 lbs., as against 355,259 lbs. from the United States; the quantity of pollard 3,053,700 lbs., as against 460,525 lbs. from Canada. The total quantity of oats imported fell off last year, though the Canadian supply increased. The total import of hay fell off more than one-half, and the quantity from Canada to a corresponding extent.

LIVING ANIMALS.

Of the living animals imported, about one-third are horned cattle which come principally from the neighbouring West India Islands. A few years ago there was an occasional importation from Canada of cows and oxen, but this has fallen off. Horses to the value of £3,000 were imported last year, the greater number of which came in from the other islands, and about £600 from the United States, Canada supplying a negligible quantity. Consignments of small ponies occasionally come from the Argentine and are disposed of by auction. The largest item in this class is of mules which come also from the Argentine and the United States.

COTTON AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

Apparel, cotton and woollen goods, taken together, make the largest item of the imports into Barbados, and come principally from the United Kingdom. Canada never had any of this trade except an occasional trial importation of apparel or underwear. If Canadian manufacturers of men's shirts and underwear had samples shown in the West Indies a certain amount of trade could be obtained on the ground at least of a variety in patterns. A considerable quantity of light woollen underwear is worn here, and samples were at one time sent to a Canadian manufacturer who did not, however, afterwards follow it up by furnishing samples and soliciting trade. There is undoubtedly a market for a considerable quantity of Canadian goods under this head.

WOOD AND SHINGLES.

White pine, spruce and hemlock were imported to the value of over £40,000 and shingles to the value of over £15,000, the greater part of which came from Canada. All the pitch pine and nearly all the staves and shooks came from the United States, and a falling off took place in the quantity of the latter from Canada. For some years past an effort has been made to substitute other woods for the American oak known as the Portland pack, and in 1911 the quantity coming from Canada valued £5,395. The requirements of this trade have been pointed out frequently and the dimensions of the staves given. This resulted in an attempt being made, but evidently the effect is being relaxed as it is believed that staves made of Canadian birch, if properly shaped and made to dimension, would replace to some extent the oak stave now in use.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURES.

Under this general classification, Canada receives a certain amount of trade in iron nails and rivets, the principal other competing country being the United States. In wire fencing also, a certain quantity comes from Canada. Corrugated metal roofing, though not in the classification, is coming more extensively into use and is on sale in all the hardware stores, though the value of the imports does not appear in the Blue Books. Of the tools and utensils used in agriculture and carpentry, the

general supplies come from England. A small assortment of tools of United States manufacture is also found. It is to be regretted that no attempt has been made to introduce any Canadian-made tools, and at the present moment there is no selection of articles of this kind of Canadian manufacture to be found in Barbados. In looking over the stocks here of general hardware, one is struck by the low grade that is imported, and it would seem desirable to make some effort to introduce Canadian tools and general hardware of a superior class into the West Indies. There appears to me an opportunity here for an extension of trade in the general line of hardware sundries.

SOAP.

Common soap has a considerable importation, and the blue mottled Gossage soap and the Sunlight have the demand. A small quantity only comes from Canada. The low freight rates between Canada and the West Indies now ruling would give Canadian manufacturers an opportunity of placing their soap to advantage.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM CANADA.

——	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£
Cheese	1,721	2,443	2,244	2,395
Cordage	967	951	1,013	749
Fish, salted	21,311	20,061	18,174	14,994
" Pickled, not trout or salmon	2,094	2,087	1,976	2,297
Grain and Flour—				
Bran and Pollard		1,841	1,941	1,036
Flour	31,144	40,832	39,414	42,112
Oats	7,266	13,331	12,670	14,835
Hay		835	2,070	975
Manure, Sulphate of Ammonia	16,844	22,970	41,026	46,752
" Other kinds				1,967
Pork, salted	1,598	639	349	806
Metals, iron nails	2,435	1,242	1,384	899
Vegetables, fresh		1,160	1,171	527
Wood—				
White Pine and Spruce	31,409	43,771	32,122	38,126
Shingles	12,856	11,685	10,891	14,473
Staves	4,086	5,385	3,334	429
Manufactures, Furniture	685	796	766	807
Total value of principal and other articles	151,985	188,281	183,800	192,495

DECLINE IN EXPORTS.

The total exports fell off £228,951 as compared with the previous year, and in those items which were the produce and manufacture of the colony the value was the lowest in the last twenty years, except in the years 1902 and 1903, when the returns from agriculture were about the same as last year, when the market prices of produce were exceptionally low. The following table gives the comparison of the value of the export for the last and the previous year:—

1912—		
Produce of the colony	£765,528	
" other countries	320,041	
		£1,085,569
1913—		
Produce of colony	£527,606	
" other countries	329,012	856,618
Decrease		£228,951

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

The decline in the exports were chiefly shown in sugar and molasses, and was occasioned by the fact of a short crop. The decline in the value of sugar alone amounted to £222,002. The following table will show the quantity and value of sugar, molasses, cotton and rum, for last year:—

	Quantity.	Value.
Sugar, dark crystals..tons.	4,198	£ 41,979
" yellow crystals.. "	749	8,988
" Muscovado.. "	4,963	39,704
Molasses, fancy..gals.	8,139,120	339,130
" choice.. "	946,880	37,460
Rum.. "	7,963	598
Cotton..lbs.	433,099	23,460
Total..	.....	£491,339

Sugar was sent to the following countries in 1913:—

	Tons.	Value.
United Kingdom	2,261	£21,067
Canada	5,612	53,212
British West Indies	768	6,152
Danish West Indies	308	2,468
French West Indies	254	2,032
Holland	496	3,968
Newfoundland	15	134
Other countries	196	1,638
Total	9,910	£90,671

Molasses was sent to the following countries:—

	Gallons.	Value.
United Kingdom	190,190	£ 7,574
Canada	6,207,300	258,568
Newfoundland	1,135,640	45,830
British West Indies	36,630	1,488
United States	1,503,700	62,643
Other countries	12,540	507
Total	9,086,000	£376,610

EFFECT OF SHORT SUGAR CROP ON EXPORTS.

The minor exports of the colony remained about the same as in the average year. The large decline was in sugar. The quantity shipped to the countries usually buying from Barbados was practically the same except in the case of Canada. As the crop of sugar was almost the smallest on record, amounting to only about 9,000 tons, there was very little sugar to supply the Canadian market. The value exported to Canada in the previous year amounted to £261,941, and fell in the year under review to about £53,000, a falling off of over £200,000. Canada took over two-thirds of the molasses—about her average for recent years. The value of the total export to the principal countries is shown in the following statement:—

	1912.	1913.
United Kingdom	£ 57,455	£ 55,170
Canada	525,506	312,053
United States	66,956	69,200
Newfoundland	53,877	45,964
Other countries	61,734	45,219
Total	£765,528	£527,606

TRANSIENT TRADE IMPORTANT.

There has been a steady growth in the transient trade in the last twenty years, but it appears now to have reached its maximum. In 1908 the largest amount of this trade was done and the figure for that year was roundly £340,000. The value for 1912 was about £320,000, and for last year £330,000. This trade is carried on chiefly by a number of small sailing vessels which ply between Barbados and the Windward and the Leeward Islands. Barbados is at a certain time of the year a dumping ground for some special lines of goods sent in on consignment from Canada and the United States, and merchants in the northern islands find it cheaper to take advantage of the low prices offering in Barbados than to order direct from Canada or the United States.

In addition to this consignment trade, regular goods in similar lines are bonded and re-exported as opportunity offers. Among these is noticed last year an export of butter to the amount of £2,647. There was also nearly 5,000 barrels of cement exported; cordage to the value of £2,142; manufactures of cotton, £39,217; fish was re-exported to the value of £42,922; of flour, 7,051 barrels found a market in the neighbouring islands; and also oats and pulse to the value of £1,105 and £1,539 respectively. A large quantity of rice was also marketed among these islands. Sulphate of ammonia of the value of £8,741 was exported. Meats including beef and pork salted, bacon and ham, and canned meats, also to the value of £7,217; matches to £873. Salt was marketed outside the island to the value of £1,130; and common soap principally Gossage's, to £8,325. Lumber, which included £118 for staves and £1,324 for shingles and spruce, was re-exported to the value of £2,167.

VALUE OF COAL TRADE TO CANADIAN EXPORTERS.

Last year Barbados imported 84,236 tons of coal and patent fuel, the bulk of which was for supplying ships calling at the port, the tonnage of which vessels has now reached nearly two million tons annually. Not only has there been a greater number of ships passing through the Caribbean in the last few years, but their tonnage has been increasing, and with it the bunker trade. At present the West Indies and British Guiana are importing coal to the annual value of roundly £450,000, and as this trade has been showing an upward tendency, the opening of the Panama canal may greatly accelerate it. It may, therefore, be found necessary to keep much larger stores of coal in the future for shipping at the West Indian depots now getting the trade. It would, therefore, seem desirable that Canadian firms interested in this trade should look over the situation to determine if some Canadian coal might not properly be supplied to these depots, as the following showing will make clear how valuable the trade has become:—

Trinidad	£123,535
Jamaica	59,769
Barbados	84,236
St. Lucia	142,417
British Guiana	29,421
Leewards, Bahamas and others	10,000
	$449,378

PRESENT CONDITION OF MARKET.

The local market is reported to be well supplied in family and extra grade flours but scarce in supers. During the month 3,508 bags and barrels came in, together with 6,758 half bags. Receipts of potatoes were 1,258 bags and barrels, together with 396 crates from Bermuda. Of dried and salted codfish 400 casks were received, 285 barrels of pickled fish, 750 boxes of smoked herrings, and 450 of canned salmon.

There were also 630 bales of hay and 2,595 bags of oats imported, together with 250 bags of feed, 3,907 bags of oilmeal, and 5,180 half bags of pollard. Of peas and beans, the receipts were 2,740 bags of the former and 20 of the latter. A large quantity of sulphate of ammonia and manure was also imported, as the planting season is now on.

At present there is a better feeling in commercial circles, as the exports of the island have regained their normal condition, the figure being largely in excess of the corresponding period of last year. Imports generally are also reported greater, and it is expected that the present year will show a much better average of business than last.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

		1913 Canada.	1913 United States.
Beef, salted or pickled	lbs.	10,253	575,900
Cattle Feed—Oilmeal	"	83,640	3,383,863
Fish, salted	qtls.	14,994	3,261
Grain and Flour—			
Bran and Pollard	lbs.	460,525	72,256
Corn	"	—	355,259
Cornmeal	bbls.	35	29,554
Flour	"	42,112	44,501
Oats	lbs.	4,450,423	2,184,385
Lard	"	—	330,501
Manure—Sulphate of Ammonia	tons	2,922	
do. Other kinds	"	157	20
Pork, salted	lbs.	38,682	1,251,620
Metal—Iron Nails	"	128,436	158,618
Oleomargarine	"	—	216,460
Vegetables, fresh	£	527	1,615
Wood—			
White Pine and Spruce	ft.	5,446,675	317,807
Pitch Pine	"	—	2,726,331
Shingles	No.	19,297,641	51,200
Staves	pcs.	34,314	2,089,520
Cheese	lbs.	57,472	1,234

TRINIDAD.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. Edgar Tripp.)

TRINIDAD, May 29, 1914.

CANADIAN GOODS SUITABLE FOR TRINIDAD.

Appended will be found some statistics regarding goods produced in Canada suitable for consumption in Trinidad, the great majority of which are already imported in more or less quantity. For the purpose of comparison, the tables give the total quantity imported of each article needed, the proportion received from United Kingdom, United States and Canada and the quantities entered by the United Kingdom and Canada respectively under the general and the preferential tariff. The latter tariff came into operation on July 1, 1913, and as the figures cover the whole of that year, it is interesting to observe to what extent the United Kingdom and the Dominion availed themselves of the advantage offered during the latter half of the year. There is no note in the customs returns showing that any British Possessions other than the United Kingdom and Canada availed themselves of the preference.

Of the goods received in increased quantity from Canada for the second six months of 1913, there may be mentioned: *(5) travelling bags, (21) cordage and twine, (11) cars, carriages, &c., (30) flour, most conspicuously, (36) farinaceous preparations, (54) meats in brine, (62) paints, and (77) manufactures of wood. Of these it may be said that insofar as cordage and paint are concerned, both have to make up for much of the trade enjoyed a few years ago, but which for no special reason, apparently, was lost.

PREFERENCE WITHOUT RESULT IN CERTAIN CASES.

Dealing with goods in respect of which preference is given without result so far, the following may be named, viz.: (13) cement, (29) glass and glassware, (67) platedware. It is to be concluded that there was an object in placing cement in the tariff, but as the exports of that commodity from Canada have greatly diminished during the last few years, it is presumed that the local demand exceeds the supply. When conditions change there will, as the figures disclose, be an opening for these articles here.

For glass and glassware there is also a fair demand in the colony. For machinery, other than that for the manufacture of produce, there is a preference of 20 per cent, which should make itself felt. Years ago a quantity of fresh cod, and other fish came here in the ice vessels, but this is now received from the United Kingdom in cold storage. Canned meats, hams and bacon are always saleable, but the United Kingdom and the United States still monopolize the business, irrespective of preference. Profits are cut so fine that the difference in duty in all these articles is a consideration which cannot be overlooked.

There are several commodities which, judging from the amount received from the United States, should be open for Canada to supply either now or in the near future, *e.g.*: (17) china and earthenware, (18) coal and coke, (23) electrical apparatus, (42) jewellery, and (72) refined sugar. The opportunities for coal have often been referred to, special reference having been made to patent fuel of the kind so successfully manufactured in Wales. The Canadian refineries formerly obtained a fair proportion of the trade in the refined sugar consumed here, but have lost their hold on the market for some time now, the United States regaining it.

Concerning some of the other items on the list, (7) biscuits, show no improvement, such as might have been expected with the introduction of the preference. A short time ago Canadian manufacturers seemed to be securing a practical monopoly under this head. Amongst other items showing a falling off where the reverse was to be looked for, are the following: (8) boots and shoes, (9) brooms and brushes, (12) cattle food, (10) butter, (31) meal, not wheaten, (39) hardware, (44) lard, (57) iron and steel manufactures, (58) milk, (66) paper, (73) potatoes, &c. All of these enjoy preference and it is hoped may take steps to claim it. Boots and shoes, brooms and brushes, butter, cheese, potatoes, &c., are all products of Canada that have more or less obtained, although not steadily retained, favour in this market. Special opportunities are offered in (63) paper, (12) cattle food, (58) milk.

* The numbers (5), (21), &c., are inserted in order to facilitate reference to the table appended to this report.

Commodity.	Total Imports 1913.	From United Kingdom.	From United States.	From Canada.	Canadian Imports under		United Kingdom Imports under		General Tariff.	Preferential Tariff.
					General Tariff.	Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.	Preferential Tariff.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
1 Apparel	64,803	46,346	10,186	63	63	–	46,346	–	10% a.v.	
5 Bags, travelling	2,011	1,001	620	383	127	256	246	755	10% a.v.	8% a.v.
7 Biscuits, bread and cakes	6,702	4,743	1,540	113	113	–	2,713	2,030	4/2 the 100 lbs.	3/4 the 100 lbs.
8 Boots and shoes	45,967	22,580	20,379	16	16	–	12,393	10,187	10% a.v.	8% a.v.
9 Brooms and brushes	2,311	1,368	40	676	298	378	996	372	"	"
10 Butter	32,827	10,191	2,476	162	63	99	9,968	223	8/4 the 100 lbs.	6/8 the 100 lbs.
11 Motor cars, bicycles, carriages, &c.	24,245	5,492	16,409	1,216	52	1,164	4,053	1,439	Varies.	20% off.
12 Cattle food	21,725	168	16,661	2,211	1,840	371	168	–	7½d. the 100 lb.	6d. per 100 lbs.
13 Cement	21,975	10,665	4,399	–	–	–	9,196	1,469	1/- the barrel.	9d. the barrel.
15 Calcium carbide	790	35	175	491	293	198	35	–	2/- the 100 lbs.	1/7 the 100 lbs.
17 China, earthenware, &c	9,215	4,782	405	–	–	–	4,782	–	10% a.v.	
18 Coke, coals, &c	105,665	14,887	90,777	–	–	–	–	–	Free.	
21 Cordage and twine	10,448	6,489	2,498	1,075	486	589	4,344	2,145	10% a.v.	8% a.v.
22 Cotton manufactures	119,408	98,292	20,534	108	108	–	98,292	–	"	
23 Electrical apparatus	5,475	587	4,706	–	–	–	587	–	"	
24 Fish, not canned	72,195	4,060	2,534	63,126	33,681	29,495	2,494	1,566	1/- the 100 lbs.	9½d. the 100 lbs.
26 Fish, canned	9,531	2,298	3,283	272	204	68	2,202	96	4/2 "	3/2½d. the 100 lbs.
27 Fruits, fresh	2,684	216	1,062	202	202	–	216	–	Free.	
28 Fruits, dried	4,547	1,362	317	948	948	–	1,362	–	8/4 the 100 lbs.	
29 Glass and glassware	10,535	4,258	2,246	16	16	–	3,641	617	10% a.v.	8% a.v.
30 Flour	248,610	51	118,892	126,574	36,267	90,307	17	34	3/4 the barrel.	2/4 the barrel.
31 Meal, not wheaten	5,470	58	5,296	77	77	–	58	–	1/6 "	1/2½ "
32 Corn, oats, &c	35,678	1,406	1,509	29,982	16,635	13,347	1,288	118	1/- the 100 lbs.	9½d. the 100 lbs.
36 Farinaceous preparations	4,208	2,887	630	412	88	324	2,762	125	4/2 "	3/4 "
39 Hardware	88,664	60,411	22,120	1,537	786	751	30,924	740	10% a.v.	8% a.v.
							28,747	Free for	public institutions.	
40 Hay and chaff	2,061	–	887	947	865	82	–	–	7½d. the 100 lbs.	6d. the 100 lbs.
41 Jams and jellies	2,729	1,665	742	18	1	17	1,636	29	8/4 "	6/8 "
42 Jewellery	12,389	9,157	2,505	–	–	–	9,157	–	10% a.v.	
44 Lard	47,936	89	47,844	1	1	–	86	3	8/4 the 100 lbs.	6/8 the 100 lbs.
54 Meats in brine	75,343	735	68,478	627	172	455	728	7	2/1 "	1/8 "
55 Medicines without spirits	16,834	7,925	5,627	926	926	–	7,925	–	10% a.v.	
56 Medicines with spirits	4,443	1,317	2,754	91	91	–	1,313	–	5/- the gallon.	
57 Iron and steel manufactures	18,678	13,114	5,276	75	75	–	13,109	2	10% a.v.	8% a.v.
58 Milk, condensed	44,876	31,113	10	366	325	41	19,608	11,608	1/- per case.	9½d. per case.
59 Musical instruments	6,293	3,860	1,187	24	2	22	3,703	157	10% a.v.	8% a.v.

62 Paints	11,158	7,282	2,494	1,363	448	915	5,756	1,526	10% a.v.	"
66 Paper	19,635	9,925	2,989	1,161	733	428	6,659	3,266	10% a.v.	"
67 Plate and platedware	2,646	1,566	859	–	–	–	1,189	379	"	"
70 Spirits, potable	21,024	14,206	81	81	81	–	14,206	–	11/6 the gallon.	
71 Stationery	8,393	6,746	1,151	412	412	–	6,746	–	10% a.v.	
72 Sugar	9,410	1,138	2,402	–	–	–	1,138	–	1/8 the 100 lbs.	
73 Vegetables, potatoes, &c	24,233	2,678	1,670	3,861	2,284	1,577	2,629	49	1/– "	9½d. the 100 lbs.
74 Vegetables, canned	1,296	302	448	68	68	–	258	44	8/4 "	6/8 "
75 Timber, undressed	35,592	68	28,319	6,407	3,147	3,260	68	–	8/4 the 1,000 fet.	6/8 the 1,000 feet.
76 Timber, dressed	17,746	–	15,378	1,855	513	1,855	–	–	12/6 "	10/– "
77 Wood, manufactures of	33,288	7,594	16,623	5,796	1,932	3,864	6,076	1,518	10% a.v.	8% a.v.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(Mr. W. J. Egan.)

Cape Town, April 30, 1914.

CAPE TOWN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING.

In the fifty-third annual report of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, which was submitted to the annual meeting on Monday, April 20, reference was made to subjects which may be of interest to Canadians:—Dominions Royal Commission, Economic Commission, sea freights and shipping, harbour administration, South African railways, production and export trade, Customs Department and tariffs, posts and telegraphs, parliamentary legislation, congress of South African Chambers of Commerce.

The management committee report was submitted as follows:—'Trade generally during the past twelve months has not been in such a flourishing condition as during the preceding period. As long ago as March last year, it was indicated that, while it was then on a stable basis, there were indications that high-water mark had been reached. This prediction proved to be accurate. Since then, however, the setback which was appearing, especially inland, was much accentuated by the severe industrial troubles of July and again increased materially by those of January of this year. These upheavals and agitations have been a source of much concern to the commercial community. The destruction of property, the cessation of employment and the payment of wages, the succeeding unemployment, the consequent dimunition in the circulation of money, and the uncertainty and unrest, attendant upon industrial strikes, have all contributed to retard business in every direction. This condition of affairs is also calculated to impair the financial credit of the country,

EFFECT OF PROLONGED DROUGHT.

The long and serious drought which has afflicted the interior has intensified the falling off of trade. Rains have fallen in some parts of the Cape and Transvaal recently, but they have not materially changed the prospects; while, in portions of the Orange Free State, the condition of agriculture is serious.

In the western province, the farming community has been more fortunate. The grain, fruit and wine farmers have not suffered seriously, and in many districts good harvests and good prices have been realized.

The trade of Cape Town itself has been satisfactory generally throughout the year. Imports and exports and local trade have increased; whilst the appreciation of the peninsula as the premier holiday resort of South Africa has brought large numbers of people from all parts of the country. Latterly, however, and especially since the acute industrial unrest of January, business has receded, and the indications point to a still further contraction of trade. This cannot be attributed to depression and bad harvests of the hinterland, but rather to the general result which is being felt throughout the country of the unrest of the past nine months.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. J. W. Jagger, M.L.A., who in the course of his address reviewed the past year's trade and the possibilities of the coming year as follows:—

'Turning to the figures bearing on the trade of the last year, I need not go into them at any length, because with the figures before you, that would take up time which would be entirely unnecessary. But I think, on looking at these figures, you

will agree with me that upon the whole trade during the past twelve months has been in a fairly prosperous condition. The imports have increased by something like two and a half millions, or 7 per cent, and the exports by £3,600,000, or about 5½ per cent. But I should like to point out that these figures that I have just quoted are, to a certain extent, misleading as indicating the proper position of the country at the present moment.

INFLUENCE OF THE DROUGHT.

The result of the drought has been a large falling off in production in certain lines. Take the case of maize, which fell off in the last year from £443,000 to £65,000, or no less than 85 per cent in the export, and oats have decreased from £43,000 in 1912 to £12,800 in 1913 or something like 70 per cent. But these figures do not only reflect the effects of the drought. Those effects are reflected more seriously in the imports of breadstuffs into the country. The imports of corn and grain rose in 1913 to £1,354,000, as against £560,000 in 1912, an increase of no less than 141 per cent. Meal and flour also rose from £498,000 to £744,000 in 1913, an increase of no less than 50 per cent.

If these two items are taken together it will seem that there is an increase in corn, grain, flour and meal for the year of no less than £1,040,000, reflecting the effects of the drought that has passed over so large a portion of South Africa.

In mohair a shortage occurred last year of not less than 26 per cent, owing to some extent in any case to the drought which existed in the eastern province. And, as a result of this decreased production in certain lines, there has been a corresponding decrease in the purchasing power of the people. This is reflected most clearly in the imports of soft goods, wearing apparel, boots and shoes and the like, which fell off last year as compared with 1912 by £331,000, or about 3 per cent.

UPS AND DOWNS OF TRADE.

Other lines, on the other hand, show a slight increase. There is a small increase in the imports of oilmen's stores of 7½ per cent, but the most marked increase of all, is in food and drink, which went up to no less than 19 per cent. The total increase in other things amounts to only £1,291,000 or 4 per cent. Singularly enough, the most remarkable increase is in motors, which rose from £732,000 in 1912 to £1,324,000 in 1913, an increase of 81 per cent.

And taking petrol, which is used by the motors, that increased from £91,000 in 1912 to £232,000 in 1913, or by 153 per cent. That indicates the tremendous hold this means of locomotion has taken in South Africa to-day.

There was a drop in the importation of agricultural machinery though certainly not a very excessive drop. There are increases in machinery for water-boring, agricultural implements, and electrical machinery.

JOHANNESBURG REVIEW OF TRADE.

The Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce held their annual meeting last week and the president of the Chamber, in the course of a general trade review, said:—

'That the recent unrest and dislocation have not had a more serious influence on the trade of the union generally is a cause for congratulation, and a striking proof that the country is established on a firm and broad foundation, and I think we have no fear of the future prosperity of the country. We in Johannesburg, and, indeed, in the whole of South Africa, regard the mining industry as to-day the most important part of this foundation. As far as we can judge, with improved methods of mining and improvements in the conditions of the miners, there is reason to expect developments of properties along the reef, which means so much to the commercial community of the whole Union.

Among many subjects reviewed by the president were: Trade returns, development of mines in the Transvaal, Johannesburg as a distributing centre and land settlement.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. C. Dyer.)

LEEDS, May 28, 1914.

MARKET FOR OAK STAVES.

A demand exists in this district for oak staves and one local firm import as many as 50,000 at a time. The staves required should be made from quartered white oak and are used in the manufacture of churns, casks and for tightwork generally. At present, supplies reach here from New Orleans and it would be interesting to learn what Canadian makers can offer in this line.

The sizes in demand range from 18 inches upwards in length and 4 inches upwards in width. The thicknesses vary, the chief sizes being 1 inch, 1⅛ inch, 1¼ inch, with a smaller demand for staves ⅝ths and 1½ inches thick.

Canadian makers should quote prices c.i.f. north of England ports. It may be mentioned that last year the imports of wood staves into the United Kingdom totalled over £1,000,000 in value.

IMPORTS OF FLAXSEED.

Hull is the leading seed-crushing centre in Great Britain and in 1913 nearly half of the total imports of flaxseed into the United Kingdom were sent to this port. The total imports amounted to 3,235,000 quarters, of which Hull received 1,509,644 quarters.

Last year, a striking development took place in the export of flaxseed from Canada to the British market. The shipments from the port of Montreal increased by 8,214,410 bushels and of this, 2,670,091 bushels were shipped direct to Hull.

SPOOLWOOD.

Wood bars or squares are used largely in the north of England by manufacturers of spools and bobbins. They are preferred from rock maple or birch and the sizes required vary. The birch bars measures from 2 feet up to 4½ feet long in multiples of 6 inches, the squares chiefly used being 1⅛ inches, 1¼ inches, 1½ inches, 1⅝ inches and 2 inches. Maple bars are required in multiple lengths of 6 inches, the squares varying from 1¼ up to 3 inches. The bars should be sawn from dry clean timber and for purposes of shipment are put up in bundles of twenty and securely bound with wire.

SIXTY RUGS AN HOUR.

According to the local press, a machine has been invented by a Yorkshire man which is capable of turning out clipped rugs at the rate of sixty an hour.

The whole work of cutting up the cloth and fixing the clips in the canvas is done by machinery. Running at highest pressure, seventy rugs an hour can be manufactured, but at normal speed this number is reduced to between thirty-five and forty.

The cloth is first cut into clips, and pressed on bars ready for feeding the machine. The clips are cut at the rate of three hundred each minute. The bars are then fixed on endless chains, which go through the machine, and the latter takes the clips off the bars, a row at a time.

In the meantime the canvas is doubled on a winged roller and a row of needles passed through one fold of it. The needles open to receive the clips from the bars, and then close, pulling the clips through the folds of the canvas half the length of the clip, when the needles again open, leaving the clips fixed in the canvas.

The average rug consists of sixty rows of forty-nine clips each and when it is considered that a rug of this description took three hours to make by the old system, the advantages which this new invention involves will be realized. The machine is stated to have been thoroughly tested and a syndicate of local men have patented it in various countries.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Report of Trade Commissioner.

(Mr. J. E. Ray.)

Birmingham, May 26, 1914.

CONDITIONS OF BRITISH CROPS.

Severe frosts in the midland counties during the last few days have done considerable damage to the fruit and root crops. The pear, apple and plum trees of many orchards have had their early promise either destroyed or seriously damaged. Beans and potatoes have been the greatest sufferers, large areas of the latter having been cut down. It is calculated that the potato crop will be fully 50 per cent lighter than that of last year.

CONDITION OF GRASSES.

Clover, seeds and meadow grass are not at all satisfactory. In a few weeks, the mowers will have begun cutting, and there is little hope of lengthening the unusually short stems. Some districts predict meagre, and other districts, fair returns, but the general opinion is that the total hay crop will be less than last year.

BEEF AND MUTTON IMPORTS.

The supply of live cattle from abroad during April was limited to 161 head, the whole of which came from the Channel Islands, and the declared value averaged £19 15s. 7d. The quantity of beef imported was greater than in any April during the last twenty years, totalling 988,844 cwt., valued at £1,989,455. This was practically 24 per cent more than in the same period last year, and the value was 33 per cent more. The United States supplied no fresh and only 2,067 cwt. of salt beef. The Argentine supplies were 661,272 cwt., or 14·83 per cent more than in April, 1913. The largest increases, however, are shown by New Zealand, which sent 51,669 cwt., or an increase of 120·72 per cent as compared with April, 1913; and by Uruguay which showed an increase of no less than 70,000 cwt., being the largest quantity ever received from that country in any single month of the year. The Australian supplies—94,881 cwt.—were 7 per cent less than in April, 1913. For the first time in the month of April, the declared value of beef and live cattle imported exceeded £2,000,000, or 32·74 per cent more than in April, 1913.

No live sheep were imported during the month, but the quantity of mutton was 788,670 cwt., which is the greatest quantity ever imported during the month of April. It was valued at £1,648,536, as against 528,720 cwt., valued at £1,044,479 in April, 1913. The larger proportion of the increase shown was derived from New Zealand, which sent 486,750 cwt., or 164 per cent more than in April, 1913. The supply from

the Argentine, too, was a notable one, 125,139 cwt., or 21,000 cwt. above the supply during the same month of the previous year. The Australian supply showed a diminution of 37 per cent, and amounted to 123,358 cwt.

IMPORTS OF WHEATMEAL OR FLOUR.

The following are the imports into the United Kingdom of wheatmeal or flour during the first four months of the present year compared with the corresponding period of 1913, with the countries of origin:—

	Four Months ended April 30, 1913 and 1914.	
	1913.	1914.
Russia	580	1,590
Germany	162,700	134,900
Netherlands	16,300	4,200
Belgium	9,800	22,140
France	83,400	174,200
Austria-Hungary	31,110	34,468
Italy	12,300	43,200
United States	2,137,100	1,806,385
British India	500	300
South Australia	7,800	7,500
Western Australia	21,900	13,600
Victoria	15,800	37,700
New South Wales	800	2,700
Canada	1,250,520	1,299,302
Argentine	73,100	39,100
Roumania	24,900	22,900
Sundries	8,000	17,000
	3,856,610	3,661,285

FISHERIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The quantities and values of fish landed in England and Wales during April were: 935,444 cwt. valued at £755,142, against 852,975 cwt., and £653,406 in April, 1913, showing satisfactory increases of 82.469 cwt. and £101,736. The increase of cod was 65,560 cwt. and £65,436 and was chiefly in 'large,' the 'small' having actually decreased. For the four months ending April there were increases of 177,125 cwt., and £107,660 over the corresponding period last year, the figures being 2,997,108 and 2,189,983 cwt. and £2,681,799 and £2,574,139.

The quantity landed in Ireland was 36,443 cwt., valued at £16,797, as compared with 15,557 cwt., valued at £11,454 in April last year, thus showing an increase of 20,886 cwt. and £5,343. This is accounted for by the greater quantity of mackerel caught. Cod decreased from 4,390 cwt. and £4,130 to 2,637 cwt. and £2,382. The increase in herrings was from 271 cwt. and £88 to 285 cwt. and £141.

The quantity landed in Scotland was 252,314 cwt., valued at £154,511, against 348,383 cwt. and £155,937 in April last year, a decrease of 96,069 cwt. and £1,426. The large decreases were in cod, haddocks and herrings. Cod decreased by 61,980 cwt. and £6,633; haddocks by 21,983 cwt. and £7,384; herrings by 14,221 cwt. and £1,578.

In the four months ended April there were increases of 113,875 cwt. and £32,727, the respective figures being 1,828,634 cwt. and £808,289 for April this year, and 1,714,759 cwt. and £775,562 for April last year. The increase in quantity was mainly in herrings.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. F. Dane.*)

GLASGOW, May 29, 1914.

NEW GRANARY AT GLASGOW.

The trustees of the Clyde navigation are now prepared, since the opening of the new granary, to handle, store and deliver grain, flour, &c., which can be discharged ex-ship and stored in bulk and in bags. The granary is 312 feet long by 72 feet wide inside, and affords storage for 31,000 tons of grain. The building is divided into two portions, one of which is 168 feet long and contains silo bins, and the other 144 feet long provides for floor storage. Three lines of rails run the inside of the building for its whole length, and are flanked by loading platforms which form the ground floor. In the silo bins an aggregate of 20,000 tons of grain can be stored, and there are 150 separate bins, 38 of which are 102 feet in depth and the balance 84 feet. The largest bins are twelve feet square and the smallest six feet by 3 feet. The storage capacity ranges from 275 to 20 tons.

STORING FACILITIES.

In the floor-storage portion of the building provision is made for storing 11,000 tons of grain on eleven floors with a depth of 5 ft. 6 in. of bulk grain on each floor. On the quay there are laid two travelling ship-discharging elevators. These elevators are capable of taking 250 tons of grain per hour from a steamer. Each elevator is provided with two 4,000 lb. automatic machines for weighing the grain as elevated.

Arrangements for flour or grain in sacks has been provided. Two incline band-conveyors for sacks with a capacity of 500 sacks per hour are provided at the east and west ends of the floor granary.

By means of basement conveyors 500 sacks of flour or grain per hour can be brought from any part of the building, placed on outgoing band-conveyor and delivered into a lighter or coast steamer occupying berths.

The whole operation of discharging, handling, storing, &c., will be under the control and management of the trustees. Importers or owners of grain, flour, &c., requiring accommodation should make application to the granary superintendent.

MARKETS FOR CANADIAN LUMBER.

In connection with the series of articles which have been appearing in recent numbers of the Weekly Report with reference to foreign markets for lumber, and particularly that from British Columbia, attention is directed to the following report by Commissioner Egan regarding South Africa.

Mr. Egan has dealt with the subject very fully and his remarks are worth careful consideration.

South Africa.

(Mr. W. J. Egan.)

Cape Town, May 15, 1914.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The total import of lumber in 1913 was £1,220,814 and the import from Canada amounted to £59,732, but there is no record of the proportion supplied by British Columbia; it is probable, however, that three-quarters of the imports of Canadian lumber are from that province, and practically all of this is bought by two firms whose orders go through their London houses or San Francisco agents.

Four months ago there were sent forward and published in the Weekly Report, fifty-three trade inquiries for lumber. This resulted in bringing to the Department 148 inquiries from Canadian producers and out of these there were only three British Columbia firms who asked for information. Many of these inquiries will be found in Nos. 508 to 516, inclusive, of the Weekly Reports issued in October, November and December, 1913, of which copies can be obtained from the Department of Trade and Commerce.

With regard to the possibilities of an increase of trade to South Africa from British Columbia on account of the opening of the Panama canal, it is impossible to form any definite opinion as to the immediate future, as no doubt shipment will take place to the nearer markets where a larger mileage is saved. If producers are prepared to cater for the South African market, there is a trade here for them but the supply must be in accordance with conditions existing in South Africa.

The larger demand is for a pine shelving 12 inches wide, also for flooring and ceiling. The one essential for a sure and growing trade is some method of official grading such as is used in Sweden; if an official inspection cannot be arranged, let any firm or firms who are anxious for an export trade, circularize the trade in South Africa, quoting c.i.f. at any of the ports—Cape Town, Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban and Delagoa Bay—and in this letter state plainly the qualities in various grades, and if prices are right, trade is sure to result. The trade here buy all qualities; what they want is an assurance that when they order a certain grade they are sure to receive it. Sweden commands this trade and there is no doubt her grading helps her.

SWEDISH GRADES.

The grades as accepted here from Sweden allow as follows:—

No. 1. Permits a very few small hard knots.

No. 2. Permits of a few more than No. 1.

Nos. 3, 4 and 5 grade according to the number of knots whether loose or tight.

Nos. 4 and 5 also allow wain, shake and almost all faults.

Baltic lumber is not officially graded but certain firms have established a good reputation for standard grade shipments and in consequence Norway is one of the largest shippers to South Africa. There is another quality for which Baltic lumber gets credit by those handling it and that is, it is more easily worked than any other lumber, however, from the many inquiries made for Canadian lumber, it is quite evident the South African trade is anxious for it, if it can be bought under as good conditions as from any other country.

Most of the African coast firms will look for quotations on the dressed lumber, but all up-country firms will ask for quotations in the rough as the rail freightage is half the price of dressed lumber.

Any of these firms will be pleased to hear from Canadian firms who are prepared for export trade on the above conditions.

FIGURES OF IMPORT.

The following tables showing total imports of principal items into South Africa for the past five years of wood of all kinds and the proportions supplied respectively by the United States and Canada will be of interest to intending exporters.

Out of a total of pine for 1913 of £529,964, Sweden supplied to the value of £264,280 and Norway was third with a total of £106,012.

In flooring and ceiling, Sweden's portion was £182,651 out of a total of £258,533 and Norway was next with a value of £66,053.

WOOD AND TIMBER.

	Total Imports. £	From United States. £	From Canada. £
Walnut—			
1910	7,465	6,453	
1911	7,083	6,883	
1912	12,706	12,589	
1913	9,850	9,660	5
All other N.O.D.—			
1910	40,493	8,038	4,503
1911	51,495	14,466	8,778
1912	117,763	69,494	11,043
1913	60,987	11,017	10,509
Pine—			
1910	602,299	119,032	74,310
1911	532,850	121,287	47,604
1912	399,309	57,434	30,660
1913	529,964	109,861	31,924
Flooring and Ceiling—			
1909	89,633	2,748	2,410
1910	174,615	2,366	1,741
1911	187,300	2,755	1,663
1912	173,109	3,616	671
1913	258,533	4,387	2,766
Other, planed and grooved—			
1909	17,997	8,935	6,442
1910	29,369	11,339	14,603
1911	32,048	13,588	13,234
1912	33,918	14,487	14,941
1913	30,508	12,688	12,164
Box Shooks—			
1909	45,892	472	359
1910	67,049	862	392
1911	82,853	610	5,035
1912	94,260	964	3,366
1913	95,022	1,036	71
Houses and Frames—			
1909	28,095	15,410	407
1910	65,434	30,730	103
1911	70,730	31,259	551
1912	59,973	29,152	266
1913	59,392	29,589	174
Staves—			
1909	8,639	7,878	
1910	9,968	7,267	1,516
1911	13,467	8,713	499
1912	9,444	5,879	59
1913	14,393	11,207	13
All other N.O.D.—			
1909	30,645	9,387	1,909
1910	32,834	10,602	2,249
1911	34,746	9,774	1,738
1912	45,322	11,758	1,186
1913	56,984	11,862	1,146

PROPOSED SOUTH AFRICAN TARIFF CHANGES.

Particulars as to the proposed amendments to the Customs Tariff of the Union of South Africa, forwarded by the Trade Commissioner at Cape Town, have just come to hand. These amendments are now before the House of Assembly and notice of their decision may be expected shortly.

ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRIES.

In the case of twelve out of the 192 items the new tariff aims at granting assistance to home industries. Eight of these provide for the removal of the duty on certain raw materials, viz., raw cocoa, spare parts for making acetylene lamps, canvas for tent and sail making, amber for pipe making, hair, &c., for brush and broom making, wire, aluminum in plain or perforated sheets, rough or rolled iron and steel. The other four items call for increased duties, thus: Confectionery, with an alternative tariff of 25 per cent to catch the more expensively packed boxed goods; tea, with an extra 1d. per lb. when imported in small packages; bespoke clothing increased from 15 per cent to 25 per cent; leather manufactures from 15 per cent to 25 per cent.

In regard to the other duties figuring in the list of alterations they are nearly all imposed for purely revenue purposes only. A detailed statement of such of the proposed changes as may be of interest to Canadians is herewith appended.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Item of Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.			
		Present Tariff.		Proposed Tariff.	
		Duty.	Rebate upon goods, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating colonies.	Duty.	Rebate upon goods, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating colonies.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
11	(a) Cheese, per lb. ad val.	.....	.....	0 0 1¼	0 0 0¼
	(b) Cheese, factory made from skimmed milk, per lb. ad val	15 per cent.	3 per cent.	0 5 6	
18	Confectionery, plain or fancy, of all kinds, compounded made or preserved with sugar, but not including purely medicinal preparations properly classed as apothecary ware, per lb.	0 0 2½	0 0 0¼	0 0 2½ or 25 p.c. ad val. whichever duty (is the greater.)	0 0 0¼ or 3 p.c. ad val.
22	Films for bioscopes, per 100 feet	.....	.....	0 5 0	
48	Varnish, per imperial gallon, ad val.	15 per cent.	.....	0 2 0	

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—*Continued.*

Item of Tariff.	Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.			
		Present Tariff.		Proposed Tariff.	
		Duty.	Rebate upon goods, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating colonies.	Duty.	Rebate upon goods, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating colonies.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
53	Printed matter (a) advertising, including catalogues, price lists, calenders, etc., ad val	25 per cent or 2d. per lb. which is the greater 24 per cent.	3 per cent. 3 per cent.		
	(b) Printed stationery and forms, etc., ad val	25 per cent.			
	Changes in above.				
(1)	Newspapers partly printed and intended to be completed in South Africa	As above.	As above.	Free.	
(2)	Ruled papers, ad val			15 per cent.	3 per cent.
(3)	Blotting papers, ad val			15 per cent.	3 per cent.
(4)	Advertising, including catalogues, price lists, printed bags, etc., ad val			25 per cent ad val. or 3d. per lb. (whichever is the greater.)	3 per cent.
	(5) Catalogues of foreign firms other than colonial addressed to importers, merchants or manufacturers			Free.	
56	Bioscopes, magic lanterns, phonographs, gramophones and records therefor, ad val	15 per cent.	3 per cent.	25 per cent.	3 per cent.
61	Clothing, bespoke or tailor-made, ad val	15 per cent.	3 per cent.	25 per cent.	3 per cent.
65	Gold and silver plate and platedware, ad val	15 per cent.	3 per cent.	25 per cent.	3 per cent.
67	Jewellery, ad val	15 per cent.	3 per cent.	25 per cent.	3 per cent.
68	Leather manufactures, not elsewhere described; leggings, bags, trunks, gun cases, etc., ad val	15 per cent.	3 per cent.	25 per cent.	3 per cent.
72	Tobacconists' wares, ad val	15 per cent.	3 per cent.	25 per cent.	3 per cent.
74	Acetylene gas lamps (spare parts for the manufacture of), ad val	15 per cent.	3 per cent.	3 per cent.	3 per cent.
86	Canvas in the piece for sail and tent-makers, ad. val.	15 per cent.	3 per cent.	3 per cent.	3 per cent.
118	Metals: (a) Aluminum, in plain or perforated sheets, but otherwise unmanufactured, ad val	15 per cent.	3 per cent.	3 per cent.	3 per cent.
	(No change in other metals).				
129	Saddlery and harness furniture and saddle trees, ad val	15 per cent.	3 per cent.	3 per cent.	3 per cent.
162	Cooperage: (a) Staves in the rough, ad. val	3 per cent.	3 per cent.	Free.	

DEFINITION OF PURE LEATHER.

Pure commercial leather free from adulteration must not contain more than 3 per cent of mineral or ash, nor should it yield on analysis glucose, dextrine, molasses, or any organic matter other than pure tannins, fats, oils, wax and stearine, which are essential to the manufacture of leather.

CONTINUATION OF REBATE OF DUTY ALLOWED ON BRITISH GOODS.

The rebate of duty at present allowed upon certain goods, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies (viz., Canada, Australia and New Zealand) when imported into the Union is proposed to be continued.

The proposed rebates are, for the most part, the same as those previously allowed, viz., 3 per cent ad valorem in the case of goods subject to ad valorem rates of duty only, and a fixed rebate, varying with the articles, in the case of a few of the goods subject to specific rates of duty.

In the case of a few articles (viz., second-hand clothing, cigars, cigarettes, and certain alcoholic liquors) subject to alternative or mixed rates (*i.e.*, either ad valorem or specific ad valorem and specific) no rebate of duty is allowed.

VALUATION OF GOODS.

In determining the value of articles subject to ad valorem duties for duty purposes the current value for home consumption in the open market for similar goods in the principal markets of the country from which, and at the time at which goods were imported, will be taken, including also carriage to the port of shipment and the cost of packing and packages.

DUMPING DUTY.

Provision is made in the new tariff for a special customs duty to prevent the dumping of articles made in foreign countries onto the South African market. This dumping duty is equal to the difference between the selling price of the goods in question in South Africa and the true current value of the same goods in the country of manufacture.

BOUNTY PROVISION.

The new tariff also provides that when a bounty is granted in the country of origin on any goods, an additional customs duty equal to the amount of such duty may be collected upon the importation of those goods into South Africa.

UNITED STATES FLOUR EXPORTS.

The following extract from *The Northwestern Miller*, a leading commercial journal, will be of interest to Canadian millers and wheat exporters. It forms part of an address delivered at the conference of United States millers at Fort Comfort during the last week in May. Canadian exporters will note with interest the reference to the West Indies and to the agreement lately reached between Canada and the West India Colonies.

UNITED STATES FLOUR EXPORTS.

A few words on our flour export trade may be of special interest to this convention.

The table which I now hand your secretary shows that the annual wheat production of the United States for the last five years approximates 700,000,000 bushels.

The yearly exportations, since 1910, range from some 24,000,000 to about 100,000,000 bushels in the form of wheat, and from some 40,000,000 to about 60,000,000 bushels in the form of flour.

WHEAT PRODUCTION AND WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS.

	Wheat Production. bush.	Exports of Wheat.* bush.	Exports of Flour.† brls.
1908	664,602,000	100,371,057	13,927,247
1909	737,189,000	66,923,244	10,521,161
1910	635,121,000	46,679,876	9,040,987
1911	621,338,000	23,728,302	10,129,435
1912	730,267,000	30,160,212	11,006,487
1913	763,380,000	91,602,974	11,394,805

* Fiscal year ending June 30. Exports of each fiscal year represent most largely production of preceding crop year.

† One barrel of flour is equivalent to 4½ bushels of wheat.

I also send up a table showing where and in what quantities the principal part of this flour goes.

EXPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR FROM UNITED STATES.

In barrels (000's omitted).

To—	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
United Kingdom—				
England	1,895	1,586	1,148	1,269
Scotland	894	895	980	927
Ireland	372	309	242	231
Hong Kong	668	1,003	1,491	1,301
Cuba	791	846	842	907
Netherlands	739	860	675	859
Japan	217	458	716	878
Brazil	359	520	625	583
Finland	....	208	175	405
Philippine Islands	250	226	308	370
Haiti	166	182	324	288
Norway	150	168	176	266
Denmark	192	242	255	243
Jamaica	....	160	169	250
Venezuela	120	140	174	208
Germany	233	226	130	170
Panama	108	134	128	143
Trinidad and Tobago	....	122	151	135
Guatemala	76	92	101	121
All countries	9,041	10,129	11,006	11,395

From this table you will see that your best consumer is Great Britain, which takes from 2½ to 3 million barrels annually. Flour is admitted into Great Britain free of duty. It seems, however, that your trade with Great Britain is falling off, due presumably to the growth of flour mills in that country and the large exportation of wheat from Argentina.

Hong Kong is your next best customer. There flour is also admitted free. The exportation to that port in 1913 was 1,301,306 barrels, valued at $5,126,960, compared with 668,692 barrels, valued at $2,790,649, for the year 1910.

Your next best customer is Cuba, where you enjoy a preferential rate of duty. There your trade has grown from 791,850 barrels in 1910, to 907,786 in 1913.

Your next best customer is Japan, where your trade has been growing by leaps and bounds, in spite of the fact that the duty on flour is about double that on wheat. I fear, however, this discrimination in favour of wheat as against flour will result in the development of the flour-milling industry in Japan at the expense of the American milling industry.

In the Netherlands you have free flour and a good trade, amounting to 860,000 barrels, valued at $4,280,000 in 1913.

In the British West Indies you are suffering by the preferential rates agreed upon between Canada and all of those islands except Jamaica. British Guiana also has such an arrangement. Under the reciprocity arrangement preferential rates are granted to a number of articles, including flour, exported from Canada into the British West Indies and in return, Canada gives those islands preferential rates. These rates are of recent origin, but you will see from the following table how these preferential rates are affecting the trade.

AMERICAN FLOUR EXPORTS TO BRITISH COLONIES.

To—	Barrels. 1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Bermuda	2,368	1,040	2,203	2,645
British Guiana	110,818	113,974	120,228	107,565
British West Indies	460,758	433,195	482,771	561,816
Barbados	.....	37,213	44,027	59,465
Jamaica	.....	160,559	169,795	250,666
Trinidad and Tobago	.....	122,029	151,931	135,513
Others	.....	113,394	117,018	116,172

You are practically shut out of the markets of Italy, Spain and France, and are being shut out of Germany by the excessive rates of duty upon flour and the low rates of duty on wheat.

Russia threatens to enact a law applicable to Finland, discriminating in favour of Russian flour.

In South America there is a tendency to adopt a stronger protective policy, to the injury of American trade.

In spite of all obstructions, however, by your skill and enterprise and the assistance of the government, your foreign trade increased from 9,040,987 barrels in 1910 to 11,394,805 in 1913. It is to be regretted that in the past several months, as shown by the statistics, instead of going forward, this trade has been falling off.

China, with its 400,000,000 of people, is waking up to the influence of modern civilization, and there you have a great field opening to your enterprise.

The Panama canal will soon be open to the commerce of the world. That will have a tremendous influence on commerce at home and abroad. Our friends on the gulf and the Pacific coast realize that the canal is to prove of great benefit to them, but its influence will be worldwide. The great continent south of us will be brought to our very doors. There cities like Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires, with its million and a quarter people, will rise. Immigration will flow in upon it in a continuous stream. Business will grow apace. Commerce will flourish. There will be American lines of steamers plying to and fro between the two continents, carrying and stimulating commerce.

CONSULAR AND TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE.

The following extracts are taken from an admirable address recently delivered by Mr. W. B. Fleming, Foreign Trade Advisor to the Secretary of State at Washington. The concise statement of duties discharged by United States consuls apply with equal force to corresponding duties discharged by British consuls and by Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Correspondents. It will be noted that the total cost of the United States Consular Service is nearly $2,000,000 per annum, and that the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce are this year demanding an appropriation more than double the amount allocated to that branch of the department last year. It is obvious that on the basis of present population

no such expenditure would be possible for Canada, but it should be remembered that the British Consular Service, an organization at least equal in importance to that of the United States, is open to all Canadians in consequence of the agreement arrived at between the Honourable Minister of the Department of Trade and Commerce and Sir Edward Grey of the foreign office.

In the course of the address referred to, Mr. Fleming spoke as follows:—

WHAT OUR MANUFACTURERS SHOULD DO.

To hold and expand our foreign trade, our manufacturers must do their part. It is not wise for the government to attempt to supplant private enterprise or to do that for the manufacturer which he should do for himself. The manufacturer must be up to date in his machinery and in his methods, and in the conduct of his business. He must turn out his best goods. He must do his part co-operatively with others through trade organizations. He must go after the foreign business as well as the domestic business. He must send his agents out into the field he would occupy. He must pack his goods properly. He must outdo his competitors.

THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

We have created the Department of Commerce, with its Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. That department is presided over by a man who has had experience as a manufacturer and legislator. He is a man of affairs and is possessed of indominable energy and enthusiasm. The appropriation allowed by Congress last year for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce alone was more than $363,000, and for this year Secretary Redfield has asked Congress to more than double that sum.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

The extent and value of the Consular Service is too little known to our business men. Some have the idea that the principal occupation of a consul is to sit up in an office provided by Uncle Sam, put on airs, and draw salary. Nothing could be further from the real state of affairs. The consul is a very busy man. His duties are manifold and arduous. In addition to many other calls upon his time, he is required to make a careful study and critical analysis of our import and export trade in his district, and obtain a knowledge of the resources, industries, commerce and language of the people there. He reports the possibilities of business and trade opportunity, and of the obstacles in the way of the American exporter and investor and the means of removing these barriers.

He must familiarize himself with the customs tariffs and regulations of the country in which he is stationed, and their effect on trade, and transmit copies of the latest of these laws and regulations. He also transmits copies of the commercial treaties, conventions, and agreements in force between the country where he resides and other foreign countries. His duty is to investigate and report all cases of discrimination against American exporters, in what manner the discrimination is effected, and the reasons for such discrimination. He has to make a study of the freight rates on railways and canals; of bounties bestowed by foreign governments in aid to their exporters; and of wages of labour and other elements of cost of manufacturing. He has to do an immense amount of statistical work.

He intervenes in behalf of the American exporter who has trouble with the foreign customs department, and secures refunds of illegal charges. He gathers information for the Department of Commerce as requested by it. He represents not only the government, but is the servant of the private individual, thus carrying on an immense amount of correspondence, in addition to rendering service to our

business men who appear at the consulate. The social and business standing abroad of the consul and the traditions attached to the office give him prestige and open to him the doors of information, and secure an influence that makes him the most efficient purely commercial agent that can be employed by the government.

On leave of absence and visits to this country, the consul is expected to confer with American business men, with the Department of Commerce, and with commercial organizations with the view to give and receive information.

The consular work is carried on in every quarter of the globe. We have more than 500 different headquarters for our consuls in foreign countries, and nearly 900 consular officers. The information gathered is sent to the State Department and, after being edited, is transmitted to the Department of Commerce for publication and distribution.

This is done through the daily consular and trade reports, a daily publication, and, so far as I know, the only daily government newspaper in the world. These reports run from 15 to 30 pages each issue, yet less than half the information gathered by our consuls can be published in that space. The unpublished reports are placed in manuscript form at the branch offices of the Department of Commerce and at trade centres, where manufacturers may have access to them.

You will be surprised to learn that the entire cost of the American consular service, including salaries and rents for the last year, was only a little over $10,000, for while the gross cost was $1,972,604, the fees collected and returned to the United States were $1,852,535, leaving the actual cost to the government only $120,068.

As the result of all this vast work, and the cost considered, I think it can be said, without fear of contradiction, that our consular service presents one of the best examples of governmental achievement in all the world. As a public investment the money expended would seem to stand alone.

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended May 27, 1914:—

Cheese—			
Bristol	65s.	—69s.	per cwt.
Liverpool	64s.-6d.	—70s.	"
London	67s.	—70s.	"
Glasgow	–	–	
Butter—None reported.			
Bacon (Sides)—			
Bristol	65s.	—67s.	"
Liverpool	62s.	—65s.	"
London	64s.	—67s.	"
Glasgow	–	–	
Bacon (Cumberland cut)—			
Bristol	–	–	
Liverpool	65s.	—69s.	
London	–	–	
Glasgow	–	–	
Hams (long cut, green)—			
Bristol	76s.	—81s.	"
Liverpool	74s.	—79s.	"
London	78s.	—81s.	"
Glasgow	–	–	

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended May 30, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

		Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living:—			
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves		301	46
Sheep and lambs		–	–
Swine		–	–
Horses		416	232
Fresh meat:—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)	Cwts.	228,450	181,402
Mutton " " "	"	92,316	60,801
Pork " " "	"	3,800	5,569
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	"	12,957	18,173
Salted or preserved meat:—			
Bacon	"	92,074	92,894
Beef	"	911	336
Hams	"	16,247	19,598
Pork	"	6,748	5,521
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	1,799	2,667
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	8,235	32,756
Dairy produce and substitutes:—			
Butter	"	77,710	73,401
Margarine	"	27,541	28,124
Cheese	"	23,109	36,297
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	–	–
" cream	"	136	390
" condensed	"	20,064	19,178
" preserved, other kinds	"	–	58
Eggs	Gt. Hnd.	508,526	593,734
Poultry	Value £	3,025	13,242
Game	"	1,248	2,333
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	2,580	362
Lard	"	42,018	24,816
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—			
Wheat	"	2,415,800	1,302,900
Wheat-meal and flour	"	201,300	124,200
Barley	"	83,200	202,000
Oats	"	553,600	280,500
Peas	"	40,300	14,538
Beans	"	3,850	4,230
Maize or Indian corn	"	841,600	665,200
Fruit, raw:—			
Apples	"	15,897	35,581
Pears	"	–	1,453
Hay	Tons.	903	316
Hops	Cwts.	1,827	515

CANADIAN CROP BULLETIN.

In a bulletin issued by the Census and Statistics Office preliminary estimates are given of the areas sown to the principal grain crops in Canada as well as reports on their condition according to returns made by crop-reporting correspondents on June 1. The reports show that throughout the Maritime Provinces seeding was delayed through the lateness of the spring. In Ontario and Quebec the condition of grain is generally satisfactory, notwithstanding a long spell of dry weather; in many places, however, the meadows were beginning to suffer from the effects of drought. Conditions throughout the west were reported as generally favourable, though rains would be welcome especially in Manitoba and Southern Alberta.

The total area under wheat in Canada is provisionally estimated at 11,203,800 acres, or 188,800 acres more than in 1913. The area under spring wheat is reported as 10,230,500 acres, or 185,500 acres more than in 1913, and the area expected to be harvested of fall wheat is 973,300 acres or 3,300 acres more than last year. The acreage of oats is placed at 10,811,000 acres, as compared with 10,434,000 acres last year, an increase of 377,000 acres. Barley occupies 1,604,000 acres, or 9,000 acres less than last year, and rye 111,070 acres, as compared with 119,300 acres last year. The estimated area under hay and clover is 8,206,000 acres, as compared with 8,169,000 acres in 1913.

In the three Northwest provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the total wheat area is estimated at 10,247,400 acres, as compared with 10,036,000 acres in 1913; that of oats at 6,086,000 acres, as compared with 5,792,000 acres in 1913; that of barley at 1,041,000, as compared with 1,025,000 acres in 1913. These differences represent increases of 211,400 acres for wheat, 294,000 acres for oats and 16,000 acres for barley; or a total increase of 521,400 acres for the three crops, as compared with 1913. The wheat area in Manitoba is somewhat less than last year, viz.: 2,788,000 acres, as compared with 2,804,000 acres in 1913. In Saskatchewan the area under wheat is 5,848,300 acres, as compared with 5,720,000 acres, and in Alberta it is 1,611,100 acres, against 1,512,000 acres.

On June 1 the condition of field crops, as measured by a standard in which 100 represents the promise of a full crop was very favourable. The points are as follows: Fall wheat 79, spring wheat 93, all wheat 91, oats and barley 92, rye 89, peas 92, mixed grains 93, hay and clover 90, alfalfa 88, and pastures 90.

Assuming that the conditions between now and harvest will be equal to the average of the past four years, 1910-1913, the above percentages represent the promise of yields equal to the four-year average in the case of spring wheat, rye and barley and inferior in the case of oats by 1 per cent, and in the case of fall wheat by 2 per cent.

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

EGYPTIAN TRADE IN 1913.

The report by H.M. Agent and Consul-General at Cairo (Viscount Kitchener) on the finances, administration and condition of Egypt and the Soudan in 1913, includes a memorandum on British trade with Egypt during that year, from which the following particulars are taken:—

The value of the total imports in 1913, including tobacco, was £E.27,865,195, as compared with £E.25,907,759 in 1912. This amount, which is some £E.600,000 higher than the previous record, is, as a matter of fact, less satisfactory than it appears at

first sight. There was a general decrease in all articles of food and clothing, and even the increase in cereals and flour was only due to a reduced local production. These two articles alone account for £E.1,176,000 in the increased value of the imports. A sharp rise in price explains the increase of £E.156,000 in the case of cotton fabrics, the actual quantity imported being less than in 1912. Enhanced prices also account very largely for the increased value of the imports of coal, timber and petroleum.

There was a slight increase in the total imports of preserved meat, of which the larger part came from the United Kingdom. In the condensed milk trade the United Kingdom has not retained her place, Switzerland being the gainer.

The imports of tanned hides of British origin increased slightly, and the United Kingdom continued the chief supplier of saddlery. Her share in the boot and shoe trade, however, fell from £E.109,855 to £E.91,611, to the advantage of France, Germany, Austria-Hungary and India.

The diminished production of local wheat led to an increase in the total imports of flour from £E.1,554,442 to £E.2,245,820. The United Kingdom benefited largely by this increase, having supplied £E.215,514 as against £E.135,833 in 1912.

The United Kingdom has not shared in the increase in the paper trade, the value of her imports having fallen from £E.33,745 to £E.29,849, to the advantage of Austria-Hungary.—(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

TRADE IN SKUNK FURS.

A bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture states that the skunk brings annually to the trappers of the United States about $3,000,000. It stands second in importance only to the muskrat among our fur-bearing animals. The value of a skunk skin in the raw fur market averaged from about 25 cents to $3.50 in December, 1913, and usually runs higher. Although this fur is not very popular in America, Europeans favour it because it wears well and has a luster which makes it rival the Russian sable in appearance. These facts are emphasized in a new farmers' bulletin (No. 587) now being sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture, which may be had free on application by those who are interested in the economic value of North American skunks.

London is a great market for American skunk skins. In 1858 over 18,000 skins of this animal were exported to London; in 1911, over 2,000,000. Although only a small percentage of our skins are now dressed and made up here, we have received in years past a good number of them back after they have been made up abroad, and many American ladies who would scorn to wear a skunk skin have been proud of their imported black marten or Alaska sable, which was merely the American skunk fur more attractively labeled.

The process of dressing the skunk skin and removing any lingering odour has been improving year by year and meanwhile the fur has been gaining popularity. The present extreme scarcity of Russian sable, because of a law that forbids the taking of that fur, favours the foreign market for the skunk, and even in this country the use of its skin is increasing.

INTRODUCING FISH AS A FOOD IN BAVARIA.

In July, 1913, the Bavarian Department of the Interior made an agreement with the State Fisheries in Hamburg that a propaganda for increasing the consumption of sea and lake fish in Bavaria be undertaken in Bavarian cities having 15,000 or more inhabitants. Many cinematograph lectures were held relating to the fisheries and the importance and nutritiousness of a fish diet. Further, there were special cooking courses given by teachers of the Hamburg Housekeeping Seminary, and in order to give those who attended those cooking courses an opportunity to utilize that which they were taught the respective Bavarian cities arranged for so-called cheap fish days.

In the various districts of Northern Bavaria, Schwaben, Upper Bavaria, Lower Bavaria, and the Rhine Pfalz there were held, from September, 1913, to March, 1914, 43 cinematograph lectures, which were attended by nearly 17,000 men and women of all classes, and not less than 310 fish-cooking courses were given in which 10,159 women and girls took part. The number of pupils would have been much greater had it been possible to admit all the applicants, but only 30 persons were permitted to participate in any one course. In Munich the number of cooking courses given was 53; in Furth, 26; and in Bayreuth, 19.

The cheap fish days arranged for in 19 Bavarian cities proved a great success and a good medium for introducing the fish diet to the general public. The fish were not sold through the city fish markets, but by the retail fish dealers in order not to injure the latter's trade in any way. In Bavaria there were distributed 75,000 copies of a pamphlet entitled 'Fish Diet,' in which the receipts are arranged to suit the Bavarian taste.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

INCREASED PRODUCTION OF HOG PRODUCTS IN ARGENTINA.

A movement is under way in Argentina to promote the raising of swine and the exporting of bacon. Heretofore cattle and sheep have claimed the attention of stock raisers almost to the exclusion of swine but the growing scarcity of bacon and pig products in Europe have directed attention to the possibilities of producing these articles of food in Argentina. The carrying of bacon in cold storage to the United Kingdom is said to be practicable, while the immense quantities of corn and alfalfa raised in Argentina provide an abundance of the best of foods for swine. It is said that one or more bacon factories will be built immediately in the central provinces, and it is expected that before long exports of bacon on a considerable scale will commence.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

RUSSIAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul at Warsaw (Mr. H. M. Grove) on the trade of that district in 1913, which will shortly be issued:—

The ten so-called agricultural syndicates ('Syndikaty Rolnicze') situated in the different governmental towns in Poland, have a yearly turnover of about £1,500,000. These institutions fulfil the same practical activity as the 'Zemstvos' in other parts of Russia.

During 1913 the Warsaw syndicate sold goods to its members to the undermentioned values:—Agricultural machinery and implements, £38,845; dairy-farming machinery, £420; artificial manure, £172,830; coal, £21,315; iron, £10,500; oil cake (imported from Russia), £28,035; grain and seeds, £25,200; and sundries, £15,750.—(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

SPANISH MARKET FOR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

As an indication of the possible volume of business obtainable in the line of agricultural machinery and other tools for farm work and the character of implements needed, the following figures of the acreage devoted to the chief crops of the Jerez de la Frontera district are useful:—

Sub-districts.	Grains and beans.	Olives.	Hay and forage.	Vineyards
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Jerez	168,214	6,758	14,875	5,779
Sanlucar	11,223	588	1,396	3,637
Chipiona	22,238	....	1,112	3,402
Arcos	64,081	12,491	27,293	628
Chiclana	10,457	30	4,670	4.339
Trebujena	5,728	276	8,960	825
Total	281,941	20,143	58,306	18,610

There are also some 2,000 acres in the district in vegetables, small fruits, and fruit-and-nut orchards. The Spanish Government has recently agreed to the remission of accumulated taxes on lands devastated by the phylloxera, which will result in quite a large additional area, which has lain idle for some years, being put under cultivation again.

PRESENT SOURCES OF SUPPLY—TRADE EXTENSION.

The soils run from heavy black and red to light sandy loam and from level alluvial lands to stony hillsides, the latter being devoted chiefly to olives and grapes. These conditions call for the use of a variety of implements. Those now employed come principally from England and Germany, with some from Spanish manufacturers in the north of Spain. One English distributing firm maintains a branch house in Jerez and through it and the German firms having agents here some American machinery is sold. The following is a partial list of sales in this territory during the past year: American—20 mowers and binders, 5 reapers, mowers, and binders, and 4 hay mowers; English—3 threshers, 2 hay mowers, and 15 grain crushers; German—5 grain crushers and 12 harrows; Spanish—28 barrows.

The prices obtained in this market, in United States gold, are: Mowers and binders, $135; threshers, $4,398; grain crushers, $31; harrows, German, $40; harrows, Spanish, $20; reapers, mowers, and binders, $269; hay mowers, $76; hay mowers, with two sets of cutters and 2-speed gears, $135; harrows, rapid, Spanish, $40. The import duty on agricultural machinery of all sorts is 10 pesetas (gold) per 100 kilos or $0.875 per 100 pounds, gross weight.

For the past two years the purchasing power of the agricultural community has been much reduced owing to severe droughts, but this year the rains have been both ample and timely, so that the coming harvest promises to be the best for many years. This will so improve the financial condition of the farmers as to enable them to purchase much-needed supplies of agricultural implements of all kinds. First and foremost, in any trade-extension campaign that may be undertaken is the necessity of sending an expert to determine the needs of this district. The writer has heard complaints of American machinery not being suitable for the work to be done. The varying conditions of soil and surface, as well as the varying requirements of agriculture, horticulture and viticulture must be considered in supplying the trade of this district. A capable selling agency, armed with this exact knowledge, would seem to be justified by the prospective volume of business as indicated by the acreage under cultivation. Furthermore, in ordinary years, the system of dry farming as practised in the semiarid regions of the United States, together with the necessary implements, could be successfully introduced here and further augment the volume of business to be obtained.

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East.

Week ending June 21, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R	128,002	99,674	21,986	132,896	382,558
Consolidated	273,158	104,011	39,528	456,228	872,925
Empire Elevator Co.	1,051,889	398,371	87,286	452,300	1,989,846
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co	318,632	78,125	19,344	.....	416,101
Western Terminal Elevator Co	34,674	40,376	403	457,761	533,214
Black & Muirhead	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
G. T. Pacific	308,168	718,134	51,201	572,799	1,650,302
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	410,128	437,599	127,663	.....	975,390
Fort William Elevator Co.	207,073	236,051	39,851	225,135	708,110
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co.	163,549	282,673	66,026	1,354	513,602
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co	1,390,991	787,971	123,768	735,723	3,038,453
D. Horn & Co	20,143	18,627	7,071	247,643	293,484
Dominion Government Elevator.	149,201	58,496	52,544	291,769	552,010
Total terminal elevators	4,455,608	3,260,108	636,671	3,573,608	11,925,995
Depot Harbour	.....	883,082	44,509	.....	927,591
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	142,320	706,618	46,647	.....	895,585
Midland Elevator Co.	59,720	.....	.....	.....	59,720
Tiffin, G. T. P	554,722	773,681	28,081	.....	1,356,484
Port McNicol	860,549	248,442	71,422	12,389	1,192,802
Collingwood	4,000	.....	.....	.....	4,000
Meaford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goderich	214,842	292,921	7,476	.....	515,239
Point Edward	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co.	9,677	.....	68,397	.....	78,074
Commercial Elevator Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Colborne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prescott	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1	1,150,702	255,310	543,710	.....	1,949,722
" No. 2	1,179,622	976,670	342,967	31,779	2,531,038
Montreal Warehousing Co.	363,480	226,976	177,335	24,616	792,407
St. John, N.B.	76,021	.....	.....	.....	76,021
West St. John, N.B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total public elevators	4,615,655	4,363,700	1,330,544	68,784	10,378,683
Total quantity in store	9,071,263	7,623,808	1,967,215	3,642,392	22,304,678

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended June 4, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Wheat—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 Hard	89,836	29,288	119,124
No. 1 Northern	2,714,983	2,165,724	4,880,707
No. 2 "	872,085	1,407,113	2,279,198
No. 3 "	207,341	376,136	583,477
No. 4 Wheat	57,112	117,123	174,235
No. 5 "	.....	18,064	18,064
No. 6 "	.....	.....	
Other	514,251	502,207	1,016,458
Totals, Wheat	4,455,608	4,615,655	9,071,263

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Oats—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1, C.W	21,161	1,473	22,634
No. 2, "	2,709,266	2,699,156	5,408,422
No. 3, "	260,506	1,092,096	1,352,602
Ex. No. 1 Feed	18,008	3,200	21,208
No. 1 Feed	.....	24,310	24,310
No. 2 "	.....	290,688	290,688
Other	251,167	252,777	503,944
Totals, Oats	3,260,108	4,363,700	7,623,808

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Barley—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 3, Extra C.W	.....	.....	
No. 3 "	248,345	620,711	869,056
No. 4 "	253,838	481,404	735,242
Feed	16,807	.....	16,807
Rejected	90,568	56,706	147,274
Other	27,113	171,723	198,836
Totals, Barley	636,671	1,330,544	1,967,215

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Flax—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1, Northwestern Canada	3,307,977	44,877	3,352,854
No. 2, C.W	216,746	23,907	240,653
No. 3, C.W	21,747	.....	21,747
Other	27,138	.....	27,138
Totals, Flax	3,573,608	68,784	3,642,392
Total quantity in Store	11,925,995	10,378,683	22,304,678

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East.

Week ending June 11, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C.P.R.	111,352	53,486	15,432	132,896	313,166
Consolidated	241,261	67,608	16,483	466,142	791,494
Empire Elevator Co	916,405	26,772	18,811	495,890	1,657,878
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co	291,737	40,246	14,381		346,364
Western Terminal Elevator Co	117,083	24,574	403	480,457	622,517
G. T. Pacific	404,649	381,619	27,497	586,546	1,400,311
Grain Growers' Grain Co	433,323	423,455	85,925		942,703
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co	166,112	294,046	15,111		475,269
Fort William Elevator Co	83,449	191,702	4,551	233,480	513,182
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co	1,313,533	448,570	24,537	741,814	2,528,454
D. Horn & Co	21,185	14,788	4,819	246,465	288,257
Dominion Government Elevator	140,718	37,742	2,876	296,299	477,635
Total Terminal Elevators	4,240,807	2,234,608	230,826	3,650,989	10,357,230
Depot Harbour		1,186,223	44,509		1,230,732
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co	142,320	842,623	46,647		1,031,590
Midland Elevator Co	389,451				389,451
Tiffin, G.T.R.	486,012	1,071,320	28,081		1,585,413
Port McNicol	616,215	186,061	70,139		872,415
Collingwood	4,000				4,000
Goderich	186,623	364,083	2,526		553,232
Quebec Har. Commissioners Elevator		8,084			8,084
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co	46,138	15,972	68,397		130,507
Commercial Elevator Co					
Port Colborne					
Prescott					
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1	1,280,809	509,859	206,340		1,997,008
" No. 2	1,008,436	1,255,014	139,283	61,755	2,464,488
Montreal Warehousing Co	396,279	204,381	69,577	36,625	706,862
St. John, N.B.					
West St. John, N.B.					
Total public elevators	4,556,283	5,643,620	675,499	98,380	10,973,782
Total quantity in store	8,797,090	7,878,228	906,325	3,749,369	21,331,012

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended June 11, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat—			
No. 1 Hard	47,203	23,278	70,571
No. 1 Northern	2,694,143	2,068,628	4,762,781
No. 2 "	706,764	1,605,603	2,312,367
No. 3 "	231,442	330,738	562,180
No. 4 Wheat	77,247	111,835	189,082
No. 5 "	.....	18,065	18,065
No. 6 "	.....	.....	.....
Other	483,918	398,126	882,044
Totals, Wheat	4,240,807	4,556,283	8,797,090

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Oats—			
No. 1, C. W.	25,693	1,473	27,166
No. 2, "	1,755,058	3,877,264	5,632,322
No. 3, "	249,930	1,107,299	1,357,229
Ex. No. 1 Feed	14,390	9,503	23,893
No. 1 Feed	.....	24,311	24,311
No. 2 "	.....	331,241	331,241
Other	189,537	292,529	482,066
Totals, Oats	2,234,608	5,643,620	7,878,228

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Barley—			
No. 3 Extra C. W.	.....	.....	.....
No. 3 C. W.	148,321	325,174	473,495
No. 4 "	36,230	182,395	218,625
Feed	4,988	.....	4,988
Rejected	37,815	5,550	43,365
Other	3,472	162,380	165,852
Totals, Barley	230,826	675,499	906,325

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Flax—			
No. 1, Northwestern Canada	3,380,993	74,473	3,455,466
No. 2, C. W.	220,572	23,907	244,479
No. 3, "	22,605	.....	22,605
Rejected	.....	.....	.....
Other	26,819	.....	26,819
Totals, Flax	3,650,989	98,380	3,749,369
Total quantity in Store	10,357,230	10,973,782	21,331,012

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'The Inquiries Branch, The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa,' or The Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, or The Secretary of the Board of Trade at London, Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Brandon, Halifax, Montreal, St. John, Sherbrooke, Vancouver, Victoria, Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon, and Chambre de Commerce du Montreal.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

524. **Paper bags.**—A South African importer asks for samples and prices on Canadian paper bags.

525. **Stepladders.**—Inquiry is made by a South African firm for catalogues and f.o.b. prices on Canadian-made stepladders.

526. **Stoves.**—Catalogues with f.o.b. prices are asked for by a South African merchant.

527. **Tar.**—Inquiry is made by a South African importer for f.o.b. prices on Canadian-made tar.

528. **Woodenware.**—A South African importer makes inquiry for catalogues with f.o.b. prices on Canadian-made woodenware.

529. **Overalls.**—Several South African importers are prepared to consider quotations on overalls; samples of cloth and illustrations requested. Prices must be f.o.b. Montreal or St. John.

530. **Overalls.**—Several South African importers are prepared to consider quotations on overalls; samples of cloth and illustrations requested. Prices must be f.o.b. Montreal or St. John.

531. **Shirts.**—Several South African importers are prepared to consider quotations on working shirts, Oxford cloths, blue and black striped denims. Samples of cloth and illustrations of shirts required. Prices must be f.o.b. Montreal or St. John.

532. **Shirts.**—Several South African importers are prepared to consider quotations on working shirts, Oxford cloths, blue and black striped denim. Samples of cloth and illustrations of shirts required. Prices must be f.o.b. Montreal or St. John.

533. **Underwear, fleeced.**—Several South African importers are prepared to consider samples of Canadian fleeced underwear. Prices must be f.o.b. Montreal or St. John. Samples and illustrations requested.

534. **Underwear, fleeced.**—Several South African importers are prepared to consider samples of Canadian fleeced underwear. Prices must be f.o.b. Montreal or St. John. Samples and illustrations requested.

535. **Duck.**—A South African importer asks for samples and prices on Canadian duck for tent making.

536. **Furniture, household.**—Inquiry is made by a South African importer for catalogues and prices on medium-priced Canadian furniture to be packed in knock-down state.

537. **Furniture, office.**—Illustrated catalogues with f.o.b. prices are inquired for by a South African importer, on Canadian-made office furniture.

538. **Stoves.**—A South African importer asks for catalogues and f.o.b. prices on Canadian stoves.

539. **Hardware.**—A South African importer is prepared to consider quotations on Canadian hardware. Catalogues requested.

540. **Machinery, agricultural.**—Inquiry is made by a South African importer for catalogues and prices on Canadian-made agricultural machinery.

541. **Paints and oils.**—A South African importer asks to be put in touch with Canadian manufacturers and exporters of paints and oils.

542. **Woodenware.**—Inquiry is made by a South African importer for catalogues with f.o.b. prices.

543. **Seeds.**—A Lincolnshire firm inquires for red clover and alsikes.

544. **Seeds.**—A Newark firm inquires for all kinds of Canadian seeds.

545. **Lumber.**—A Liverpool firm inquires for samples of white pine and poplar.

546. **Lumber.**—A Liverpool firm inquires for Douglas fir, white pine and spruce.

547. **Lumber.**—A Bootle firm inquires for Douglas fir.

548. **Lumber.**—A Birmingham firm would consider quotations on spruce and hemlock deals, battens and boards.

ENLARGED CANADIAN TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

Under the arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with Sir Edward Grey in July, 1912, the Department is able to present the following list of the more important British Consulates whose officers have been instructed by the Foreign Office to answer inquiries from and give information to Canadians who wish to consult them in reference to trade matters. Canadian firms and business men may feel as free to communicate with these officials as they are to correspond with our own Trade Commissioners:—

(Abbreviations.—C.G., Consul General; C., Consul; V.C., Vice-Consul.)

Austria-Hungary:
Trieste, British Consul General.

Belgium:
Antwerp, British Consul General.

Brazil:
Bahia, British Consul.
Rio de Janeiro, British Consul General.

Chile:
Valparaiso, British Consul General.

China:
Harbin, British Consul.

Colombia:
Bogota, British Consul General.

Ecuador:
Quito, British Consul General.

Egypt:
Alexandria, British Consul General.

Italy:
Genoa, British Consul General.
Milan, British Consul.

Mexico:
Mexico, British Consul General.

Netherlands:
Amsterdam, British Consul.

Panama:
Colon, British Vice-Consul.
Panama, British Consul General.

Peru:
Lima, British Vice-Consul.

Portugal:
Lisbon, British Consul.

Russia:
Moscow, British Consul.
St. Petersburg, British Consul.
Vladivostock, British Consul.

Spain:
Barcelona, British Consul General.
Madrid, British Consul.

Sweden:
Stockholm, British Consul.

Switzerland:
Geneva, British Consul.

Turkey:
Constantinople, British Consul General.

Turkey-in-Asia:
Smyrna, British Consul General.

Uruguay:
Monte Video, British Vice-Consul.

Venezuela:
Caracas, British Vice-Consul.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

Annual Report.

PART I.—CANADIAN TRADE:—
Imports into and Exports from Canada.
(Itemized and General Statements.)

PART II.—CANADIAN TRADE:—
1. With France.
2. With Germany.
3. With United Kingdom.
4. With United States.

PART III.—CANADIAN TRADE:—
With Foreign Countries.
(Except France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States.)

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:—
Bounties.
Lumber and Staple Products.
Revenue and Expenditure of Department of Trade and Commerce.
Statistical Record of the Progress of Canada.
Tonnage Table.
Trade Commissioner Service.

PART V.—GRAIN STATISTICS.

PART VI.—SUBSIDIZED STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PART VII.—TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS.

Monthly Reports.

Census and Statistics.
Trade and Commerce.

Weekly Report.

(*Circulated within Canada only.*)
Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and General Trade Information.

Miscellaneous Publications.

Canada Grain Act.
Canada Year Book.
Census Returns.
Commercial Arrangements between Canada and Foreign Countries.
Export Directory.
Inspection and Sale Act.
List of Licensed Elevators.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. *Cable address Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable address, Stadacona.*

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam. *Cable address, Watermill.*

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs Strete, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Acting Trade Commissioner, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Fred. Dane, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

China.

E. H. Ray, Hong Kong.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbeged No. 4, Christiana, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Parker, Wood &, Co., Buildings, P.O. Box 559, Johannesburg.

E. J. Wilkinson, Durban, 41 St. Andrew's Buildings, Durban, Natal.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
British West Indies—	
Barbados (Mr. E. H. S. Flood)	909
Trinidad (Mr. Edgar Tripp)	915
South Africa (Mr. W. J. Egan)	918
Great Britain—	
Leeds (Mr. A. C. Dyer)	920
Birmingham (Mr. J. E. Ray)	921
Glasgow (Mr. F. Dane)	923
Markets for Canadian Lumber, South Africa	923
Proposed South African Tariff Changes	826
United States Flour Imports	828
Consular and Trade Commissioner Service	930
Canadian Produce Prices in England	932
British Imports of Agricultural Produce	933
Canadian Crop Bulletin	934
Notes on Foreign Trade	934
Canadian Grain Statistics	938
Trade Inquiries	942
Canadian Trade Commissioner Service	947

Issued every Monday by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
For Index and List of Trade Officials see last page.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, CANADA

WEEKLY REPORT

Containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, Trade Inquiries and other Commercial Information.

Ottawa. **Monday, June 29, 1914.** **No. 544**

AUSTRALIA.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(*Mr. D. H. Ross.*)

MELBOURNE, May 15, 1914.

THE AUSTRALIAN INTER-STATE COMMISSION.

Weekly Reports 481 and 506 contained a synopsis of the wide powers, both of administration and investigation, conferred upon the Inter-State Commission, appointed under a special Act of parliament, for which provision was made in the Commonwealth constitution. The Commission—appointed on August 15, 1913—is to determine complaints by equity and good conscience, and is given comprehensive authority for ordering inquiries. The appointments are made for a period of seven years, with a salary of £2,500 ($12,166) to the chief commissioner and £2,000 ($9,733) for the other two commissioners, with liberal travelling allowances. The chairman is a lawyer and the other commissioners are, respectively, an engineer with large irrigation and contracting experience, and the former Comptroller General of Customs, who is a recognized expert on tariff matters. After visiting many industries in the principal manufacturing states, the Commission entered upon its first duties, on January 12, 1914, at Melbourne by taking evidence, both in public and privately, for the purpose of submitting a report to parliament upon the proposed revision of the customs tariff. On April 30, 1914, the Commission practically completed its investigation in Victoria and Tasmania and is now sitting at Sydney, N.S.W. Subsequently Queensland, Western Australia and South Australia will be visited, which indicates that at the present rate of progress it must necessarily be at the earliest about the end of 1914 before the Commission's report on the proposed revision of the tariff will be presented.

PROCEDURE IN REGARD TO PROPOSED TARIFF REVISION.

To facilitate investigation, special confidential forms are set out enumerating a comprehensive series of questions which must be completed by applicants soliciting amendments of the existing tariff—either for increases or decreases—and accompanied by a statutory declaration.

Established industries must set out in detail particulars respecting the capital, value of plant, raw material used, and the number of and wages paid to employees. Prospective industries are required to submit estimates in relation to the capital, plant and employees, &c., to be engaged, should sufficient protection be granted by parliament. In both instances, information is desired respecting imported goods of

similar character, the rate of wages paid by oversea manufacturers, and evidence is solicited in regard to the articles being exported to Australia at less than the fair market value at which they are sold in the country of production (otherwise 'dumping').

The general application form may be filled in for (1) the abolition or reduction of present duties, (2) to oppose suggested increases, (3) to seek extension of preference provisions, (4) in regard to the excise tariff, (5) for assistance by bounty, (6) for assistance by export duty, &c.

In addition to the written application for amendments to the customs tariff, applicants are closely examined and cross-questioned by the commissioners as to the merits of the representations made. Where there is suspicion of manufacturers (who made application for higher duties) having combined for the purpose of advancing prices to distributing houses or consumers, the examination of witnesses has been most drastic.

TARIFF INVESTIGATION APPLICATIONS RECEIVED.

From a special return, prepared by the secretary of the Inter-State Commission at the request of this office, the following particulars respecting the nature of the applications received to May 1, 1914, are submitted:—

For increased duties or retention of duties	205
For reduction of duties or against increase	220
Miscellaneous	44
Total applications to May 1, 1914	469
Applications heard from January 12 to May 1, 1914	149
Witnesses examined from January 12 to May 1, 1914	320

Summarized by states, details of the number of subjects and the applications in regard thereto are submitted thus:—

State.	Subjects.	For Increase.	Against Increase.	Miscellaneous.
New South Wales	113	47	108	18
Victoria	127	123	82	18
Queensland	19	14	9	2
South Australia	16	12	14	
West Australia	6	....	5	2
Tasmania	10	9	2	1

During the investigation, additional applications are received from week to week, and it is anticipated that the number will be considerably increased in New South Wales and the other states yet to be visited by the Commission.

CANADIAN INQUIRIES RESPECTING INTER-STATE COMMISSION.

From correspondence received, it would appear that Canadian manufacturers and others are interested in both the constitution of the Australian Inter-State Commission and its thorough investigation into all applications for tariff revision.

The Act for the creation of the Commission was introduced and passed by the late government in December, 1912, and the commissioners were appointed by the present ministry. Each commissioner enjoys the same protection and immunity as a judge of the High Court. Penalties up to £200 a day are fixed for the disobedience of the orders of the Commission. The appointment of the commissioners was of a non-partisan character, and men of acknowledged ability and experience accepted the positions at salaries commensurate to their qualifications.

While for the time being the Commission is engaged upon questions affecting the revision of the customs tariff, it has many other matters of public interest coming within its jurisdiction, particularly with reference to inter-state trade, railway rates, and the use of rivers for conservation and irrigation.

Verbatim reports of the evidence submitted to the Commission are not available, for considerable evidence is given privately for the confidential consideration of the commissioners. Evidence given in public is commented upon in the newspapers when of likely public interest.

Copies of the Act under which the Inter-State Commission was appointed, and of tariff revision forms, together with a consolidated list of items in regard to which applications for tariff investigation were received, up to March 26, 1914, are available, for the inspection of those interested, at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

STATEMENT BY CHIEF INTERSTATE COMMISSIONER.

For general information, and to furnish a detailed reply to a number of inquiries from Canada, the following report of the speech delivered by the Chief Inter-State Commissioner (Mr. Piddington, K.C.), at the first public sittings is submitted:—

OBJECTS AND SCOPE.

Though there will be no formal opening of the sittings of the Commission for the taking of evidence in the tariff investigation, it has been thought desirable that a short statement should be made with regard to the place that matter occupies in our duties, and the methods we shall follow in the course of the investigation.

The authority for establishing the Inter-State Commission is to be found in the chapter of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act which relates to finance and trade, section 101 of that Act providing as follows:—

There shall be an Inter-State Commission, with such powers of adjudication and administration as the partliament deems necessary for the execution and maintenance, within the Commonwealth of the provisions of this constitution relating to trade and commerce, and of all laws made thereunder.

It will be seen from this section that the object in view in providing for an Inter-State Commission was the execution and maintenance within (and, therefore, throughout) the Commonwealth, of the trade and commerce laws of the Commonwealth, whether these laws are in the constitution and fundamental, or are laws made by the parliament. In order that this object of executing and maintaining the commerce laws of the Commonwealth might be realized, the Commission was to have whatever powers of adjudication and administration for these purposes the parliament might confer upon it.

Further, section 102 of the constitution provided as follows:—

The parliament may by any law with respect to trade and commerce forbid, as to railways, any preference or discrimination by any state, or by any authority constituted under a state, if such preference or discrimination is undue and unreasonable, or unjust to any state, due regard being had to the financial responsibilities incurred by any state in connection with the construction and maintenance of its railways. But no preference or discrimination shall, within the meaning of this section, be taken to be undue and unreasonable, or unjust to any state, unless so adjudged by the Inter-State Commission.

Under this section it was necessary, if preferential railway rates were to be proscribed, that there should be a conjunction of two things, an adjudication by the Inter-State Commission that such preferential railway rates were undue and unreasonable, or unjust to any state, followed or preceded by legislation forbidding them if and when so adjudged. Further, due regard was to be had (though the section does not specifically say by which authority—Parliament or the Inter-State Commission) to the financial responsibilities incurred by any state in connection with its railways.

In section 19 of the Inter-State Commission Act the parliament has seen fit to use the powers conferred upon it by section 102 of the constitution in such a way as to produce a compendious result. It has coupled the two requirements mentioned above by enacting a law that all preferential rates which are undue and unreasonable, or unjust to any state, are henceforth unlawful; it adopts the provision that the Inter-State Commission is to determine whether such rates are undue and unreasonable, or unjust to any state; and it affirms it as the duty of the Inter-State

Commission to have that due regard for the financial responsibilities of any state which is spoken of in section 102 of the constitution. In the result, the duty in its entirety of preventing unlawful preferential railway rates on state railways is lodged with the Inter-State Commission.

Section 104 of the constitution effects the saving of goods rates on state railways where such rates are, in the opinion of the Inter-State Commission, developmental and are equally applicable to intra-state and extra-state traffic.

The special duties cast upon the Commission with regard to railway matters are in addition to the primary function laid down in section 101, namely, to adjudicate upon and administer the provisions of the constitution relating to trade and commerce, and also all statutes or other laws made under those provisions.

The mandate of the constitution for the formation of such a body as one of the instrumentalities of government of the Commonwealth has been carried out by the passing of the Inter-State Commission Act in 1912, and under that statute the powers and duties of the Commission are divided into powers and duties of investigation and powers and duties of jurisdiction, for which latter functions the Commission is constituted a court of record, and provision is made for carrying out its decisions. Section 73 (iii) of the constitution provides that appeals shall lie to the high court from the judgments of the Inter-State Commission, but as to questions of law only; and this provision has been re-enacted in section 42 of the Inter-State Commission Act, sub-section (3) amplifying the provisions of the constitution in such a way as to leave it open to the high court to draw all such inferences as are not inconsistent with the facts expressly found, and are necessary for determining the question of law, the high court having all such powers for that purpose as if the appeal were from a justice of the high court, exercising that court's original jurisdiction.

JUDICIAL POWERS AND DUTIES.

Dealing first with the Commission's judicial powers and duties, these may be shortly stated as covering all trade and commerce matters, inter-state or external, brought before it in which questions arise as to the non-observance of the provisions of the constitution, or of the laws of the parliament relating to foreign or inter-state trade and commerce. It will be the duty of the Commission to hear complaints and to grant relief whenever there is a contravention of any such existing law, and amongst those laws will be included the Inter-State Commission Act itself, which in certain sections prohibits all rates charged by common carriers for passengers or goods, and whether by land or water, if such rates are not reasonable and just, or if they give undue preference to any state, person, locality or traffic. The Commission is empowered to adjudicate upon the justice and reasonableness of such rates, and in order to insure conformity with the law, power is given to the Commission to prescribe maximum or minimum rates which may be charged for any such service. Similar powers of control exist with regard to any common carrier's rules and regulations for the movement of traffic, and a consequential power is conferred upon the Commission to declare void state regulations which lead to a contravention of the Act or the constitution.

The potential litigants, in raising the question of the unlawfulness of any rate or other action of a common carrier, include the Commonwealth, the states, and certain declared authorities and associations who may make complaint to the Commission without the proof of direct grievance, which is generally necessary for a plaintiff, while any individual may be a plaintiff who can prove a grievance. And the Commission may exercise its jurisdiction *mero motu* without any complaint.

Lastly, on this head, the Commission has jurisdiction to determine questions of any character relating to external or inter-state commerce, upon application of the parties and with the Commission's consent. This section was probably intended to provide states or members of the business community engaged in inter-state or foreign trade with a tribunal which could give a binding arbitrament upon questions not cognizable in the ordinary courts.

Regulations will shortly be drawn up for the procedure and practice of the Commission when it is called upon to exercise its judicial powers, as also for the stating of cases for the opinion of the High Court on questions of law. In proceedings before the Commission in the exercise of its judicial powers, parties have the right of audience personally or by counsel.

NATURE OF INVESTIGATION.

Returning to the Commission's duties of investigation—they are laid down in Part III of the Inter-State Commission Act, section 16 being as follows:—

The Commission shall be charged with the duty of investigating, from time to time, all matters which in the opinion of the Commission ought in the public interest to be investigated affecting—

(*a*) the production of and trade in commodities;
(*b*) the encouragement, improvement and extension of Australian industries and manufactures;
(*c*) markets outside Australia, and the opening up of external trade generally;
(*d*) the effect and operation of any tariff Act or other legislation of the Commonwealth in regard to revenue, Australian manufactures, and industry and trade generally;
(*e*) prices of commodities;
(*f*) profits of trade and manufacture;
(*g*) wages and social and industrial conditions
(*h*) labour, employment, and unemployment;
(*i*) bounties paid by foreign countries to encourage shipping or export trade;
(*j*) population;
(*k*) immigration; and
(*l*) other matters referred to the Commission by either House of the Parliament, by resolution, for investigation.

Lastly, under section 17, the Commission is empowered to investigate all matters affecting the use of river waters where such rivers, by themselves or by their connection with other waters, constitute highways for inter-state trade and commerce, and may also investigate any legislation of the Commonwealth abridging the rights of any state to the reasonable usage of the water of any of the rivers for conservation or irrigation, and the violation by any state or its people of the rights of any other state in these respects. Under other provisions of section 17, the powers of the Commission are made to cover all proposed diversions from any rivers, and their effect upon the navigability of such rivers as constitute inter-state highways.

It will be observed that under section 16 a condition is attached to the duty, and therefore to the power, of investigating the subjects enumerated. That condition is that they must be matters which in the opinion of the commissioners ought in the public interest to be investigated. It is to be inferred from the language of this condition that it has been framed in this form in order to confer complete liberty of initiating investigations upon the Commission. While, however, the Commission is empowered to determine for itself what matters ought to be investigated in the public interest, it is probably more consonant with our parliamentary institutions and with responsible government that, as a rule, investigations should be undertaken either in pursuance of the provision under which either House of the Parliament may refer a matter to the Commission, or at the request of the executive, which is responsible to parliament.

INQUIRY INTO TARIFF.

The present investigation into the tariff comes about, therefore, in part as a result of a general understanding amongst all parties, of which the Commission could not be ignorant, that such an investigation would become one of the first duties of the

Commission when appointed, and partly as a result of a request received on September 8, 1913, from the executive government, which is in these terms:—

In the discharge of your duties to investigate and report generally upon the effect and operation of the Tariff Acts at present in force, the Minister of Trade and Customs invites you more particularly to investigate and report as soon as practicable upon the following matters:—

(1) Any industries now in urgent need of tariff assistance;
(2) Anomalies in the existing Tariff Acts which are either technical in character or are due to or arise from the incidence of the taxation;
(3) The lessening, where consistent with the general policy of the Tariff Acts, of the cost of the ordinary necessities of life, without injury to the workers engaged in any useful industry.

It will be observed that this communication is not couched in the terms of a mandate, and does not ask us to regard our investigation as *ipso facto* limited by reason of the request; still, coming as it does from the executive and not dissented from by parliament, it is an important indication to us of the way in which our inquiry should be shaped in order to furnish parliament with the most useful results. On each branch, therefore, of the matters suggested by the executive government, namely:—

(1) Industries now in urgent need of tariff assistance;
(2) The correction of technical and consequential anomalies;
(3) The lessening of the cost of living, subject to safeguarding the tariff policy and workers now employed;

our special aim will be to ascertain for the authentic and authoritive information of parliament the relevant facts, which can only be ascertained by an investigation of this character.

The Commissioners have been glad to find that the work of getting light upon the actual operation of the tariff is receiving cordial co-operation from every interest in the community, and from the official representatives of other countries; and they will welcome evidence of all quarters, irrespective of any political tenet, provided only that it is evidence of facts, and is given in a way that will be useful from a practical and business point of view. In view of the magnitude of its task, the Commission asks that evidence that is brought forward be put tersely; and it may be here mentioned that evidence will be most useful to the Commission which bears upon the successful development of Australian industries in regard to—

(1) Tariff and wage-conditions in the Commonwealth and other countries;
(2) Production cost;
(3) Profits;
(4) Prices, as affected by the tariff.

In this investigation it is the duty of the Commission, whether evidence be given by manufacturers, importers, or consumers, to endeavour to ascertain the existing and prospective condition of the interests affected by the tariff, or by any proposed alteration.

With regard to the conduct of the inquiry, section 49 empowers us to take evidence in public or in private, but evidence is only to be taken in private where the Commission considers it desirable in the public interest. We are unanimously of opinion that it is desirable in the public interest to take evidence in this tariff investigation privately, wherever the private or financial affairs of any witness are in danger of being disclosed, and it will be, therefore, open to a witness, at any stage of the proceedings, to submit to the Commission that the questions proposed to him are of a character which touches his private concerns, and the Commission will thereupon so decide as to secure privacy for the business affairs of any witness examined before them.

INFORMATION REGARDED AS CONFIDENTIAL.

In exact conformity with this view, the Commission have already informed those members of the public who are making application to them on the forms framed for this purpose, that all the information so supplied to the Commission will be treated as confidential; and, under a regulation passed with that end in view, every officer on the staff of the Commission has already made a declaration of secrecy before entering on his duties. A great amount of valuable information has in this way been furnished to the Commission without any necessity for recourse to its compulsory powers, and, in addition to this, the Commission has had the opportunity of visiting, in four of the states, factories typical of the main industries affected by the tariff; and in this way they have been able to form some opinion as to the efficiency with which, and the conditions under which, work is being carried on in particular industries and enterprises. These questions of efficiency and conditions are of first-rate importance in this inquiry, as they have been found in a similar inquiry which recently took place in the United States. In all, the Commission has visited in the four states of South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland, 113 factories. These visits have also been of great service in developing in some directions the information conveyed to the Commission in the formal application received.

NORWAY AND DENMARK.

REPORT OF COMMERCIAL AGENT.

(Mr. C. E. Scntum.)

CHRISTIANIA, June 4, 1914.

THE NORWEGIAN PULP MARKET.

The Norwegian trade paper *Farmand* states in the edition of May 16:—

Both branches of the pulp trade remain in the same quiet condition which has characterized them for a long time and which is a consequence of the prolonged depression in the paper trade. The shipments from the Swedish Upper Gulf ports having opened, it is only what might be expected that there is at present very little doing in mechanical wood pulp from Norway.

It is, however, worth while to point out that in spite of the slackness of this trade the production of mechanical wood pulp in Norway and Sweden during the twelve months, April, 1913-1914, have been absorbed, although it has been on a liberal scale, owing to the mills having had plenty of water during the last year. As Canada and Newfoundland have sent larger quantities of pulp to Europe last year, it is evident that the consumption of pulp must have grown considerably in spite of unfavourable market conditions. And buyers ought not to overlook the fact that the current price for prompt $8.56 to $8.83 f.o.b., including agency commission, barely leaves the Norwegian mills sufficient to pay their cost of production, and Norway is still by far the largest producer of this article. One cannot wonder that the mills hold out for considerably higher prices for delivery over next year.

No new business in cellulose has been reported to us this week.

THE SWEDISH PULP MARKET.

The Swedish trade paper *Affarsvarlden* states in the edition of May 27:—

Mechanical pulp.—A contract for about 2,000 tons moist, white pulp for delivery during 1915 at $9.60 net f.o.b. west coast, including agent's commission, is the only sale which during the last days has been reported to us, but there are still no signs of activity on this market.

Chemical pulp.—A few sales are still constantly being made for prompt delivery for easy bleaching as well as strong sulphite at unchanged prices, viz., £8.5.0–8.10.0 f.o.b. for easy bleaching sulphite and £7.10.0–7.15.0 f.o.b. for strong sulphite, including customary agents' commission and discount.

The United States have also been in the market and have bought some rather large parcels for delivery during 1915 at the above mentioned prices.

As to sulphate buyers, they still avail themselves of the low prices now ruling, and are buying for delivery during 1915 and the following years, but sellers have recently been less willing to close such contracts.

PAPER EXPORT OF SWEDEN.

The paper export from Sweden is still increasing. Certainly the conditions in the markets of the world were less satisfactory during 1913; but this seems principally to have affected the finer qualities, while the more common sorts, which Sweden principally exports, had a good sale. The Swedish export of paper in 1913 amounted to 185,300 tons (English). At the same time the export of pasteboard in 1913 went up to 25,710 tons, against 22,900 tons the previous year.

IMPORT OF IRON AND STEEL TO DENMARK.

During 1913 larger quantities of iron and steel were imported to Denmark than the year previous. For the first eleven months of 1913 the surplus import as compared with the same period of 1912 was as follows:—

Pig-iron, old iron and iron offal	7,400 tons metric.
Iron-bars, shaped iron, plates, &c	6,500 "
Iron tubes, drawn and cast	2,400 "

IMPORT OF LOCOMOTIVES TO DENMARK.

During the first eleven months of 1913, 39 locomotives were imported into Denmark against 50 in 1912 and 53 in 1911. Of these about one-half were destined for contractors and industrial use, and the balance were imported by the state railways.

MARGARINE PRODUCTION OF DENMARK.

Since the Danish margarine industry was started about thirty years ago, no year has shown such an increase in the number of factories as the year 1913. Most of these new factories, however, are smaller concerns.

The Danish home consumption of margarine has gone up considerably during late years. Thus for the year 1911-12 there were consumed 83,300,000 pounds and in 1912-13, 93,200,000 pounds, of which only a small part was imported, viz., respectively 3,500,000 and 4,200,000 pounds. During the year 1913, several, although smaller, price-falls occurred. The prices were as follows:—

Per Kilograms (2.2 lbs.)—	Highest price.	Lowest price.
Best quality margarine	18.9 cents.	17.8 cents.
Second " "	16 "	15 "
Vegetable "	15 "	13.3 "

At present the vegetable margarine production is nearly 75 per cent of the total margarine production.

EXPORT OF CONDENSED MILK FROM DENMARK.

Condensed milk for Denmark has now become an export article of considerable importance. The export in 1911-12 thus amounted to nearly 5,000,000 pounds, while in 1912-13 it went up to about 6,700,000 pounds. It is said, however, that the year 1913 has been a very difficult year in Denmark for this comparatively new industry, as the English market has been over-filled, but it is now hoped that the changed conditions in America will make possible an export to that side.

EXPORT OF CHEESE AND CASEIN FROM DENMARK.

According to a report from the Norwegian Consular General at Copenhagen the year 1912-13 in Denmark started with very small stocks of cheese and with good prices, but when the spring set in, the production was larger than the demand and as a consequence the prices went down. Producers, especially who had their regular customers, had to be satisfied with low prices. As the prices were lower in England than in Denmark, it would not do to export to England. About one-half of the production went to Sweden.

The production of casein, of which there were large expectations, was a failure during 1913, and at the close of the year, the manufacturing was almost entirely stopped as a consequence of earlier over-production followed by a heavy fall in price both in Denmark and in foreign countries.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. J. E. Ray.)

BIRMINGHAM, June 9, 1914.

WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, HOPS.

During the last few years, numerous inquiries have been made for all of the above commodities. Samples of barley and hops have been received from Canada and have been distributed among the large brewers in this district. The market is an extensive one, and Canadian exporters desirous of opening up or extending business will find the Midland counties an excellent field of operation.

To illustrate the extent of British purchases and to demonstrate Canada's advance or retrogression, as the case may be, the following tables are quoted:—

IMPORTS OF WHEAT.

—	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£	£
Russia	8,173,885	12,021,407	7,037,078	3,940,464
Germany	162,628	42,212	20,028	135,293
Netherlands	13,400	102	.....	393
Belgium	41,913	34	513	294
Bulgaria	.....	56,452	26,135	52,504
Roumania	250,481	374,370	737,381	302,831
Turkey, European	6,211	7,573	43,090	2,165
Turkey, Asiatic	12,390	39,432	88,474	120,145
Persia	.....	29,943	167,588	232,231
United States of America	6,958,106	4,757,179	5,249,076	8,317,344
Chile	762,015	248,021	43,425	281,183
Uruguay	20,054	3,102	.....	4,940
Argentine Republic	9,284,501	6,165,090	5,736,698	7,775,073
Other Foreign Countries	22,746	20,792	36,151	21,647
Total from Foreign Countries	25,708,336	23,765,709	19,235,637	21,196,507
British India	6,944,466	7,408,549	7,894,573	10,944,667
Australia	4,683,770	5,686,576	5,658,459	5,334,878
New Zealand	331,297	239,526	280,822	124,227
Canada	7,604,262	7,059,659	5,840,325	8,844,953
Other British Possessions	.....	865		
Total from British Possessions	19,563,795	20,395,175	19,674,179	25,248,725
Total	45,272,131	44,160,884	38,909,816	46,445,232

The points of interest in the above table will be noted in the substantial decrease of British purchases from Russia which fell from over £12,000,000 in 1910 to nearly £4,000,000 in 1912, while the imports from Germany rose from £42,000, in round figures, to £135,000. The import from Belgium presents remarkable figures, falling from a maximum of £42,000 in 1909 to £34,000 in 1910, with an import of £294 in 1912. The figures from Persia rose from nothing in 1909 to £232,000 in 1912. Very large imports are shown from the United States, with a minimum of £4,700,000 in 1910 and a maximum of £8,300,000 in 1912, and it will be noted that the total from foreign countries shows a decrease of about £4,500,000. The imports from the British possessions, on the contrary, show a total increase of about £5,500,000. Imports from British India show a steady increase from $7,000,000 in 1909 to £11,000,000 in 1912, and the figures from Canada indicate a steady increase, although not so important as that from British India. All these are in round figures.

IMPORTATION OF OATS.

—	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£	£
Russia	2,209,098	2,208,617	2,183,644	1,177,476
Germany	668,181	852,534	544,373	773,891
Roumania	229,200	85,015	366,294	5,868
United States of America	—	30,865	21,303	739,446
Chile	182,284	165,437	100,895	227,094
Argentine Republic	1,248,900	1,090,093	1,500,392	2,503,613
British South Africa	76,403	3	8	22,197
Australia	57,844	900	—	10,538
New Zealand	554,551	43,838	15	123,466
Canada	44,335	277,948	541,541	703,982
Total	5,437,857	4,823,869	5,390,970	6,338,451

British importations of oats from foreign sources show very steady business with a total increase of about half a million sterling in 1912. Principal items only are shown and Russian figures are remarkable, as they show an average of £2,200,000 for the years 1909, 1910 and 1911, falling to £1,200,000 in 1912. The figures for Roumania are also interesting in a similar sense although on a smaller scale, and those from the United States have risen from nothing in 1909 to £747,000 in 1912. A substantial increase is shown from the Argentine Republic, coming to British Possessions, remarkable fluctuations appear in imports from South Africa and also from Australia and New Zealand. The same remark applies to Canada, with an increase from £44,000 in 1909 to £704,000 in 1912. In these comments round figures are given.

IMPORTS OF BARLEY.

—	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£	£
Russia	2,896,163	2,395,932	2,070,331	1,283,554
Denmark (including Faroe I)	19,634	10,172	140,357	197,696
Germany	97,217	141,763	51,501	417,340
Algeria	53,209	67,779	276,064	206,331
Austria-Hungary	186,792	97,724	60,979	111,307
Roumania	703,213	792,787	1,288,444	645,659
Turkey, Asiatic	637,868	421,883	1,323,134	1,380,618
Morocco	418,091	78,894	213,927	134,362
United States America	1,077,415	789,988	1,245,428	340,777
Chile	357,465	210,526	111,087	52,213
British India	53,507	45,109	716,885	2,465,415
Canada	80,824	72,869	12,833	174,122
Total	7,143,849	5,396,452	8,266,145	7,871,581

In regard to principal imports of barley, it will be seen that in this case also a very large decrease has occurred in quantities received from Russia, while Denmark and Germany although not showing very large figures indicate a substantial advance. In the case of Austria and Roumania the reverse condition is found, while from Asiatic Turkey a very large increase appears in 1911 and 1912, as against the two previous years. The United States figures show an important decrease, as also do those from Chile. The increase from British India is very large and this remark also applies to Canada. The total decrease from foreign countries during the four years under review amounts to nearly £2,000,000, and a corresponding increase is seen from British possessions, chiefly from British India. It will be seen that except in regard to 1910 there are no important fluctuations in the total British receipts.

Only principal items are shown.

IMPORTS OF HOPS.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£	£
Germany	152,144	214,724	158,549	435,860
Belgium	13,095	41,490	263,638	192,995
Austria-Hungary	26,441	9,382	3,963	54,521
United States	265,647	418,123	559,783	824,082
Canada	10,009	86,939	58,491	182,982
Total	476,436	788,056	1,095,218	1,719,769

In the above table relating to hops, it will be noted that Germany has largely increased her supplies and the figures from Belgium are remarkable as indicating a large percentage of increase for the years 1911 and 1912, as against the years 1909 and 1910. Austria after serious fluctuations shows a great increase in the year 1912 and the same remark applies to the United States. A substantial increase is shown in the total figures from foreign countries. The imports in 1911 being nearly double the average for 1909 and 1910, with a substantial increase over the larger figure for 1912. The showing of Canada is highly satisfactory not so much in respect to the size of the import as the steady increase from £10,000 in 1909 to £183,000 in 1912.

These figures are reflected in the total imports which it will be seen show a very large increase.

WHEATMEAL AND FLOUR.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£	£
Germany	320,963	303,955	141,821	199,234
France	292,909	213,207	173.177	171,875
United States	3,988,223	2,885,602	3,697,096	2,284,166
Total from Foreign Countries	4,858,834	3,716,766	3,262,028	2,926,732
Australia	320,546	224,993	223,474	368,648
Canada	1,188,454	1,565,236	1,769,881	2,216,077
Total from British Possessions	1,511,646	1,794,139	2,015,015	2,591,772
Total	6,370,480	5,510,905	5,277,043	5,518,504

SHREDDED WHEAT.

From United States	4,342	16,365	15,043	11,672
From Canada	11,711	2,528	8,387	15,568

OATMEAL.

United States	35,096	37,451	58,695	44,833
Canada	101,559	146,887	155,481	196,800
Total	136,745	184,722	215,215	244,907

INCREASE FROM CANADA.

Only the principal items in the British imports of wheatmeal and flour are shown above. It will be noticed that Germany, France and the United States have suffered a substantial decline, and the reduction in foreign imports has been very large since 1909. In regard to British possessions it will be noted that Australian trade has been fairly steady during the four years under review but that the trade from Canada shows a substantial increase, although the total British imports show a considerable decrease from the year 1909. With regard to shredded wheat an increasing trade is indicated from the United States and also from Canada, although the figures are not very large. Under oatmeal, imports show steady increase with Canada at the top of the list and the United States following with smaller figures. Some years ago an attempt was made by Canadian manufacturers of cereal foods to establish permanent connections in Great Britain. Samples of wheat kernels, barley crisps and other breakfast foods were received and distributed, but the success or failure of the venture was not reported. It was pointed out at the time that Canadian firms would have to spend large sums of money on advertising if they wished to place successfully any new foods on this market. Thousands of pounds are spent annually in Great Britain upon advertising new food preparations. Crushed oats enjoy an enormous sale and shredded wheat is becoming more popular.

CANADIAN FRUIT.

Canadian fruit is always saleable in this district, and direct shipments are becoming more frequent every year. Complaints *re* quality and packing were frequent ten years ago, but each season recently has found buyers and sellers satisfied with their transactions. Apples, pears, peaches and plums are in demand, the most popular variety of apple in Birmingham being the golden russet. Imports of Canadian apples into Great Britain were £838,283 in 1908 and £847,583 in 1912, while imports of pears have declined from £13,541 to £7,996 during the same period.

CANNED FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Although Canadian canned fruits are on sale here, observation shows that the opportunities for extension of sales are practically unlimited. All the retail stores carry heavy stocks of canned fruits and vegetables from the United States, and several packers in that country conduct extensive advertising campaigns throughout the British Isles. The quality of Canadian fruits is highly appreciated in Birmingham, but very few buyers appear to differentiate between the United States and Canadian products, both of them being invariably referred to as 'American.' Canned and bottled peas command good prices, and the trade is sufficiently large and regular to repay Canadian packers. Investigation does not reveal the existence in this district of Canadian peas thus prepared.

Imports and countries of origin are:—

CANNED OR BOTTLED FRUIT.

—	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£	£
France	11,297	11,762	18,115	16,897
Spain	52,367	70,826	124,027	77,297
United States	27,187	19,565	30,559	45,375
Australia	3,166	2,545	11,562	26,404
Canada	20,602	25,162	15,460	22,104
Total	127,684	146,560	241,127	210,829

CANNED OR BOTTLED VEGETABLES.

Belgium	23,579	37,403	34,998	31,986
France	95,679	77,571	88,793	102,051
Italy	192,763	214,326	232,699	278,135
United States	58,957	38,222	35,170	25,222
Total	371,329	389,352	416,958	463,782

British imports of canned or bottled fruit and vegetables are interesting as indicating important and increasing imports from Spain and the United States as regards fruit, and this remark applies to Canada in lesser degree. Italy and France lead in canned vegetables with a decreasing import from the United States, and Canada has no place in this list. The total import has shown steady increase.

CANNED FISH.

Canadian canned salmon is well known here, as are Canadian lobsters also. Judging from inquiries received, it may conclude, that there is much room for expansion. During the last two years about fifty firms have expressed a desire to receive quotations, and all of those firms have been introduced to Canadian exporters. Full reports on the market for 'sardines' have been previously despatched to the Department of Trade and Commerce, and it is hoped that efforts will be made to establish permanent connections with buyers in Birmingham.

In 1912, Great Britain's total purchases of canned salmon, lobsters and sardines amounted to £1,160,352, £306,534 and £744,777, respectively. Canada's contribution of canned salmon amounted to £723,698, an increase of £137,504 over the previous year; canned lobsters, £254,991, a decrease of £63,758 compared with 1911; and sardines, nil.

POULTRY.

Quantities of poultry are received annually from Canada; nevertheless, only a small fraction of Great Britain's total purchases are contributed to by Canadian exporters. Imports from the Dominion have advanced from £9,161 in 1908 to £11,046 in 1912. The chief countries of origin are Russia, France and the United States, their exports to Great Britain being respectively, in 1912, £342,375, £158,399, £78,823. The total imports amounted to £806,786.

BUTTER, CHEESE, BACON, HAMS, MEATS, EGGS.

Very little, if any, Canadian butter finds its way to the midland counties now, for reasons that are well known. Inquiries for cheese have been numerous, and reports indicate that quality and packing are satisfactory. The only comment on the subject appears to be inability to obtain larger consignments. Imports from

Canada were less in 1912 than in any of the previous five years. In 1908 they were valued at £4,459,798; in 1912 they had fallen to £4,347,832, a decrease of approximately $559,830.

Bacon and hams are inquired for continually, and reports are prevalent that there will be a serious shortage in Great Britain, with prices advancing also. In connection with imports of these food products from Canada there was a decline in purchases of bacon amounting to $3,260,545 in 1912 compared with 1908; while the purchases of hams increased $464,535 in the same period. Imports of bacon from the United States exhibit a decline in the above period of over $10,000,000; and imports of ham $2,300,000.

The value of imports of frozen meat from Canada was £8,403 higher in 1912 than in 1908. Canadian canned or preserved beef is not very well known in this district, and it appears that she is gradually receding from the British market. Imports have fallen from £18,909 in 1908 to £2,191 in 1912. Canadian exporters attribute this partly to the increasing demand at home. 'Various kinds of meats' imported from the Dominion have risen from £4,539 to £11,916 during the same period.

Large consignments of eggs formerly came from Canada to the Birmingham markets, but imports amounting to £24,838 in 1908 fell to nil in 1912. Many inquiries are received for introduction to egg exporters, but there is little hope of sales being effected at present.

CONDENSED MILK AND MAPLE SYRUP.

Canadian manufacturers of condensed milk have formerly expressed doubt regarding their ability to compete with Swiss and British brands in Great Britain. Wholesale houses in Birmingham are of the opinion that Canada could compete successfully, if canners would adopt an aggressive advertising campaign. Full cream condensed milk is sold by the retailers, but they also handle skimmed condensed milk which has an enormous sale among the poorer classes. There is no demand for evaporated milk.

Maple syrup has been placed on this market, some consignments having met with success, and others with failure. It will take time to commend itself to the English palate. Inquiries have been received for samples, certain brokers believing that sales can be effected with confectioners.

PEAS, BEANS AND ONIONS.

An extensive market for peas, beans and onions exists in this district. Consignments are received annually from Canada, and fully thirty firms have inquired for introductions to exporters. It is regrettable to notice that Canada is receding from this market every year, exporters affirming that the demand is greater than the supply.

The following table indicates that this trade is rapidly passing into the hands of British India, Australia and New Zealand.

PEAS.

—	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£	£	£
Germany	19,413	42,253	92,093	114,490	169,616
Netherlands	185,158	123,112	115,622	155,976	190,498
Japan (including Formosa)	.....	1,050	21,364	75,326	105,059
United States	32,011	25,017	10,094	11,034	20,784
British India	3,428	76,701	195,623	399,160	509,914
New Zealand	14,196	41,352	52,787	85,853	116,918
Canada	97,077	33,560	22,279	13,935	8,662
Total	461,838	536,812	653,814	948,773	1,226,114

The United Kingdom's imports of beans approximate $3,500,000 annually, of which Canada supplies a very small proportion.

Imports of onions are valued at nearly $5,000,000 annually, among which are enormous quantities of small onions used for pickling. Small quantities have been received from Canada, but apparently the onions were too large for the requirements of British picklers. Sizes should range from one to two inches in diameter, and they should be packed, unpeeled, in bags containing 100 pounds.

HAY, CATTLE FEED AND OFFALS.

Consignments of Canadian hay have given entire satisfaction in the past, and there is reason to anticipate increased sales in this district. Naturally this trade is influenced by weather conditions. If the crop is short in the United Kingdom owing to an unfavourable season, the greater is the demand for foreign supplies. Nevertheless there are annual imports of over $1,000,000. Last year the imports were valued at $1,652,330, of which Canada's share was $1,391,855.

Several firms inquire for cattle feeds and offals.

SEEDS.

Numerous inquiries for grass, clover and other seeds are to hand from Midland importers. The imports of flax or linseed in 1912 were valued at $21,500,000, to which Canada contributed $122,185. The leading countries of origin are British India and the Argentine Republic.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Importers of agricultural implements in the Midland counties were communicated with some months ago, and the result revealed that the chief manufacturers in Canada were already represented. Nevertheless there has been a continual decline annually since 1908 in the volume of trade transacted with Canada, as the table below illustrates. It will be observed that imports amounting to £80,432 in 1908, fell to £38,577 in 1912. In connection with this decline, however, it should be noted that the total imports of Great Britain during the same period decreased by £45,220.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

——	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£	£	£
Sweden	44,089	53,556	50,316	45,844	55,836
Germany	6,170	10,907	16,719	19,742	17,957
United States	517,332	665,969	281,067	359,633	504,619
Canada	80,432	68,596	56,086	56,036	38,577
Total	725,971	854,925	468,769	531,040	680,751

MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

There is a demand in this district for certain kinds of machinery and tools, particularly the latter. If Canadian manufacturers desire to obtain a share of the machinery trade, it will be necessary for representatives possessing the required technical knowledge to visit buyers.

Various small tools are saleable, and although competition with home manufacturers would be a factor for consideration, that British possessions and foreign

countries can compete is obvious from the following import figures of 1912. Imports of machinery and parts thereof from Canada have increased from £7,855 in 1908 to £17,202 in 1912.

Unenumerated machinery—	1912.
Denmark (including Faroe Islands)	£ 74,718
Germany	1,350,620
Belgium	147,042
France	94,163
United States	1,300,322
Canada	17,202
Total	£3,173,559

PRINTING PAPER.

The imports of paper on reels, for printing, were valued at £1,451,005 in 1912. The imports from Canada are not specified in the Board of Trade returns. Many inquiries have been despatched to the Department of Trade and Commerce, and there is every justification for anticipating an enhancement of sales in the future. Samples and specifications will be forwarded to Canadian manufacturers upon application.

Wrapping paper could also be sold in the midland counties.

GRAPHITE, MICA, ASBESTOS AND CALCIUM CARBIDE.

Reports on the market for these commodities have been forwarded to the Department of Trade and Commerce in the past. Samples have been received here favourably, and if regular consignments can be guaranteed, satisfactory business may be expected.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.

There is an almost unlimited demand existing for all kinds of small manufactures of wood such as spade, shovel, pick and tool handles; sashes, staves, riddle rims, skewers, dowels and household utensils. Several Birmingham firms have received samples in the past, but they report inability to procure permanent shipments. The names and addresses of fifty firms are on file, all of which are open to transact business if quality, prices and regular shipments can be assured.

LEATHER.

Quantities of Canadian leather are imported by manufacturers in Birmingham, Walsall, Northampton and Kettering. Inquiries on the subject, however, reveal a doubt as to the supplies to be relied upon in future. The reason for this is well known to firms in Montreal. In 1908, imports of leather (dressed and undressed) from Canada were valued at £365,481; in 1912 they had declined to £171,254. During the same period imports from the United States also declined from £3,956,024 to £2,117,508.

BRUSHES AND WHISKS.

Brushes and whisks are saleable, although very little effort to enter the market has been made by Canadian manufacturers. Firms in this district who have been introduced to exporters in Canada state that certain kinds of domestic brushes can be placed upon the market profitably if business is transacted direct. Some Canadian designs are not saleable.

WIRE FENCING.

Barbed wire and wooden fencing are more prevalent in Great Britain than any other kind. One or two Canadian manufacturers export wire fencing to this district, and there is no doubt that sales can be increased if correspondence is entered into with firms who make a specialty of catering to agricultural requirements.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

The manufactures of the United States are popular in this country, and there is ample opportunity for the testing of this market by Canadian manufacturers. The manufacturers of the United States usually display their goods at the large exhibitions, and the existence of their own stores in the leading cities of Great Britain is an invaluable asset. Similar methods must be adopted by Canadian manufacturers if they desire to enhance their sales.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORT OF ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER.

(Mr. C. Dyer.)

LEEDS, June 8, 1914.

ENGLISH FRUIT CROP PROSPECTS.

In view of inquiries which are usually received at this time of the year as to the outlook for the fruit crop in England, the following information may prove of interest. It will be understood that the conditions set forth are purely provisional and may or may not be modified by weather or other conditions during the next two or three weeks.

The particulars given below have been ascertained from local fruit men who have just returned from their annual tours through the fruit-growing districts in the south of England.

Apples.—Late apples will be a light crop, but early apples are likely to result in a good yield. Up to the beginning of May there was a liberal display of blossom on all fruit trees, but since then night-frosts have been experienced. These frosts were variable in their effect, as whilst they brought the fruit off the trees in some orchards, other orchards escaped with but little damage. The aphis, however, has been at work in some districts.

Pears.—The indications point to a fair yield.

Small Fruit.—Plums and raspberries are likely to result in a very light crop. Owing to the prolonged dry weather, the canes did not make any wood.

OUTLOOK FOR HAY CROP.

Reports as to the outlook for the hay crop vary in different parts of England. In parts of Yorkshire, the conditions indicate that whilst there is likely to be a fair yield of meadow hay, the crop of clover will be much less than that of last year. For several weeks there has been an absence of rain and the grass now stands badly in need of this to bring it forward.

Reports received from the south of England are less favourable than those stated above, the complaint being the lack of bottom grass which adds so materially to the value of the crop.

In its issue of June 6, the *Field* quotes as follows:—

'The harvest is a light one compared with that of last year. The yield, in some instances, may attain bulk but it is feared that the general experience will be a marked deficiency of temporary as well as of permanent hay. The great defect is in the thinness of the cultivated plant and the poor sole in the meadows. It is the proportion of bottom growth that determines both quality and quantity, and, measured by this standard, the hay yield of the present season looks like falling considerably short of the normal level. If the weather holds, the early crops will be

gathered in quickly and in fine condition, which will afford some consolation for the limited bulk. Fortunately, there is a good supply of old hay in the country, if not on every holding, and this also will minimize the deficiency of the new crop. In fact, some are disposed to view favourably the light harvest as likely to result in an increase in price. The bountiful crop of 1913 brought a poor monetary return because of its abundance and it is possible to draw at least a measure of consolation from the fact that the present crop will tend to equalize the supply and demand and restore prices to a paying level.'

IRISH APPLES FOR ENGLISH MARKET.

Although the Irish fruit trade does not attain to any very considerable proportions, yet the export to Great Britain is worth approximately $700,000 per year, apples being the largest item. The area under fruit in Ireland has been extended considerably in recent years and this is especially true of orchards, the acreage of which for the year 1912 was more than 40 per cent greater than that for the year 1908. The largest fruit-growing areas are to be found in county Armagh.

A marked improvement has been effected in the marketing of Irish fruit. In conjunction with the Ulster Fruit Growers' Association, rules for the grading and packing of fruit have been drawn up and standard packages have been approved; a very distinct improvement has been effected in the packing of apples in standard barrels on Canadian lines. The association's label on a barrel or box of apples is a guarantee as to the variety and grade of the contents and also that the package is a standard package. The label bears the packer's registered number so that if the contents are found to be other than what they should be, he can be communicated with.

MARKETS FOR CANADIAN LUMBER.

The series of special articles on foreign markets for Canadian lumber, particularly the British Columbia product, which has been running in recent numbers of the Weekly Report, is supplemented in this issue by the following contributions from the Trade Commissioners at Bristol and Glasgow:—

Bristol.

(Mr. E. D. Arnaud.)

BRITISH COLUMBIAN WOODS.

In view of the recent official inquiry into the question of a market in the United Kingdom for British Columbia timber, the following extracts from the *Timber Trades Journal* of recent date will have some interest:—

The lumber manufacturers of British Columbia, in order to show that each British Columbian mill company is able to serve the lumber merchants of the world, not only with the raw materials but finished goods as well, intend to have sets of moving pictures of all the different mills and factories taken, as well as moving pictures of their pageant parade. These pictures will be a self-demonstration of the massive logs grown in the province, and will show the great ability of the numerous mammoth machines to manufacture these logs into lumber and various goods.

Lumber manufacturers of British Columbia have during the past seven or eight years had an extra heavy rush of business from what may be termed their local market, in other words, from the great quantity of improvements that have been done in Canada, which has not only used the complete cut of British Columbia, but also found it necessary to ship in several billions of feet from the western coast of the United States. This particular feature has naturally kept the lumber manufacturer of British Columbia out of all other foreign markets, and has left wide open this

field to our American cousins. It has unfortunately given forth the belief that British Columbia lumber manufacturers were not competent to handle cargo orders, and, indeed, some have stated that they did not think that British Columbian mills could efficiently manufacture, and it is now intended to arrest these false ideas by demonstrating that they have as large mills as American lumbermen, and mills that are just as capable to handle the business that they claim rightfully should come to them, especially from Great Britain and British possessions.

BRISTOL CHANNEL TIMBER IMPORTS.

The following comparative table of imports of sawn wood into the chief Bristol Channel ports for the first quarter of the year is significant as showing the general desire to limit imports, and so enable last year's excess of purchases to be worked off under fair terms.

Sawn wood—	Three Months ended March 31, 1914. Loads.	Three Months ended March 31, 1913. Loads.
Bristol	5,891	10,469
Cardiff	7,361	12,909
Gloucester	2,865	8,522
Newport	5,356	5,966
Swansea	4,656	8,114
Total	26,129	45,980

HAY CROPS.

It is stated that the hay crop in the United Kingdom is likely to be a short one this year and that the average will not reach one ton to the acre, and that there will consequently be a demand for supplies from abroad.

FRUIT CROPS.

Heavy frosts during the last days of May here have to a great extent destroyed what promised earlier in the season an excellent yield of all kinds of fruit, and with the exception of the later varieties of apples it is expected that the general result of the crop will be a poor one this year.

Glasgow.

(Mr. F. Dane.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER.

On account of established custom the credit due to imports from British Columbia is not given, from the fact that all the lumber imported is sold as Oregon. The desire, however, is to give to British Columbia lumber a preference so far as market conditions will permit. The limited trade with British Columbia is not due to goods being obtained elsewhere, but from the quietness of business generally, and the demand being anything but active.

The following figures may be of interest:—

OREGON PINE, LOGS AND PLANKS.

Year.	Imported to Clyde.
1911	253,850 cubic feet.
1912	571,050 "
1913	360,000 "

At March 31, 1914, there was in stock, decks 29,279 cubic feet, logs and planks, 357,864 cubic feet. This quantity is looked upon as being too large.

It is thought that the opening of the Panama canal will improve the prospects of British Columbia trade and that this lumber will in a measure displace pitch pine from the Southern States. Time and freight has been against British Columbia, but the prospects for future business are good; an active and aggressive campaign will bring results, as buyers here all express the hope that British Columbia will come in for a much larger share of the trade.

RECOGNIZED SIZES.

The undernoted are the recognized sizes used here:—2½ x 5 full, 3 x 5 full, 20 foot and up long—average 26 to 27.

Clear lumber free from sap and all other defects. These are used largely for ships decks.

Three-inch to 6-inch and up, length 12 feet 0 inch used principally by sawmills.

Long square timber 50 to 70 feet by 15 to 20 inches square, also 12 inches square.

The general opinion is that the opening of the Panama canal will enable business to be done by cable, in order to avoid the expense of carrying stocks. It would be well for British Columbian shippers to take up matters energetically for the future. Buyers here must have some guarantee of probable time of arrival of their purchases; delay of shipments will hinder business.

AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY WORKSHOP TENDERS.

With reference to notices which appeared in Weekly Reports Nos. 533 and 542 regarding tenders for Australian workshop equipment, Commissioner D. H. Ross has now furnished the following additional information:—

ADDITIONAL MACHINERY REQUIRED.

On March 7 last, eighty-seven tender forms and specifications in respect to machinery and plant required by the Victorian Railway Commissioners, for the workshops of the state-owned system, were forwarded to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, for the information of Canadian manufacturers. On May 7, the number was supplemented by twenty-one tender forms and specifications for further railway workshop equipment. By this mail, nineteen additional tender forms are being forwarded to the Department. Unfortunately, the short date at which some tenders are returnable at Melbourne precluded quite a number of specifications being sent to Canada to be of service to manufacturers.

It will be observed, on reference to the accompanying schedule, that no return mail will be available for tenders closing at Melbourne before July 22. Manufacturers not represented in Australia can probably arrange with the Imperial Export Company, Limited, Toronto (which has a branch office in Melbourne), for the submission of their tenders, using the cable if necessary. Early inspection of the specifications at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, may disclose to Canadian machinery manufacturers an inducement to tender for some of the equipment required for the railway workshops at Melbourne, Ballarat (74 miles inland) and Bendigo (101 miles inland).

MELBOURNE, May 14, 1914.

SCHEDULE OF TENDERS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

No. 26351.	July 1, 1914.—	1	2-ton steel hammer and accessories.
26575.	July 1, 1914.—		High speed tool steel, flat, round and square as specified.
26549.	July 8, 1914.—	10,650	sheets cold rolled, close annealed steel lead coated sheets.
26550.	July 8, 1914.—	710	aluminum sheets—assorted sizes.
26660.	July 8, 1914.—	1,000	felt body blocks 8-inch x 3½-inch x 1-inch.
25385.	July 15, 1914.—	18	sets balls and ball races for 70 feet turntables.
26344.	July 22, 1914.—	3	sets air-cooled petrol engine sets (of B.H.P. as indicated) provided with carburetter, magneto, starting handle, change speed gear, driving chains and sprocket wheels, a set of spares and complete set of spanners.
26510.	July 22, 1914.—	1	one 10-ton hand crane, tools and accessories.
26645.	July 22, 1914.—	88	tons steel channel bars as per drawing 2123.
26722.	Aug. 5, 1914.—	7	tons best Yorkshire iron angles for construction of boilers, drawing 1459.
26724.	Aug. 5, 1914.—	3,700	brass locomotive boiler tubes for engines.
26653.	Aug. 12, 1914.—	25	"V" side tipping wagons, double side high standard, complete as specified.
		1,760	yards steel rails, 14 lbs. per yard, with necessary fishplates, fish-bolts, corrugated steel sleepers, bolts and clips, as specified.
		6	turnouts (3 right and 3 left) as specified.
26723.	Aug. 12, 1914.—		33 tons, 13 cwts., 2 qrs. copper plates as specified.
26725.	Aug. 12, 1914.—	102	tons steel boiler plates as specified.
26726.	Aug. 12, 1914.—	9¼	ton copper rod 1-inch round.
26783.	Aug. 12, 1914.—	10	tons galvanized telegraph wire No. 12.
25756.	Aug. 26, 1914.—	12	electric cranes, viz.— 8-50 ton electric overhead travelling cranes. 1-30 " " " " 3-10 " " " "
26644.	Sept. 2, 1914.—	24	sets air-cooled petrol engine sets for railway inspection cars, provided with carburetter, magneto, set of spares and complete set of spanners.
26821.	Sept. 2, 1914.—	1	horizontal plain milling machine with vertical milling attachment and accessories.

MAILS LEAVING CANADA FOR AUSTRALIA.

In connection with the preceding schedule, no mails are available to submit tenders to reach Melbourne before July 22. Any tenders closing before that date must be arranged by cabling to the Australian representatives of the manufacturers or through an export house.

Manufacturers must make allowance for their letters to reach the Pacific coast port of departure in ample time to connect with the following mails leaving for Australia:—

Tenders close Melbourne.	Mails close at	Mails leave.	Mails arrive Melbourne.
July 22nd	San Francisco	June 24th	July 22nd.
August 4th	Vancouver	July 8th	August 3rd.
August 12th	Vancouver	July 8th	August 3rd.
August 26th	San Francisco	August 4th	August 25th.
September 2nd	Vancouver	August 5th	August 31st.

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTS.

This account, furnished by the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, shows the quantities of certain kinds of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended June 6, 1914, together with the quantities imported the corresponding week of the previous year:—

		Quantities, 1913.	Quantities, 1914.
Animals living:—			
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves		351	40
Sheep and lambs		–	–
Swine		–	–
Horses		179	245
Fresh meat:—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen)	Cwts.	150,750	160,838
Mutton " " "	"	153,609	57,565
Pork " " "	"	2,268	6,085
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	"	14,118	11,540
Salted or preserved meat:—			
Bacon	"	89,016	93,347
Beef	"	674	583
Hams	"	13,486	16,927
Pork	"	3,862	5,047
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,516	2,776
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	65,087	5,969
Dairy produce and substitutes:—			
Butter	"	87,383	75,613
Margarine	"	25,663	26,746
Cheese	"	43,155	21,572
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	–	–
" cream	"	136	239
" condensed	"	24,990	23,925
" preserved, other kinds	"	49	14
Eggs	Gt. Hnd.	448,664	537,777
Poultry	Value £	4,935	4,310
Game	"	653	38
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	798	1,195
Lard	"	37,502	33,063
Corn, grain, meal and flour:—			
Wheat	"	3,025,000	2,264,900
Wheatmeal and flour	"	207,500	286,400
Barley	"	249,500	77,900
Oats	"	450,500	325,700
Peas	"	42,380	18,168
Beans	"	10,590	10,100
Maize or Indian corn	"	571,400	180,400
Fruit, raw:—			
Apples	"	25,263	13,283
Pears	"	1,116	276
Hay	Tons.	878	149
Hops	Cwts.	240	339

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The Canadian High Commissioner's office has furnished the following market quotations for Canadian produce for the week ended June 3, 1914:—

Cheese—			
Bristol	65s.	—69s.	per cwt.
Liverpool	63s.-6d.	—70s.	"
London	68s.	—70s.	"
Glasgow	–	–	
Butter—None reported.			
Bacon (Sides)—			
Bristol	65s.	—67s.	"
Liverpool	62s.	—65s.	"
London	64s.	—67s.	"
Glasgow	–	–	
Bacon (Cumberland cut)—			
Bristol	–	–	
Liverpool	65s.	—69s.	"
London	–	–	
Glasgow	68s.	—69s.	"
Hams (long cut, green)—			
Bristol	76s.	—81s.	"
Liverpool	74s.	—79s.	"
London	76s.	—80s.	"
Glasgow	–	–	

BRITISH CONSULAR REPORTS.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Report on the Trade of the Dominican Republic.

(By the British Chargé d'Affaires at Santo Domingo.)

NO CHECK IN IMPORT TRADE.

The year 1913 closely resembled its predecessor in many respects. During a portion of the year a revolution was in progress and for six weeks the ports of Puerto Plata, Sanchez and Samana, through which about half the trade of the Republic is transacted, were closed by blockade. The effects of the drought of 1912 were also acutely felt by the sugar crop of 1913 and are reflected in the export statistics of that year.

As in the year 1912 these drawbacks were insufficient to check the increase in the import trade for the year. Two consecutive years of disturbance, however, cannot fail to have a detrimental effect on the country both commercially and financially. The nation has incurred liabilities greater than the amount paid into the sinking fund for the original loan, and business prospects for 1914 are not very bright owing to the scarcity of money, due mainly to the failure of the government to pay salaries and to discharge other obligations. Little progress was made with public works during the year.

The revolution came at a very unfortunate time, as there were prospects of a considerable influx of capital and immigrants from Puerto Rico. The fact that this island offers the only large area of rich virgin soil in the West Indies makes it a desirable field for foreign capital and emigrants from the other West Indian Islands, and only the uncertain political conditions hinder its development. The varied nature of its soil and climate enable it to raise abundantly almost all the tropical and sub-tropical products. The prospective abolition of the duties on raw sugar in the United

States is attracting increased attention to the possibilities of that industry in this country, especially as the cheap virgin land compares very favourably with the high priced and frequently exhausted land in the other West Indian Islands.

Imports.—The imports for 1913 represented an increase over 1912 of £216,951, or nearly 13 per cent. Compared with previous years the percentage of increase is: over 1909, 109 per cent; over 1910, 48 per cent, and over 1911, 33 per cent. This constant increase affords eloquent testimony to the progress and increasing buying power of the country and is the more remarkable in view of the political disturbances of the last two years. All the foodstuffs, with the exception of rice, show large increases. Manufactures of iron and steel are the only important commodities which have suffered a decrease as compared with 1912, which was an abnormal year in this respect owing to the large importation of sugar machinery. There has been a steady increase in the importation of vehicles and boats, due mainly to the increasing use of automobiles and to the greater demand for trucks on the sugar estates. Large quantities of cement were imported but are not specifically mentioned in the statistics.

CANADIAN GOODS VIA UNITED STATES.

The United States maintained its share in the import trade, but a considerable proportion of the articles are clearly of foreign origin, among them British and Canadian products. Both Germany, whose chief contribution is a foreign product, viz., rice, and the United Kingdom had small absolute increases but relative decreases.

Exports declined from $12,385,248 in 1912 to $10,469,947—a decline of 15 and 4 per cent as compared with the years 1912 and 1911. This decrease, however, does not indicate any retrogression on the part of the country, as it was almost entirely due to the partial failure of the sugar crop and the extremely low price of sugar. The loss will fall mainly on foreign investors and consequently will not greatly affect the prosperity of the country. The blockade of the ports from which the bulk of the products, other than sugar, are exported and the destruction of a bridge on the Central Railroad also undoubtedly affected the returns unfavourably.

More than half the exports went to the United States, but in all probability a large proportion of these were transhipped at New York to other countries. This is notably the case with sugar, and serves to explain the apparent decrease in the exports to the United Kingdom. An attempt was made during the two previous years to obtain information as to the ultimate destination of the sugar shipped to New York on consignment, and the United Kingdom was credited with a considerable portion of it. This does not appear to have been done this year, as only a very small fraction is assigned to the United Kingdom, which is usually the largest buyer of Dominican sugar. In the same way part of the cargo is transhipped at New York to Europe but is credited to the United States in the statistics. The exports assigned to 'Other countries' consist principally of sugar shipments to Canada.

FISH AND FLOUR FROM CANADA.

The bulk of the dried fish and some flour and provisions are imported from Canada.

BRITISH TRADE.

The imports from the United Kingdom in 1913 were slightly larger than in 1912 but less than in 1911, but it is doubtful whether it is credited with its full share of the trade as certificates of origin are not required and the goods are usually sent by way of foreign ports. There is no doubt that the lack of direct communication is a great drawback to British trade but Germany suffers equally in this respect and the smallness of the British trade must be partly assigned to other causes. The United Kingdom increased its share in the cotton goods trade, which represents more than two-thirds of its total exports to the Republic, but it might have a far greater share of that business by means of a careful study of the market. Purple prints, white cottons and drills are the principal manufactures in this line imported from the United Kingdom. Its share in the imports of iron and steel (about £25,000 in 1913)

is steadily decreasing. Galvanized iron roofing is the principal import from the United Kingdom under this head. Paints and oils and sacks are the other articles in the importation of which the United Kingdom takes a predominant part. There are small importations of British woollen goods, confectionery, provisions, earthenware, leather goods, glass and spirits, all of which are capable of considerable expansion. In addition there should be a fair market for British hardware, including cutlery and wire, enamelware, silk, soap, paper, drugs, &c. British shoes, especially ladies' shoes and slippers, would have a good sale here. The best method of securing business is through a travelling salesman or, failing that, through a local agent. Circulars and catalogues as a rule bring little result. It should be remembered that there is a demand for only the cheaper class of commodities.

FEW MANUFACTURES.

The country is essentially agricultural and consequently in spite of the high tariff the local manufactures are small and unimportant. The chief manufactured articles are cigars and cigarettes, soap and candles, shoes and leather and matches.

TIMBER RESOURCES.

Mahogany, satinwood and lignum vitæ still continue to be exported in fair quantities but the need of railroads and roads becomes more pressing every year, as the accessible timber has been almost all cut. Candelon (a very hard wood) is cut for local purposes and a little is exported for sleepers, &c. Almacigo (a soft wood of inferior quality) is now being exported to the United States where it is used for the same purposes as white pine. Considerable quantities of divi-divi are exported for tanning. The large pine forests on the hills south of Santiago have no commercial value at present as there is no railroad and the wood will not float. The forests of the Republic, especially round Barahona, contain a large variety of other hard woods which at present are neglected owing to the difficulty of transportation.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS INTO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Articles.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	$	$	$
Agricultural implements	54,469	139,352	143,418
Breadstuffs	463,849	516,932	534,939
Chemicals and dyes	157,797	165,843	212,834
Coal	47,791	53,430	95,771
Cotton manufactures	1,616,921	1,608,465	1,880,211
Earthenware and china	33,682	49,741	45,000
Fibre, manufactures of	229,180	236,250	281,061
Fish, preserved and products of	193,911	189,864	237,695
Glassware	44,969	41,626	55,330
Soap stocks	29,226	59,908	103,989
Hats and caps	75,906	70,760	89,253
Iron and steel, manufactures of	998,010	1,626,800	1,345,899
Jewellery and watches	32,196	36,728	56,927
Leather goods	237,076	201,312	275,530
Malt liquors	87,991	107,091	147,182
Other metals	51,283	68,562	69,632
Oils	320,867	312,070	448,384
Paints	36,207	44,046	56,073
Paper and manufactures of	80,025	105,152	125,683
Perfumery	25,897	40,401	43,776
Provisions	415,346	420,978	606,709
Rice	540,204	772,982	736,751
Rubber, manufactures of	31,476	26,163	31,032
Silk, manufactures of		58,262	78,600
Soap	88,249	75,119	86,884
Sugar and confectionery	96,292	128,260	163,377
Vegetables	56,980	51,636	84,561
Vehicles and boats	109,878	154,403	183,244
Wines and spirits	53,043	64,155	89,688
Wood and manufactures of	256,369	343,429	392,398
Wool and manufactures of	56,835	57,339	77,920

NOTES ON FOREIGN TRADE.

FRENCH LAW REGARDING MARKING OF FISH.

Respecting a French law which regulates the marking of foreign preserves of fish imported into France, the Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of a French Customs circular (No. 4516), from which it appears that the law is to take effect on the 28th June, 1914, not on the 29th June as stated in the previous notice in the *Board of Trade Journal.*

The circular notifies that the law is not applicable to preserves of molluscs or of crustaceans, such as oysters, lobsters, crayfish and crabs.—(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE CONDITIONS.

In view of Commissioner Egan's report on South African trade conditions, which have appeared in recent numbers of the Weekly Report, the following estimate of the United States Consul at Port Elizabeth is interesting:—

While the volume of imports has at yet shown few signs of a serious decrease, business conditions are not favourable at present and it seems that they may be less favourable during the months to come. In fact, taking into consideration the labour troubles, drought and the serious slump in ostrich feathers, it is remarkable that business has maintained its present volume.

It would be advisable for exporters to bear these circumstanaces in mind until conditions improve. Not that the credit lines should be drawn too tightly, especially in cases where satisfactory business relations have been maintained, but rather that all reasonable precautions should be taken in connection with overstocking and with new accounts. All possible measures, consistent with a reasonable margin of safety, should be taken to nurse and foster trade during the depression which now seems certain to last from eight to twelve months.

During the depression which followed the close of the war, certain commercial and banking interests were not inclined to show leniency toward business houses which, with temporary assistance or time extension, would easily have pulled through. While all the largest firms remained solvent some of them were very heavy losers. Commercial interests have not forgotten the summary treatment in some quarters at that time and certain trade variations are said to be due to this fact. Due care should be observed in protecting trade from both standpoints.

BAMBOO PULP PAPER MILLS.

The two principal foreign style concerns engaged in the manufacture of pulp for paper from bamboos in the Far East are in the course of reorganization. It is announced that the mill at Kagi, Formosa, owned by the Mitsu Bishi Company, has not only found it difficult to make the business pay in general, but also has suffered from loss by damage from floods and storms until its present deficit is something like 400,000 yen, or $200,000 gold. The mill has been practically closed down since the beginning of the current year, some experimenting being carried on by a few employees while the mill force as a whole has been transferred to the company's Takasago paper mill. The mill of the Societe des Pulpes, the Hong Kong concern, in Tonkin, is now said to be on a paying basis if the affairs of the company can be put into normal condition, but it has taken a considerable loss to bring this state of things about, for it appears that the entire capital of $600,000 local currency (about $282,000 gold) has been absorbed and there is a deficit of about $220,000 local currency or about $103,400 gold. The mill at present is turning out 15 to 16 tons of pulp marketable at from 290 to 300 francs ($55.97 to $57.90 gold) per ton at current prices. Money for reorganization is being raised in Hong Kong.—(*U. S. Consular Reports.*)

ESTIMATED PACIFIC COAST SALMON PACK.

H.M. Consul at Portland, Oregon (Mr. T. E. Erskine) reports that a recent issue of the *Pacific Fisherman* (Seattle) publishes the following estimates of the probable pack of canned salmon on the Pacific coast for 1914, which, it is stated, have been prepared from the best sources available; the figures for 1913 are added for purposes of comparison:—

	1913.	1914.
	Cases.	Cases.
Alaska	3,746,493	3,217,000
British Columbia	1,353,901	850,000
Puget Sound	2,583,463	570,000
Washington Coast	63,344	75,000
Oregon Coast	42,441	75,000
Columbia River	266,479	270,000
California	7,326	14,000
Total	8,063,447	5,071,000

The estimated decrease of 2,992,447 cases this year as compared with 1913 is stated to be due largely to this being the year for the very small run of 'sockeyes' on Puget Sound and in the Fraser river, and to the fact that there will be no run of 'pinks' on the Sound.

As the pack last year was the largest ever put up on the Pacific coast (in addition to which nearly a million cases had been carried over from the 1912 season), and as the greater part of the total of over 9,000,000 cases has already entered into consumption, there is every indication that the industry is in the most favourable position it has been in for several years past.—(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

BRITISH IMPORTS (VALUE C.I.F.*)—JANUARY-MAY.

	Five Months January-May.			Increase (+) or Decrease(—) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease(—) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	30,493,547	32,947,461	26,102,149	− 6,845,312	− 4,391,398
B. Meat, including animals for food	19,629,364	22,597,870	27,137,092	+ 4,539,222	+ 7,507,728
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	31,491,065	31,794,107	33,170,842	+ 1,376,735	+ 1,679,777
2. Dutiable	23,579,070	21,635,275	22,913,657	+ 1,278,382	− 665,413
D. Tobacco	2,099,387	2,734,473	3,408,398	+ 673,925	+ 1,309,011
Total, Class I. £	107,292,433	111,709,186	112,732,138	+ 1,022,952	+ 5,439,705
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel	236,761	20,308	16,071	− 4,237	− 220,690
B. Iron ore, scrap-iron and steel	2,116,840	3,401,196	2,486,844	− 914,352	+ 370,004
C. Other metallic ores	3,404,509	4,544,507	4,426,628	− 117,879	+ 1,022,119
D. Wood and timber	6,245,681	8,415,981	7,082,793	− 1,333,188	+ 837,112
E. Cotton	37,144,729	29,889,927	34,970,442	+ 5,080,515	− 2,174,287
F. Wool	21,774,975	23,949,468	21,259,371	− 2,690,097	− 515,604
G. Other textile materials	9,214,345	10,322,756	8,858,083	− 1,464,673	− 356,262
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	15,368,360	16,210,294	18,107,797	+ 1,897,503	+ 2,739,437
I. Hides and undressed skins	5,720,190	6,969,854	6,558,521	− 411,333	+ 838,331
J. Paper making materials	1,830,494	2,125,261	1,961,166	− 164,095	+ 130,672
K. Miscellaneous	16,550,865	19,391,633	14,548,224	− 4,843,409	− 2,002,641
Total, Class II. £	119,607,749	125,241,185	120,275,940	− 4,965,245	− 668,191
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	4,754,872	6,412,419	6,391,305	− 21,114	+ 1,636,433
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	12,051,141	13,906,409	13,560,841	− 345,568	+ 1,509,700
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	2,646,981	2,856,986	3,019,185	+ 162,199	+ 372,204
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	630,959	624,868	680,244	+ 55,376	+ 49,285
E. Machinery	2,883,523	3,162,493	3,455,285	+ 292,792	+ 571,762
F. Ships (new)	13,247	13,922	3,020	− 10,902	− 10,227
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	1,122,365	1,498,213	1,333,367	− 164,846	+ 211,002
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	4,923,739	5,202,492	5,405,145	+ 202,653	+ 481,406
2. Wool	4,234,399	4,657,237	4,861,973	+ 204,736	+ 627,574
3. Silk	6,131,860	6,245,824	7,140,652	+ 894,828	+ 1,008,792
4. Other materials	3,946,507	4,015,850	3,829,223	− 186,627	− 117,284
I. Apparel	2,389,345	2,618,921	2,411,840	− 207,081	+ 22,495
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	5,108,011	5,426,312	5,548,969	+ 122,657	+ 440,958
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	5,768,871	5,715,791	5,565,464	− 150,327	− 203,407
L. Earthenware and glass	1,715,244	1,846,123	1,863,752	+ 17,629	+ 148,508
M. Paper	2,849,802	3,065,807	3,072,848	+ 7,041	+ 223,046
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	3,261,136	3,691,658	4,207,291	+ 515,633	+ 946,155
O. Miscellaneous	10,707,706	11,252,294	10,816,043	− 436,251	+ 108,967
Total, Class III. £	75,139,078	82,213,619	83,166,447	+ 952,828	+ 8,027,369
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified (including parcels post)	1,211,144	1,289,034	1,464,676	+ 175,642	+ 253,532
Total value £	303,250,404	320,453,024	317,639,201	− 2,813,823	+ 14,388,797

* The values of the imports represent the cost, insurance and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

—(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORTS.

South African Commerce publishes the following list of articles imported into the Union during March, 1914, which are capable of being produced or manufactured within the Union:—

		Month ended March 31, 1914.	
Chicory	lbs.	197,819	£ 1,725
Corn, Grain and Meal—			
Beans and peas	"	419,836	2,507
Malt	"	1,008,936	6,833
Wheat	"	17,766,528	53,811
Flour, wheaten	"	9,280,793	41,308
Fruit—			
Dried	"	118,209	1,828
Bottled, tinned, &c.	"	59,464	1,145
Sugar and sugar products	"	5,506,621	34,388
Tea	"	572,972	25,763
Vegetables—			
Potatoes	"	52,711	132
Dairy Products—			
Butter	"	205,579	9,958
Butter substitutes	"	86,164	1,939
Cheese	"	432,405	13,047
Milk	"	1,729,065	35,455
General Farm Produce—			
Eggs, fresh	No.	2,555,868	10,938
Ham and bacon	lbs.	467,872	18,637
Lard	"	125,425	3,053
Meats, Frozen—			
Mutton	"	148,473	1,990
Meats, preserved	"	221,125	7,815
Miscellaneous and Articles of Food and Drink—			
Biscuits	"	223,054	5,759
Cakes	"	21,158	778
Confectionery	"	409,590	16,601
Jams and jellies	"	150,914	2,907
Pickles and sauces	"	122,022	3,702
Salt, common and table	"	695,723	714
Vinegar	galls.	19,104	1,730
Total for food and drink as above			£304,173
Miscellaneous Articles (not food and drink)—			
Brushware		....	4,068
Candles	lbs.	36,653	580
Cement	"	9,627,826	6,899
Earthenware, bricks, &c.		....	12,667
Furniture		....	48,868
Leather—			
Saddlery and harness		....	5,305
Manufactures, n.o.d.		....	8,085
Unmanufactured	lbs.	185,567	15,571
Boots and shoes	pairs	513,480	118,921
Soap, common	lbs.	206,716	2,049
Stone, marble and slates for roofing		....	1,392
Tobacco—			
Unmanufactured	lbs.	79,849	4,467
Cigars	"	11,597	4,038
Cigarettes	"	28,282	7,727
Vehicles—			
Carts, carriages, wagons and parts (not motor)		....	2,263
Total—Miscellaneous as above			£242,900

DEVELOPMENT OF ITALIAN TRADE.

The foreign commerce of Italy has risen in the last five years from 4,979 to 6,141 millions of lire (£199,160,000 to £245,640,000), says the *Bulletin* of the British Chamber of Commerce for Italy. In 1909 imports were 3,112 millions and in 1913 3,638 millions, while exports amounted respectively to 1,867 and 2,503 millions, so that the difference between the goods imported and those exported has diminished

from 1,245 to 1,135 millions; this means that the commercial balance-sheet has improved by 110 millions and 1913 was the lowest of the period, viz.:—

	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Difference.
		(In millions of Lire).		
1913	6,141	3,638	2,503	1,135
1912	6,099	3,702	2,397	1,305
1911	5,593	3,389	2,204	1,185
1910	5,324	3,245	2,079	1,166
1909	4,979	3,112	1,867	1,245

In 1913, with the exception of Great Britain, Switzerland and Argentina, imports from the chief countries trading with Italy diminished notably, as shown by the following table:—

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
			(In millions of Lire).		
Austria-Hungary	309.3	289.7	288.9	294.4	264.1
France	329.1	333.9	327.1	289.5	280.8
Germany	503.4	524.6	550.1	626.2	612.4
Great Britain	490.6	476.9	509.8	557.1	601.0
Switzerland	80.4	83.9	77.6	84.7	88.5
Argentina	120.9	97.9	106.8	150.4	173.8
United States	390.1	362.9	415.2	517.3	505.6

The decreases were:—Austria-Hungary 30 millions, Germany 14, United States 10, France 9. The increases were:—Great Britain 28 millions, Argentina 23 and Switzerland 4. Since 1909, imports from Austria and France have gradually been falling off, whereas the following have augmented: United States (115 millions), Great Britain (110), Germany (109), and Argentina (53).

Italian exports have been as follows:—

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
			(In millions of Lire).		
Austria-Hungary	155.0	164.5	184.7	219.1	218.8
France	198.7	218.2	206.1	225.5	230.8
Germany	307.2	293.1	301.2	328.2	328.3
Great Britain	167.9	210.3	322.7	264.4	261.1
Switzerland	216.7	216.3	203.5	218.9	248.6
Argentina	150.8	151.4	166.1	182.1	190.2
United States	272.3	263.8	247.2	261.9	257.6

The increases were:—Great Britain (94 millions), Austria-Hungary (63), Argentina (40), France (32), Switzerland (32), Germany (21), whilst for the United States there was a decrease of 21 millions.

ITALIAN MARKET FOR AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Italy being still essentially an agricultural country, notwithstanding the considerable development of certain manufacturing industries, the use of agricultural machinery is a matter of particular interest, says the *Bulletin* of the French Chamber of Commerce at Milan. It is true that the use of mechanical power in agriculture has not made so much progress as it might have made if the landed proprietors were themselves concerned in the cultivation of their lands and would furnish the cultivators with the means required for the purchase of the necessary machinery. It is evident that the small farmers and small landowners cannot separately command sufficient funds for the purchase of machinery suitable for operations on a large scale. Gradually, however, in different parts of the peninsula enterprising landowners, encouraged by the travelling professors of agriculture, have decided to modernize their methods of cultivation and to introduce mechanical power, but the efforts which have been followed by the most tangible and practical results are those made by the Federation of Agricultural Syndicates, whose field of action is extending and whose annual sales represent a considerable and constantly increasing value. Although agricultural machinery is manufactured in Italy, and some important factories are at work, the import trade is growing in volume, as is shown by the following table of imports of agricultural machinery during the last five years:—

Year.	Reaping Machines and Mowing Machines.		Other Agricultural Machinery.	
	Quintals.	£	Quintals.	£
1909	39,686	190,493	113,153	588,395
1910	54,125	259,800	116,104	603,741
1911	63,183	303,278	123,355	616,775
1912	64,586	310,013	126,671	633,355
1913	52,461	251,813	101,458	507,290

Reaping machines and mowing machines are in great part supplied by the United States (49,593 quintals in 1911, 53,705 quintals in 1912, 42,415 quintals in 1913), Germany taking the second place with 6,247, 5,361 and 5,150 quintals respectively. Germany supplies about half the imports of other agricultural machinery, with England usually in the second place, though Belgium took second place in 1913.—(*Chamber of Commerce Journal.*)

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Quantity of Grain in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East.

Week ending June 18, 1914.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Totals.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Fort William—					
C. P. R	131,820	37,914	14,823	134,044	318,601
Consolidated	243,258	41,411	8,570	479,748	772,987
Empire Elevator Co.	832,522	60,064	16,672	469,747	1,379,005
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co	312,953	41,807	31,497		386,257
Western Terminal Elevator Co	220,864	20,754	403	504,872	746,893
Black & Muirhead					
G. T. Pacific	308,510	200,712	10,465	571,095	1,080,782
Grain Growers' Grain Co.	412,231	323,593	71,496		817,320
Fort William Elevator Co.	114,631	24,457	4,861	240,440	384,389
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co.	155,808	290,238	8,691		454,737
Port Arthur—					
Port Arthur Elevator Co	1,230,823	216,570	27,778	760,106	2,235,279
D. Horn & Co	21,185	15,284	4,385	246,243	287,097
Dominion Government Elevator	145,371	34,535	2,213	297,449	479,568
Total terminal elevators	4,129,976	1,307,339	201,854	3,703,744	9,342,913
Depot Harbour		1,657,658	44,509		1,702,167
Midland—					
Aberdeen Elevator Co.	100,200	789,746	16,647		906,593
Midland Elevator Co.	389,451				389,451
Tiffin, G. T. P	330,040	1,052,941	28,081		1,411,062
Port McNicol	431,665	90,501	64,191		586,357
Collingwood	2,000				2,000
Meaford					
Goderich	118,767	309,483			428,250
Point Edward					
Harbour Commissioners, Quebec.		8,084			8,084
Kingston—					
Montreal Transportation Co	62,131	19,844	114,337		196,312
Commercial Elevator Co.	71,775	1,592	1,592	1,366	76,325
Port Colborne					
Prescott					
Montreal—					
Harbour Commissioners No. 1	1,492,904	397,415	394,852		2,285,171
" No. 2	1,194,825	953,406	145,614	40,808	2,334,653
Montreal Warehousing Co.	714,416	120,933	224,717	26,625	1,086,691
St. John, N.B.	66,610		41,642		108,252
West St. John, N.B.					
Total public elevators	4,974,781	5,401,603	1,076,182	68,799	11,521,368
Total quantity in store	9,104,760	6,708,942	1,278,036	3,772,543	20,864,281

CANADIAN GRAIN STATISTICS.

Grades of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax in Store at Terminal Elevators and at Public Elevators in the East for the Week ended June 18, 1914.

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Wheat—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1 Hard	52,684	23,288	75,972
No. 1 Northern	2,945,972	1,977,308	4,923,280
No. 2 "	565,918	1,795,848	2,361,766
No. 3 "	167,497	340,084	507,581
No. 4 Wheat	68,812	176,614	245,426
No. 5 "	.....	16,088	16,088
No. 6 "	.....	.....	.....
Other	329,093	645,574	974,667
Totals, Wheat	4,129,976	4,974,804	9,104,780

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Oats—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1, C.W.	25,638	1,473	27,111
No. 2, "	881,200	3,072,087	3,953,287
No. 3, "	278,344	839 799	1,118,143
Ex. No. 1 Feed	3,891	12,271	16,162
No. 1 Feed	.....	25,658	25,658
No. 2 "	.....	277,450	277,450
Other	118,266	172,865	291,131
Totals, Oats	1,307,339	5,401,603	6,708,942

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Barley—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 3, Extra C.W.	.....	.....	
No. 3 "	112,482	410,356	522,838
No. 4 "	30,239	435,056	465,295
Feed	7,488	1,592	9,080
Rejected	45,875	1,352	47,227
Other	5,770	227,826	233,596
Totals, Barley	201,854	1,076,182	1,278,036

Grades.	Terminals.	Public Elevators, Eastern Division.	Totals.
Flax—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
No. 1, Northwestern Canada	3,436,554	43,527	3,480,081
No. 2, C.W.	224,423	23,906	248,329
No. 3, C.W.	20,719	.....	20,719
Rejected	.....	1,366	1,366
Other	22,048	.....	22,048
Totals, Flax	3,703,744	68,799	3,772,543
Total quantity in Store	9,342,913	11,521,368	20,864,281

TRADE INQUIRIES.

Since the publication of the last Weekly Report there have been received the following inquiries relating to Canadian trade. The names of the firms making these inquiries, with their addresses, can be obtained only by those especially interested in the respective commodities upon application to: 'The Inquiries Branch, The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa,' or The Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, or The Secretary of the Board of Trade at London, Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Brandon, Halifax, Montreal, St. John, Sherbrooke, Vancouver, Victoria, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, and Chambre de Commerce du Montreal.

Please Quote the Reference Number when requesting Addresses.

549. **Bacon and hams.**—A South African importer asks for quotations on Canadian bacon and hams.

550. **Binder twine.**—Samples and prices are asked for by a South African importer.

551. **Carriage parts.**—Inquiry is made by a South African importer for f.o.b. quotations on Canadian-made carriage parts.

552. **Hand carts.**—A South African importer asks for catalogues with f.o.b. prices on Canadian hand carts.

553. **Leather.**—Samples with f.o.b. prices inquired for by a South African importer.

554. **Plough parts.**—Catalogues with f.o.b. prices are asked for by a South African importer.

555. **Machinery, dairy.**—A South African importer makes inquiry for catalogues with f.o.b. prices on Canadian dairy machinery.

556. **Implements, dairy.**—Inquiry is made by a South African importer for catalogues with f.o.b. prices on Canadian dairy implements.

557. **Household hardware.**—A South African importer would like to get in touch with Canadian manufacturers and exporters of household hardware.

558. **Shovels.**—Catalogues with f.o.b. prices are asked for by a South African importer.

559. **Axes.**—A South African importer asks for catalogues with f.o.b. prices.

560. **Horses for meat trade.**—The syndicate of horse butchers in Paris who desire to be put in touch with horse dealer or agent who could look after purchase of cast-off horses in sound condition for export to France.

561. **Cattle.**—A broker in southern France desires to communicate with cattle breeders or exporters respecting eventual export to Mediterranean ports via Panama canal of western cattle not fattened.

562. **Fresh salmon.**—A broker in the Riviera district wishes to investigate with producers and exporters of frozen salmon possibility of export to France.

563. **Apples.**—A dealer in the south of France is anxious to establish connections with wholesale or exporters of Canadian varieties.

564. **Asbestos.**—A manufacturer in Paris requires to import fairly large quantities of asbestos and wants to discuss terms with producers.

565. **Lumber.**—A Glasgow merchant desires to correspond with reliable lumbermen in Canada with a view to doing business.

566. **Lumber.**—Some Scotch timber brokers are open to handle British Columbit lumber.

567. **Timber.**—A Glasgow firm is open to purchase ash, hickory and maple in log and sawn to sizes.

568. **Timber.**—Some Glasgow brokers would like to hear from Canadian exporters.

569. **Wood distillation products, chemicals, minerals, &c.**—A London expert who claims a good connection, would be glad to represent Canadian manufacturers of wood distillation products, chemicals and petroleum products, minerals, and crude or refined materials used for industrial purposes.

570. **Manitoba wheat.**—An Austrian company seeks supplies of Manitoba wheat and asks to be placed in communication with Canadian shippers prepared to interest themselves in the inquiry.

571. **White Burley tobacco.**—An Irish firm of tobacco manufacturers is desirous of receiving samples of Canadian-grown white Burley tobacco, with particulars as to the moisture contained therein.

572. **White Burley tobacco.**—An Edinburgh firm would be glad to receive samples, with quotations and particulars as to moisture.

573. **White Burley tobacco.**—A Scotch firm asks to see samples in large leaf, suitable for covering.

574. **White Burley tobacco.**—An Edinburgh house is desirous of receiving samples of white Burley tobacco, Canadian grown. Full particulars as to moisture.

575. **Clover and grass seeds.**—An Edinburgh firm inquires for samples of clover and grass seeds.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE.

The Department of Trade and Commerce invites correspondence from Canadian exporters or importers upon all trade matters. Canadian Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents should be kept supplied with catalogues, price lists, discount rates, &c., and the names and addresses of trade representatives by Canadian exporters. Catalogues should state whether prices are at factory point, f.o.b. at port of shipment, or, which is preferable, c.i.f. at foreign port.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Argentine Republic.

H. R. Poussette, 278 Balcarce, Buenos Aires *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australasia.

D. H. Ross, Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Bridgetown, Barbados, agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. *Cable address Cancoma.*

Cuba.

Acting Trade Commissioner, Lonja del Comercio, Apartado 1290, Havana. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

France.

Philippe Roy, Commissioner General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable address, Stadacona.*

Germany.

C. F. Just, Kaufmannshaus, Room 57, Bleichenbruecke, No. 10, Hamburg. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Holland.

J. T. Lithgow, Zuidblaak, 26, Rotterdam. *Cable address, Watermill.*

Japan.

G. B. Johnson, P.O. Box 109, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Union Buildings, Customs Strete, Auckland. *Cable address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

United Kingdom.

E. de B. Arnaud, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable address, Canadian.*

J. E. Ray, Central House, Birmingham. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Acting Trade Commissioner, North British Building, East Parade, Leeds. *Cable address, Canadian.*

F. A. C. Bickerdike, Canada Chambers, 36 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Fred. Dane, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., England. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

Colombia.

A. E. Beckwith, c/o Tracey Hmos Medellin, Colombia. Cables to Marmato, Colombia. *Cable address, Canadian.*

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Grubbeged No. 4, Christiana, Norway. *Cable address, Sontums.*

South Africa.

D. M. McKibbin, Parker, Wood &, Co., Buildings, P.O. Box 559, Johannesburg.

E. J. Wilkinson, Durban, 41 St. Andrew's Buildings, Durban, Natal.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

United Kingdom.

W. L. Griffith, Secretary, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
Australia (Mr. D. H. Ross)	949
Norway and Denmark (Mr. C. E. Sontum)	955
Great Britain—	
Birmingham (Mr. J. E. Ray)	957
Leeds (Mr. A. C. Dyer)	965
Markets for Canadian Lumber—	
Bristol (Mr. E. D. Arnaud)	966
Glasgow (Mr. Fred. Dane)	967
Australian Railway Workshop Tenders	968
British Agricultural Produce Imports	970
Canadian Produce Prices in England	971
British Consular Reports, Dominican Republic	971
Notes on Foreign Trade	974
Canadian Grain Statistics	979
Trade Inquiries	981
Canadian Trade Commissioner Service	983

SEP 1 1957

641157
Gov.Doc Canada. Trade and Commerce, Dept. of.
Can Commercial intelligence journal.
T no.519-544

University of Toronto
Library

DO NOT
REMOVE
THE
CARD
FROM
THIS
POCKET

Acme Library Card Pocket
LOWE-MARTIN CO. LIMITED

HAND BOUND
BY
UNIVERSITY
OF TORONTO
PRESS